



Customer-Focused Solutions

**Phase I Archaeological Survey
of the Bangor Hydroelectric Company (BHE)
Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project
Orrington to the St. Croix River,
Penobscot, Hancock, and Washington Counties, Maine**

Submitted to

Mr. Gil Paquette
TRC Environmental Corp.
400 Southborough Drive
South Portland, Maine 04106

by

James Clark
Edward C. Moore
TRC
71 Oak Street
Ellsworth, Maine 04605

and

Kathleen Wheeler, Ph.D.
Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC
97 Morning Street
Portsmouth, NH 03801

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Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Bangor Hydro Electric Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project

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Our appreciation is also expressed to Mr. Brett Battaglia, who coordinated field efforts and who kept us up-to-date with the information necessary for us to complete the survey efficiently.

Management Summary

TRC Customer Focused Solutions has completed a Phase I archaeological survey for prehistoric and historic cultural resources on the planned Bangor Hydroelectric (BHE) Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project, Orrington to St. Croix River. This fieldwork was undertaken between October 4-29, 2004. Locations for archaeological testing were determined by a resource sensitivity study completed in the spring of 2004 and field reconnaissance survey conducted in September prior to the initiation of Phase I fieldwork. This reconnaissance survey identified specific areas and an amount of testing needed to sample locations that had been previously identified as archaeologically sensitive. The scope of work was reviewed by the Maine State Historic Preservation Officer and approved on September 29, 2004.

In addition to the testing areas identified in the scope of work, a number of locations that had not been inspected during reconnaissance survey due to access restrictions became available during fieldwork. In all, six additional locations were identified as archaeologically sensitive and testing was undertaken at them. All project-related areas, including a sub-station site in Orrington, were evaluated to determine the need for subsurface testing.

Ultimately, 18 locations and landforms within the Project area were sampled for the presence of prehistoric cultural sites and materials and two locations were tested for historical archaeological resources. In all, 317 standard 50 cm² testholes were excavated along 49 testing transects within the Project area.

No prehistoric cultural materials or sites were discovered as a result of the Phase I archaeological survey on this project. These findings corroborate the results of previous major Phase I archaeological studies that have been conducted in the vicinity of the present BHE Project. These linear surveys conducted in relation to a previous BHE development (Cox 1990) and the Maritimes and Northeast Natural Gas Pipeline Project (Will et al. 1999), identified few archaeological resources and concluded that the area does not possess high archaeological potential. No further prehistoric archaeological survey is recommended for the BHE Project as it is presently designed.

In addition to the prehistoric survey, two historic locations were also investigated. Dr. Kathleen Wheeler, an historic resources specialist, has determined that one site is potentially significant—a possible 19th century farmstead and associated surface features in Myra (Township 32 MD—Hancock County—Site ME-871-001). We recommend that the proposed BHE transmission line avoid this property and we have defined a “no build” zone that extends 150’ north of the Stud Mill Road over a distance of 600’. This zone will completely encompass the dwelling foundation and related surface features, as well as all testholes that contained historic artifacts. This avoidance option will be adequate to prevent disturbance to potentially significant historic resources at Site ME-871-001. No further historic archaeological survey is recommended for the BHE Project as it is presently designed.

Bangor Hydroelectric Company Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project

Project Description

Bangor Hydro Electric Company (BHE) is currently developing the Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project (NRIP), a 345 kV electric transmission line that will extend from Orrington, Maine to the Canadian border at the St. Croix River north of Baileyville, Maine (Figure 1). The route proposed for this Project is one of several alternate routes that have been considered for development by BHE in the past. In 2003, as part of its evaluation process, TRC Customer Focused Solutions (TRC) was asked to determine the archaeological resource sensitivity for this and other potential Project routes (see letter report from James Clark to Gil Paquette, December 30, 2003).

BHE is currently pursuing permits and development of a route that is a combination of previously permitted routes and new rights-of way. In its present configuration, the Project follows an existing transmission line corridor northward from Orrington, Maine to Blackman Stream in Bradley. From there, the transmission line will travel east and north for several kilometers until it intersects the Stud Mill Road and the Maritimes and Northeast (M&N) natural gas pipeline near Sunkhaze Stream in Myra. From this point, the proposed transmission line will stay north of the Stud Mill Road and the existing M&N natural gas pipeline for most of the remainder of its route to the St. Croix River. In a few locations where the M&N pipeline crosses to the north side of the Stud Mill Road, the proposed BHE transmission line will follow a wider course to the north of it.

In the fall of 2004, TRC Customer Focused Solutions was asked to conduct a Phase I survey for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources along the BHE Project route. In preparation for that survey, a reconnaissance inspection was undertaken to evaluate the sensitivity model, to define specific areas for subsurface archaeological sampling, and to address logistical considerations for the survey. This reconnaissance was conducted by Edward Moore and James Clark during the second week of September, 2004 and resulted in a Phase I proposal that was submitted in late September, 2004 (James Clark to Gil Paquette, September 22, 2004). This proposal identified 15 locations along the Project route that required archaeological testing and recommended that 200-205 subsurface testholes be used. The proposal also noted three large segments of the proposed route had not as of that date been cleared for access and that additional archaeological testing would be anticipated. The proposal and scope of survey was approved by the Maine State Historic Preservation Officer (MeSHPO) on September 29, 2004 and Phase I field work commenced during the first week of October, 2004.

This report details the result of Phase I archaeological fieldwork on the BHE Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project. It is divided into several sections. We first look at various types of information that provide an environmental and cultural context for the present study. These factors in general determine the archaeological potential for a project within a given project area. We next discuss the research design and survey methods employed by the present study. Finally, we describe in detail the results of Phase I archaeological resource survey on the BHE Project. This discussion is divided into prehistoric survey results and historic survey results. Finally, we present our conclusions and make cultural resource management recommendations for the project.

Project Context

Phase I survey for prehistoric archaeological resources is minimally intended to determine whether evidence for prehistoric human activity exists within the area of project activity. As part of its Federal mandate under the Department of the Interior, the MeSHPO requires that Phase I survey for prehistoric archaeological resources be conducted within the areas of potential project impact. Should archaeological resources exist, additional phases of archaeological assessment as outlined in the MeSHPO guidelines may be required to determine if the resource is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

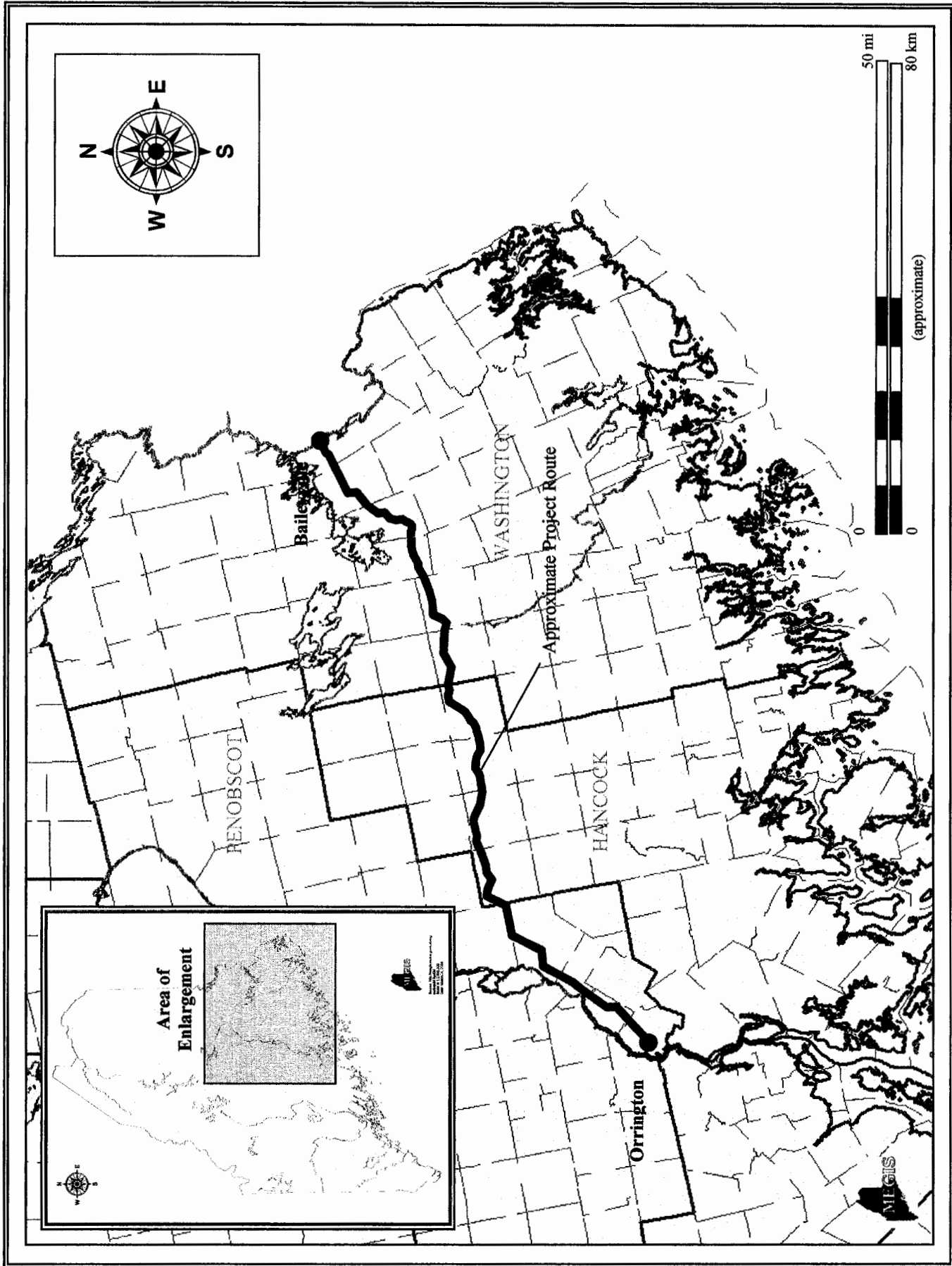


Figure 1. Map of Eastern Maine showing the location of the BHE Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project—345 kV electric transmission line route.

Bangor Hydroelectric Company (BHE)
Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project
Orrington to St. Croix

71 Oak Street
 Ellsworth, Maine 04805
 207-667-4055

TRC
 Customer-Focused Solutions

Locations of prehistoric archaeological sites in Maine and elsewhere are predicted on the basis of natural and cultural historical models that incorporate a variety of types of information from several disciplines including anthropology, biology, natural history, and geology. In addition, Maine archaeologists depend to great degree on historical experience to guide assessments of where to look for the archaeological remains of past inhabitants.

Several inter-related types for information inform the initial search for archaeological sites. Because Maine's prehistoric hunting and gathering peoples were to a substantial degree dependent on natural resources available for exploitation, information that seeks to characterize the type and distribution of natural resources within a project area is essential to an understanding of site location. Choices related to mobility and settlement also were to a great degree influenced by the nature of the environment. For these reasons, archaeologists look to environmental conditions, both as they exist today and as they are thought to have existed in the past, in an attempt to predict archaeological potential for a project area. Finally, data on previous archaeological discoveries in Maine reveal patterns of prehistoric site location and distribution. This information is used to help predict the setting and type of sites that have a potential to exist in the project area.

Environmental Overview

The environmental context of the BHE Project route varies considerably as it crosses approximately 85 miles of eastern Maine from the Penobscot River in Orrington to the St. Croix River on Maine's border with Canada. Along this route, the transmission line crosses through a wide variety of physical environments. Significant variations exist in topography, surficial materials, ground cover, historical cultural development, as well as the biota and climate as one moves from one side of the Project to the other. Along its way, the transmission line crosses numerous major and minor rivers and streams, including the upper Narraguagus and the Machias Rivers, approaches numerous ponds and lakes, and crosses over major and minor wetland areas. The terrain crossed by the Project varies from relatively level, alluvial lowlands, marshes and wetlands, to smooth, undulating upland, to knobby hills and mountains, with elevations in general under 300 meters amsl. Not surprisingly, surface features and topography reflect events associated with the Wisconsin glacialiation, the last major glacial advance in the Northeast, and much of the surface along the route alternates between irregular boulder and cobble-strewn terrain composed of angular till to water-laid features and sediments produced by glacial run-off and melt-water drainage.

Because of the great distance crossed by the Project route and the variation in environmental conditions observed, we offer the following description of the environment of eastern Maine to provide a general overview of the environmental context for prehistoric and historic cultural occupation and activity in the Project area. Detailed descriptions of each area tested, along with location maps, are presented below.

Bedrock Geology. Much of the exposed bedrock seen throughout the Project area owes its origins to events leading up to and during the Acadian Orogeny between 400-360 million years ago. This mountain building period stems from the convergence and subsequent collision of the North American plate with a crustal block of the Eurasian Plate known as Avalonia. The collision caused widespread metamorphism and resulted in large slabs of crust being subducted into the mantle, forming plutons that later intruded into overlying metamorphosed rock. Some of these plutons are exposed on the surface today and can occasionally be noted in Hancock and Washington Counties.

The associated deformation of the orogeny is reflected in major northeast-southwest trending folds and faults. This deformation is observed across the state in the form of linear, northeast-southwest trending ridges and drainages. One of the major fault areas is the Norumbega Fault Zone, a two-mile wide area of crushed rock, extending from below Portland through Bangor to Vanceboro. This defines the northern boundary of a remnant piece of Avalonia welded onto North America (Kendall 1993:168-169). The fault zone was created when older rock was thrust onto younger rock

during the latter stages of plate collision. Much of the clasts and fragments contained in glacial drift and till that blankets much of the terrain crossed by the Project route is composed of rock from this deformation.

Certain types of bedrock were particularly well suited for use by Native people for the manufacture of stone implements. In Maine, fine-grained, aphanitic rocks of meta-sedimentary and volcanic origin—cherts, felsite, and quartz predominantly—because of their flaking qualities, were used to make flaked stone tools such as projectile points and scraping/processing tools. Another class of tools, manufactured through a combination of flaking, pecking, and grinding, were typically manufactured from other rock types, including basalt, slate, and phyllite.

Outcroppings of knappable stone that might have attracted quarrying activity by prehistoric native people are not present within the Project area. Close by the Project route, Sanger (1996) has postulated extensive prehistoric quarrying of phyllite outcrops along the Penobscot River where people extracted stone for groundstone tool manufacture. It is worth noting that, given the extent of glacial mixing and movement of lithic materials across the state, rocks of all types were likely available to prehistoric people in the Project area in the form of surficial and outwash/runoff deposits.

Surficial Geology. During the last glaciation of the Pleistocene, the Laurentian Ice Sheet (LIS) flowed south-southeast across the present coastline to reach a terminal position in the Gulf of Maine at Georges Bank some 18,000 to 20,000 years B.P. (Hughes et al. 1985). At that time, the area through which the Project runs was depressed under an enormous weight of ice. As the ice retreated across the landscape, marine waters followed it into the interior of present-day Maine as far north as the town of Lincoln. Fine silt flowing from the ice margin settled as it met calmer marine waters, blanketing coarser glacial deposits in lower elevations and river valleys. These deposits were named the "Presumpscot Formation" by Bloom (1963), and their internal characteristics, fossil assemblages, and chronological relationships with other surficial materials have greatly enhanced understanding of the evolution of the present landscape. Deposits associated with this marine transgression are encountered in the Penobscot River valley and eastward from Blackman Stream, and these may contribute to extensive areas of wetland in the western portion of the Project area. Moving east, the silty deposits related to the Presumpscot Formation diminish and till-based silts and outwash sands and gravel predominate.

Eventually, the landscape began to rebound; the rate of rebound exceeded the rate of inundation by sea level rise, so that the early Maine coastline extended beyond its present-day limits out onto the Continental Shelf. Proglacial sandy outwash moved out of the ice in meltwater streams, filling valleys and forming deltas (Thompson 1982; Smith and Hunter 1989). The lower sea levels resulted in rivers quickly downcutting through softer sediments. Kelley et al. (1992) show a rapid rise in sea level prior to 10,000 years ago. After that time, the rise slowed and since about 9,000 years ago, it has been rising at a slow and steady rate of approximately 1.5 to 2 mm per year. Since then, rivers have continued to incise their valleys, adding deposits of alluvial sediments along flood plains.

This process of incision and infilling was more extensive in the western and southern parts of Maine than in the Project area. Whereas major drainages in the southern portion of Maine show considerable deposition of Holocene alluvium, drainages in the north and east, such as the Penobscot and St. Croix have slower moving waterways with poorly defined margins and very little, if any, floodplain development. In fact, many of the streams and rivers in the Project area appear to still be eroding along their margins rather than depositing sediment. This disparity is most likely the result of a combination of factors related to topography, the materials through which the rivers and streams are downcutting, and the type of sediment load being carried.

The overlying sediment throughout most of the BHE Project is the direct result of glacial advances and retreats during the Pleistocene epoch of the Quaternary Period. During this time, ice sheets moved from northern centers of accumulation outward toward the edges of the Continental Shelf

and, in the process, scoured weathered bedrock to fresh surfaces and realigned drainages. Former V-shaped valleys in the mountains were rounded and smoothed to create U-shaped valleys. In the wake of the ice sheets, mass amounts of unsorted clay, silt, and debris (till) were deposited across the landscape filling hollows and forming ridges or moraines. Melt water flowing underneath the glaciers reworked and deposited sediments along its coarse and margins, often as long, sinuous ridges called "eskers."

In much of the BHE Project area, glacial deposits such as those described above form the predominant surficial geology. Beginning in Hancock County and extending to the Canadian border, the Project crosses over a long stretch of primary till deposit that has gone essentially unchanged since it was originally laid down by the glaciers. North of the Project area, the till is partially stratified indicating that some partial reworking of sediments occurred due to glacial fluctuations.

Eskers and associated deposits also occur in the BHE Project area, usually associated with or bordering the major streams and rivers. Large outwash features and glacial sediments exist near Alligator Stream, Jimmies Pond, the Narraguagus River, and the Machias River. The Project route crosses a prominent esker, known as "The Horseback" in Myra and minor eskers exists at both Lower Sabao and the Machias River. The Project crosses a large possible dune or well-sorted alluvial feature a few hundred feet east of the Machias River.

Vegetation. Since the retreat of the LIS and subsequent regression of marine waters, vegetation in the Project area has undergone a series of changes throughout the Holocene leading up to and continuing to the present day. These changes were not synchronous throughout the Project area, but rather occurred as successive, location-specific responses of individual species to changes in the physical environment. Some of the changes may have been more pronounced in certain portions of the Project area than in others. Many of the changes are well documented by Davis and Jacobson (1985) and Jacobson and Davis (1988) and briefly summarized here.

The initial vegetation to colonize the landscape left bare by the LIS consisted of tundra and open woodland species of poplar, spruce, and paper birch. By 12,000 years ago, a closed spruce forest began to form over southern Maine and progressively moved northward. During the early Holocene (ca. 10,000-7,000 years B.P.), spruce declined dramatically and was replaced predominately by species of pine, as well as oak and birch. Between 8,000-5,000 years ago, pine declined considerably, birch and oak less so, with the emergence of hemlock. With the exception of a short period of decline in hemlock as well as the emergence of beech between 5,000-4,000 years B.P., forests remained relatively unchanged until about 1,500-1,000 years B.P. when spruce and fir show slight increases, perhaps related to a cooling trend.

By the arrival of Europeans in the 17th century, many of these tree species were already beginning to show decline, particularly hemlock. By the end of the 19th century, vegetation had been significantly modified by human disturbances. These disturbances resulted from numerous activities, namely logging and agriculture. While agriculture and commerce and industry played a role along Penobscot River, logging, appears to have been (and continues to be) the exclusive economic activity pursued over most of the area across which the Project route will be constructed.

Due to the extensive history of intensive logging in most parts of the Project area, the character of vegetation today may not well reflect the forest resources that were available to prehistoric people. In general, the Project crosses through stands of mixed coniferous and deciduous forest of variable age. Vegetation in the Project area contains a mix of pine, maple, beech, birch, spruce, and fir in variable composition. Exclusive of wetland areas, segments of the Project crossed clear, recently harvested terrain, while in other areas, it will encounter pioneer hardwood thickets resulting from past cutting, while other segments will encounter forest growth of considerable age. This more likely reflects the mosaic of harvesting activity over the last two centuries than natural biotic development.

Soils. Soil development in the Project area is the result of a long, continuous process involving the interaction of a variety of dynamic natural forces. The variability of these forces in the Project area is ultimately reflected in the variable types of soils observed. Factors influencing the development are inevitably related to climate, parent material, relief, organic activity, time, and disturbance. Some broad generalizations of soil characteristics observed in the Project area are directly related to parent materials and disturbance.

Better drained sediments such as sand, gravel, and some till show typical northern forest soil sequences that display a surface organic mat, overlying albic (leached) and spodic (enriched with sesquioxides) horizons. These horizons are diagnostic of a soil type referred to as "spodosols." Poorer drained materials such as silts, clay, and some till show very little alteration of the parent material and fit a category of soil types known as "entisols."

In most parts of Maine, disturbance to soils is primarily related to the formation of an agricultural plow zone horizon that extends 20-30 cm below ground surface. But in most of the BHE Project route, plow zones were not encountered. Rather, the most common disturbances to soils observed (and thus to archaeological materials contained in them) occurs in the form of natural processes such as wind throw of trees, and those associated with logging and recreational/sporting activities in the Project area. These most commonly result in scoured and mixed surface soil horizons.

Potential for Disturbances to Archaeological Resources

Disturbances along the proposed Project route vary in their extent and origins. On the western side of the Project, the major disturbance is in the form of an existing electrical transmission corridor. The Project route follows this existing line for several kilometers before departing onto a new right-of-way. East of Blackman Stream, the Project route takes a new corridor that continues to the Canadian border. Between Blackman Stream and Myra, this new right-of-way will be cleared across country. At Myra, the proposed Project route proceeds along the north side of the Stud Mill Road—a major east-west gravel road. This long segment of the transmission line will also require the clearing of a new right-of-way that will extend roughly 200' north of the Stud Mill Road. Disturbances along the Stud Mill segment are generally restricted to logging, road maintenance activities (gravel borrowing, ditching, etc.), the presence of numerous side and branch roads, and miscellaneous recreational impacts (e.g., campsites, camps, and ATV trails).

The construction and placement of the Stud Mill Road itself is observed to have altered normal drainage patterns and impacted wetland areas. In a number of locations along the Project route, the roadbed is elevated and cuts across extensive wetland areas. The road itself acts as a dam and normal, diffuse drainage is impeded and channeled through road culverts. Often small impoundments result—especially in places where the culverts become blocked by debris. The result is the formation of an asymmetrical wetland area with enlarged wetlands on the upstream side of the road.

Finally, a disturbance often overlooked in discussions of archaeological resource potential is the often significant landscape transformation brought about by beaver activity. In numerous locations, along the Project route, expansive areas of wetland were noted to contain significant dead and dying stands of tree growth. Soils in these areas had, until relatively recently, supported healthy forest growth. Changes in run-off and drainages created by downstream beaver dams have in many of these areas resulted in the establishment of wetlands that may not have been observed prehistorically. This, along with changes resulting from Stud Mill Road bed construction, has the potential to bias predictive models of prehistoric human land use that consider proximity to wetlands as potential resource areas.

Cultural Context

The prehistoric archaeological record of Maine is long and complex dating back more than 11,000 years. The following is an overview of the three major periods that archaeologists use as a framework for identification of prehistoric cultural resources discovered in Maine. These three periods

are known as the Paleoindian, Archaic, and Ceramic cultural periods (Table 1). Further subdivisions within these periods are based on similarities in artifact forms and cultural adaptations over broad regions (Spiess 1990). It is important to note that these divisions are archaeological constructs, and that their boundaries represent changes perceived as culturally significant by archaeologists in the region. Future research may further refine some of these divisions, or find they are not as significant as originally suspected.

Table 1. Comprehensive planning archaeological study units.

Time Period	Study Unit
11,500 - 10,000 RCYPB	Fluted Point Paleoindian Tradition
10,200 - 9,500 RCYBP	Late Paleoindian Tradition
10,000- 6,000 RCYBP	Early and Middle Archaic Traditions
6,000 - 4,200 RCYBP	Late Archaic: Laurentian Tradition
6,000 - 4,000 RCYBP	Late Archaic: Small-stemmed Point Tradition
4,500 - 3,700 RCYBP	Late Archaic: Moorehead Phase
3,900 - 3,000 RCYBP	Late Archaic: Susquehanna Tradition
3,000 RCYBP – AD 1500	Ceramic Period
AD 1500 – AD 1675	Early Contact
AD 1675 – AD 1760	Late Contact
AD 1760 – AD 1940	Integration with Euro-American Life

Note: RCYBC equals radiocarbon years before present; AD equals calendar years. All dates are estimates. Sources: Spiess (1990:104) and Spiess (pers. comm. 1999)

Paleoindian Period (ca. 11,500-9,500 years ago). The earliest prehistoric inhabitants in the region, and throughout North America, are referred to as Paleoindians. Paleoindians are believed to be the first people to migrate into North America and, in their pursuit of large game, rapidly colonized the continent (Martin 1973). The hallmark of Paleoindian peoples is the fluted spear point, which was presumably used to hunt large game species, some of which are now extinct. These spear points are lanceolate in shape and possess a long, groove-like flake scar struck from their base on both faces. In Maine, the Paleoindian period dates from approximately 11,500 to 9,500 years ago when much of the landscape was still vegetated in tundra and/or woodlands. Paleoindian peoples living in the region are characterized as highly mobile hunter and gatherers reliant mainly on caribou that presumably were abundant in the environment of that time (Spiess, Wilson, and Bradley 1998). They crafted their tools out of very fine-grained, colorful rocks obtained from a limited number of sources in the region, and they camped in locations typically removed from present day water bodies (Spiess, Wilson, and Bradley 1998). These locations were rarely occupied during later cultural periods and are often strategically located above some form of low-lying terrain that may have been suitable habitat for caribou and other game animals. Their campsites are typically indicative of short-term habitations by small groups, perhaps in some cases by even a single, extended family.

The end of the Paleoindian period, and subsequent transition into the Early Archaic period is poorly understood. Some evidence indicates that during the later Paleoindian period, fluted spear points became less desirable and were replaced by smaller, unfluted points. Other point styles also emerge in the region, most notable of which are long, slender, lanceolate points with a distinctive parallel flaking technology (Doyle et al. 1985; Cox and Petersen 1997; Will and Moore 2002). These cultural changes coincide with the transformation of the forests from more open, woodland environments to closed forests. By the Early Archaic period, the archaeological record contains a dramatically different material culture than recovered from sites dating to the preceding Paleoindian period.

Archaic Period (ca. 9,500-3,000 years ago). The Archaic period represents the longest cultural period in the region, spanning around 6,500 years. This time frame is indicative of persistent cultural adaptations, as inferred from artifact assemblages, which lasted over several millennia. Although Early and Middle Archaic populations probably continued a nomadic hunter and gatherer lifestyle, their subsistence and settlement patterns were different than those of the Paleoindians. This is suggested by the location of most Early and Middle Archaic sites along present day water bodies, and the presence of food remains of aquatic species, particularly beaver, muskrat, and fish.

Archaeological assemblages dating to the Early and Middle Archaic periods in Maine are different than their Paleoindian predecessors, and somewhat unique to the Maine region, particularly with respect to the Early Archaic. Tools were typically made from local stone, often collected in cobble form, and assemblages lack the finely crafted, chipped stone spear points of the Paleoindian period. Rather, flakes and crudely fashioned unifacial tools dominate the assemblages. In addition, a new technology using pecking and grinding techniques appears for the first time in the archaeological record (Robinson 1992). This new technology produced a suite of groundstone tools that became more elaborate through time. By the Middle Archaic, chipped stone spear points become increasingly more abundant and the first cemetery sites occur. These cemetery sites reveal mortuary practices that included the sprinkling of graves with red ochre, and the offering of grave goods, such as wood working gouges, slate spear points, and stone rods (Moorehead 1922; Robinson 1992). This component, commonly referred to as the “Red Paint People,” sites dating to their tradition are best known from Maine east of the Kennebec River.

The close of the Late Archaic period is characterized by another archaeological tradition known as the Susquehanna tradition (Sanger 1979; Borstel 1982; Bourque 1995). It is widespread in Maine and New England. The people of the Susquehanna Tradition appear to have been more focused on a terrestrial economy than a marine economy. They largely abandoned the use of red ochre in their graves, and often cremated their corpses rather than buried them intact. Diagnostic tool forms include large, broad-bladed chipped stone spear points.

The relationships between the perceived Late Archaic cultural groups continue to be a source of debate among Maine archaeologists. At the root of the argument is whether the various archaeological assemblages of the Late Archaic reflect local, long-term cultural adaptation or movement of people into the region, bringing with them a different culture and way of life. Whatever the origins of the cultural changes observed, they again roughly coincide with increasing changes in the environment that provided more favorable habitat for deer populations, and possibly other more modern species as well.

Ceramic Period (ca. 3,000-450 years ago). The introduction of pottery manufacture and use in Maine defines the onset of what Maine archaeologists call the Ceramic period (Sanger 1979). In other parts of the Northeast, this cultural period is referred to as the Woodland period. The differences between these two terms is mainly that hunting and gathering for food remained the primary means of subsistence throughout much of Maine and the Maritimes, while a reliance on horticulture and a tendency toward larger, more permanent settlements developed in other regions during the same time

period. Ceramics first appear in the archaeological record of Maine around 3,000 years ago and they persist until contact with Europeans when clay pots were replaced in favor of iron and copper kettles that were traded for beaver pelts and other animal furs.

Ceramic period sites are abundant in Maine, along both the coast and in the Maine interior (Sanger 1979). Along the coast, they are most visible in the form of shell middens, which have attracted the attention of professional and amateur archaeologists since the late 19th century (e.g., Mercer 1897). Shell midden sites are found all along the Maine coast and contain discarded shells of clams, oysters, mussels, and quahogs, bones of both terrestrial and marine animals, as well as broken pottery sherds and discarded stone and bone tools. Sites in the interior are most common along waterways, ponds, and lakes (Sanger 1979). Assemblages from the interior differ from coastal sites in that the bone assemblages are poorly represented due to differences in preservation. The picture that emerges from Ceramic period sites is one showing a long-standing cultural adaptation to the diversified use of local resources. In addition, the nature of artifact forms present and certain types of stone recovered from Ceramic period sites indicate trade and communication with peoples to the far north, south, and west. By the end of the period, historical and archaeological evidence suggests horticulture was practiced in southern Maine. The Ceramic period ends with European contact around 450 years ago. At this time, most of the artifacts attributable to prehistoric inhabitants of Maine disappear from the archaeological record so that tracing specific cultural connections between present-day Maine Indians and their prehistoric ancestors is not possible.

Previously Discovered Sites and Archaeological Studies

When it comes to a consideration of prehistoric human activity as inferred through archaeological sites and resources already discovered, the proposed BHE Project route encompasses two extremes. For most of its route, the Project travels across an unpopulated, undeveloped region about which, unfortunately, not much is known archaeologically when compared with other parts of Maine. In contrast, the western side of the Project, especially the portion of the route that extends northward through the Penobscot River Valley from Orrington to Bradley, is one of the most well studied regions in Maine and a comparative abundance of archaeological data exists.

Most of the archaeological investigations in Washington County and eastern Maine in general, when they have not been mandated by cultural resource management objectives, have concentrated on the reporting of artifact collections and artifact “spot finds,” or identifying and occasionally investigating in some detail, coastal prehistoric archaeological sites. A fluted projectile point from the Grand Lake area was reported by Kopec (1985) and several fluted projectile points and unifaces found on a hillside in the Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge in Baring, Maine (Bonnichsen, Bourque, and Young 1983). These specimens belong to the Fluted Point Paleoindian Tradition and would likely date to more than 10,000 RCYBP (Table 1-above). However, significant doubt remains regarding the provenience of these artifacts (Spiess and Wilson 1987:198-201).

Archaeological investigations on the eastern Maine coast have included surveys for shell midden sites (Sanger 1983, 1992), excavations at shell middens on Roque Island off Jonesport (Sanger and Chase 1983; Sanger and Kellogg 1985), and documentation and interpretation of petroglyphs in Machias Bay (Hedden 1987, 1989, 1996). This work has demonstrated that prehistoric people inhabited coastal Washington County at least during the Late Archaic Period and throughout the Ceramic Period, or from about 5,000 RCYBP to the time of contact with Europeans.

Cultural resource management studies account for about two dozen reports on archaeological investigations in Washington County. Many of these were conducted on small-scale developments or Maine Department of Transportation projects (e.g., Petersen and Heckenberger 1987; Cox 1992; Lewis and Cox 1992; Trautman, Cranmer, and Spiess 1992; Hedden 1997; and Hedden and Spiess 1999) and have provided only preliminary data or few new data on the prehistory of the county. Large-scale surveys with in-depth reporting do exist for the Grand Falls drainage (Cox 1991; Cox and Bourque

1986, 1989), and the Forest City Project on Grand Lake (Cox 1995, 1998). The most completely investigated and reported prehistoric site from these projects is site 95.20, located at the narrows between Long and Lewy Lakes in the Grand Falls drainage (Cox 1991). The major component of this site is a Vergennes Phase occupation during the Late Archaic Period. Three ¹⁴C dated features indicate that the occupation occurred around 5,000 RCYBP.

It is important to note that when archaeological resources are considered in a regional context, the archaeology of New Brunswick, Canada should also be considered. For example, archaeological investigations at the Mud Lake Stream Site in southwestern New Brunswick (Deal 1985) show that types of lithic materials and artifact forms were common across both sides of the contemporary international border. Projectile points from the Oxbow Site in northeastern New Brunswick have strong morphological resemblances with projectile points from eastern Maine (Allen 1981, 1988). Synthetic overviews of the archaeology and prehistory of the Maritime Provinces appear in Deal and Blair (1991).

On the opposite extreme, a great deal is known about the prehistoric cultural history of the Penobscot River drainage. The Penobscot River drainage has been the focus of research by both professional and amateur archaeologists for more than a century. Early interest in the region was sparked by the discovery of "Red Paint" sites, Late Archaic Period cemeteries with ochre-stained burial objects. Charles C. Willoughby, of Harvard's Peabody Museum, examined some of these sites in the lower Penobscot drainage and published his findings in 1935. A local geologist and antiquarian, Walter B. Smith, excavated the Eddington Bend Site located less than 500 m from the proposed BHE Project route in the 1920s (Moorehead 1922:134-143). Some of his collection is now in the Maine State Museum, although many of the diagnostic artifacts are missing (Sanger 1984c).

The work by Willoughby, Smith, and others in Penobscot Bay and on Moosehead Lake, as well as the expeditions in Ohio, Georgia, and the southwest carried out by his own institution, Phillips Academy, encouraged Warren K. Moorehead to conduct an archaeological survey of New England. Between 1912 and 1918, Moorehead's crews excavated a number of "Red Paint" cemeteries in the region, including the Godfrey's Cemetery in Old Town and the Sandy Point Site, eight miles north of Bucksport near Project route's western terminus in Orrington. The results of his work appear in the well-illustrated *Report on the Archaeology of Maine* (1922).

Moorehead (1922:220) knew about several sites on the Penobscot River between Bangor and the Milford-Old Town dam, but only Eddington Bend, excavated by Smith, is mentioned. Upriver of Eddington, Moorehead's crews dug at the Hathaway Cemetery in Passadumkeag (Moorehead 1922:48-56) and surveyed unsuccessfully for burials along Olamon Stream.

Following the publications of Moorehead and Willoughby in the early 1920s and 30s, professional archaeological investigations in the lower Penobscot River Valley were not conducted until the late 1960s. In 1968, Dean Snow followed up on Moorehead's work at the Hathaway Cemetery (Snow 1969) and supervised test excavations on the south end of Indian Island in Old Town (Belcher and Sanger 1988a).

A decade after Snow's work at the Hathaway Site, David Sanger and Robert MacKay of the University of Maine began interdisciplinary research at the Hirundo and Young Sites in Alton (Sanger et al. 1977; Borstal 1982). The Hirundo Site includes important Moorehead Tradition and Late Archaic, Laurentian Tradition-related zones. The basal stratum may have been used during Middle Archaic times. The Young Site contains largely intact Susquehanna Tradition and Ceramic Period occupations.

In the 1990s, large-scale archaeological surveys of the Lower Penobscot Valley were mandated by cultural resource management legislation. The University of Maine at Orono conducted a number of surveys in the central Penobscot River drainage, from Bangor to Howland. These include (from

south to north) the Bangor dam to the Veazie Dam, the Veazie Reservoir, the Basin Mills Project, the Milford Reservoir Project, and the Howland Project. An important aspect of these projects has been the documentation of known artifact collectors and their collections, and the assessment of important sites that have been subject to amateur excavations. Unfortunately, many of these sites have been collected over the years, which has reduced their scientific value significantly.

The Bangor dam to Veazie dam project was undertaken in 1983 under the direction of David Sanger. Three areas were tested, including Eaton Brook (crossed by the BHE Project route in Holden) and the Eddington Bend Site (74.8), and five new sites were discovered. Of these, the Eddington Bend Site has received the most attention (Moorehead 1922; Smith 1926; Sanger 1984c; Petersen and Sanger 1986, 1987). Recent work by University of Maine archaeologists has demonstrated that much of the site, including Susquehanna Tradition and Ceramic Period occupations, is still intact.

Fieldwork for the Basin Mills Project (Sanger 1984a; Belcher and Sanger 1988c) began in 1983. It resulted in the discovery of eight new prehistoric sites between Ayers Rapids and the Great Works dam. One of the most important sites is the Blackman Stream Site, which includes Moorehead Phase burials, Early and/or Middle Archaic component(s), and a Late Paleoindian component (Sanger 1984a; Sanger, Belcher and Kellogg 1992). Another significant site is Ayers Rapids (74.22), a single-component, Middle Ceramic Period site (Belcher and Sanger 1989). Both of these sites are within a kilometer of the BHE Project route. Many of the other sites, including the well-known Bradley Cemetery Site (74.1), have been destroyed by collecting, farming, and lumbering; by the construction of highways and railroads; and by erosion.

North of the Project area along the Penobscot River drainage, similar intensive CRM survey has documented extensive and long-standing use of the waterway by prehistoric peoples beginning in the Late Paleoindian period through the Ceramic period.

Two major archaeological surveys have been previously conducted along portions of the Project route now under consideration. The first major Phase I archaeological survey was conducted by the Maine State Museum under the direction of Stephen Cox in 1989 (Cox 1989). This survey was completed by BHE as a part of a prior development of the 345 kV transmission line Project. Cox surveyed the majority of a route that ultimately received regulatory clearance c. 1990. The present Project route being developed will follow major portions of this previously permitted route.

During the 1989 survey, Cox examined 87 sampling areas of varying archaeological sensitivity along the route from Orrington to the St. Croix River in Baileyville. In 76 areas, shovel testpits were used to sample for subsurface archaeological remains. A total of 996 testholes were excavated including 908 50 cm² testholes and 88 larger test units. In all, three archaeological sites were discovered: site 96.05 along the St. Croix River, site 94.33 along the Machias River, and site 75.02 on a ridge east of Main Stream. The three sites are small and likely represent short duration prehistoric activity. Site 96.05 is a single isolated artifact (an endscraper fragment) that Cox believed might be associated with an undiscovered site outside the Project area. Similarly, site 75.02 east of Main Stream is a small concentration of lithic flakes that Cox suggested was a temporary camping spot. Neither site 94.33 nor 75.02 were considered to meet significance criteria for further work. Site 96.05 was a single component, Ceramic period encampment at which lithic tool processing appears to have been the main activity. Cox (1989) did find this site significant, however, given its small size and the intensity of excavation Cox completed during Phase I, no further work was recommended.

In general the results of Cox's survey revealed that the proposed transmission line transected a region of comparatively low archaeological potential. This conclusion was corroborated in 1999 by a second intensive Phase I archaeological survey conducted in advance of the Maritimes & Northeast Natural Gas Pipeline Project. The M&N pipeline follows the Stud Mill Road from its intersection with County Road in Milford to its terminus in Baileyville. This route was surveyed for potential archaeological resources in 1999 by ARC, Inc. of Ellsworth, Maine. Using a predictive sampling

design similar in scope to Cox's, 30 locations were tested using 90 testholes on 20 transects. Five of the areas tested contained historic cultural material, and one prehistoric archaeological site was discovered as a result of this field effort – site 75.03 located just south of the Stud Mill Road along the west bank of Main Stream. A Phase II investigation was conducted at this site, consisting of the excavation of an additional four 1 m² test units. A total of 55 pieces of lithic debitage were recovered, along with fire-cracked rock and other rounded cobbles not associated with any charcoal or subsurface features. No diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were found. The site boundaries were determined to cover an area of approximately 15 m² and no further testing of the site was recommended. This recommendation was confirmed by the MeSHPO on March 15, 1999.

Archaeological Resource Sensitivity

Linear projects that extend for great distances across the landscape like underground pipelines and above-ground electric transmission lines, offer a good potential to locate archaeological remains simply because they cover large areas and encounter a variety of environmental settings along the way. The probability is thus good that archaeologically-sensitive areas will be encountered. These types of projects also help us corroborate models that attempt to predict the location of archaeological sites based on a variety of natural and cultural attributes.

Prior to the completion of Phase I survey for the BHE Project, an archaeological sensitivity study was completed that helped to specify locations where prehistoric cultural materials and sites would be most likely found based in part on natural and cultural criteria outlined above. An ever-increasing body of literature assists the decision-making process for evaluating the archaeological potential of any given project area. But despite a consideration of a number of other influencing attributes, evidence for prehistoric human activity in the interior of Maine has almost exclusively been located on level, reasonably well-drained land surfaces near the shores of rivers, lakes, and streams. Additionally, though less frequently, archaeological sites have been found to overlook marshes and wetlands. While there are exceptions to this rule, as in the case of special use sites, major bodies of water would have been preeminently important as resource areas and transportation routes for Native people.

A determination of the archaeological resource sensitivity for the Project route involved two basic steps. First, documents and maps related to the two previous archaeological surveys and site records on file at MHPC were reviewed. This provided the basis for determining the resource sensitivity in those locations where the transmission line corresponds spatially with previous projects. Second, in locations where no prior archaeological investigation had been undertaken, 7 ½ minute U.S.G.S. quad sheets were examined. Variables considered in determining locations for testing were intentionally weighted to emphasize proximity to previous identified sites and proximity to water and wetland areas. Based on map analysis alone, 17 areas along the Project route were determined to possess high archaeological sensitivity and 34 areas were thought to have moderate sensitivity. The Project area was then field inspected prior to the commencement of testing and these preliminary recommendations were refined.

This field inspection of the Project route revealed that making a determination of locations for archaeological sampling based only on map inspection alone tends to overestimate the amount of testing necessary to adequately sample for cultural resources. During reconnaissance survey, a standard project corridor of 250' was inspected with an inner boundary just off the shoulder of the Stud Mill Road. In addition, a number of areas designated for expanded workspace were "surveyed wide" to accommodate future line construction decisions. In these locations, soils and landforms were examined to a width of from 300' to 600' off the Stud Mill Road.

The week-long reconnaissance of the Project route informed a revised scope of testing which was approved by the MeSHPO. Areas reviewed for Phase I archaeological testing were generally observed to fall into one or more categories. They are locations in close proximity to previously

identified archaeological sites, or they are areas that exhibit archaeologically sensitive soils and landforms, or they are adjacent to major streams and wetland drainages. Except in those locations, the majority of the Project route was observed to not possess great archaeological sensitivity—a finding corroborated by two previous archaeological surveys that closely parallel and overlap the present project. Numerous areas that had been previously identified as “moderately sensitive” based on map inspection were, upon field inspection, dismissed from consideration. Most of these areas either border minor or intermittent streams and wetlands, are disturbed by logging activities, display no marked break in slope or inhabitable surface, or have received testing with a negative result during previous archaeological surveys conducted for BHE and the M&N Pipeline.

In all, 15 locations along were designated for subsurface archaeological testing (shovel test pits) and 200-205 shovel test pits were proposed. In addition, it was recognized that additional segments would need survey once access was permitted and that additional testing at specific locations would be required.

The remainder of this report details the results of Phase I archaeological survey conducted on the BHE Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project.

Phase I Archaeological Survey Design and Methods

The standard survey area for the BHE Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project was in most cases 250' wide beginning just north of the edge of the Stud Mill Road. In areas where expanded workspace is needed to accommodate future line placement decisions, testing was extended from 300' to 600' off the Stud Mill Road. In locations where the transmission line will go cross-country and not follow the Stud Mill, either the centerline has been cut, or the corridor has been flagged. All archaeological testing was performed within these defined project limits and varied from a width of 100 to 200 feet.

All fieldwork undertaken conformed to the SHPO Standards for Archaeological Work in Maine (27 MRSA S.509). Subsurface testing was accomplished using shovel testholes placed on linear transects to provide adequate sampling of specific landforms. In this report, transects represent a series of shovel testholes generally organized in a line at regular intervals. Transects are intended to systematically sample a landform, such as along a break in slope, and may vary in the number of testholes and orientation depending on the nature of the landform. In some cases, more than one transect may be used within a testing area either due to the presence of more than one archaeologically sensitive landform, or to provide broader sampling of a particular landform. Testholes were typically excavated at 10-15 m intervals within flood plain test areas, and 5 m intervals in test areas judged sensitive for Paleoindian period remains. Transects were usually placed within 10 m of the edges of eroding banks, terrace landforms, or breaks in slope. Shovel testholes measured 50 cm²—a size that facilitated observation of soil profiles and subsurface features to depths up to 1 m.

Typically, a two-person team was the most efficient method of shovel testing with one person excavating and one person screening. All soil removed from testholes and test units was screened through 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) mesh that provided for recovery of small stone flakes, bones, or other cultural materials that might otherwise be missed without screening. Relevant documentation of each testhole and test unit excavated, including a soil description was made on a standardized recording form. Copies of testhole records recorded in the field are included in Appendix I of this report. A field sketch of each test area was made and photographs were taken to document the area as tested. Finally, spatial data regarding the location of testholes relative to significant landscape features was collected using a hand-held, Trimble Geo-XT GPS receiver. These data were post-processed and corrected using Trimble GPS Pathfinder Office software (v. 3.0).

Fieldwork on the BHE Project was completed between October 4-29, 2004. The survey took approximately four weeks to complete during which time a crew of six individuals tested 18 locations

for the presence of prehistoric cultural sites and materials. Two additional locations were tested for historical archaeological remains. In all, 317 standard 50 cm² testholes along 49 testhole transects were excavated (Table 2). No prehistoric cultural materials or sites were discovered as a result of this Phase I archaeological testing on this project. One potentially significant historic property—a possible 19th century dwelling foundation and associated surface features in Myra—was investigated. In addition to subsurface testing, a walkover inspection was made of several locations to evaluate archaeological sensitivity and no additional areas were found.

Results of Prehistoric Archaeological Survey

We now present a detailed description of 18 areas that were investigated for prehistoric cultural sites or materials.

Testing area 1. Testing area 1 is located on the west side of Dead Stream in Myra (T32MD), Hancock County, Maine (Figure 1.1). The approximate geographic center of the area sampled can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute (1:24,000 scale) topographic series, The Horseback, Maine quadrangle at UTM coordinates Z19N4980775E549000 (NAD27 meters) and Maine State Plane coordinates N478978E1015876 (Zone Maine East 1801-NAD 83-feet).

The test area is on slightly elevated terrain bordering a large wetland that surrounds Dead Stream (Plates 1a and 1b). It is level to hummocky with numerous depressions, boulders, and tree throws. It is wet in the lowest hummocks with no prominent break in the slope between the upland and wetland. Some bedrock is exposed at the north side of the right-of-way. The area is vegetated with a mix of pine, spruce, and cedar, mostly less than eight inches in diameter. Hardwood species in the vicinity were not abundant.

A single transect of five testholes, spaced on 15 m intervals, with an average depth of 27.6 cm bs was placed in the most elevated level portion of the test area adjacent to the stream (Figure 1.2). A typical soil profile consisted of a thin organic layer covering a light orange-brown to olive-brown silt loam layer including pebbles, cobbles, and bedrock fragments. This was observed to the maximum depth of testing.

No prehistoric cultural remains were recovered from testholes in this testing area. Inspection of exposed sediments likewise did not reveal evidence for prehistoric human occupation of the landform.

Testing area 2. Testing area 2 is located along the east side of Hinckley Brook in Great Pond (Plantation 33), Hancock County, Maine (Figure 2.1). The approximate geographic center of the area sampled can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute (1:24,000 scale) topographic series, Great Pond, Maine quadrangle at UTM coordinates Z19N4981570E551360 (NAD27 meters) and Maine State Plane coordinates N481588E1023628 (Zone Maine East 1801-NAD 83-feet).

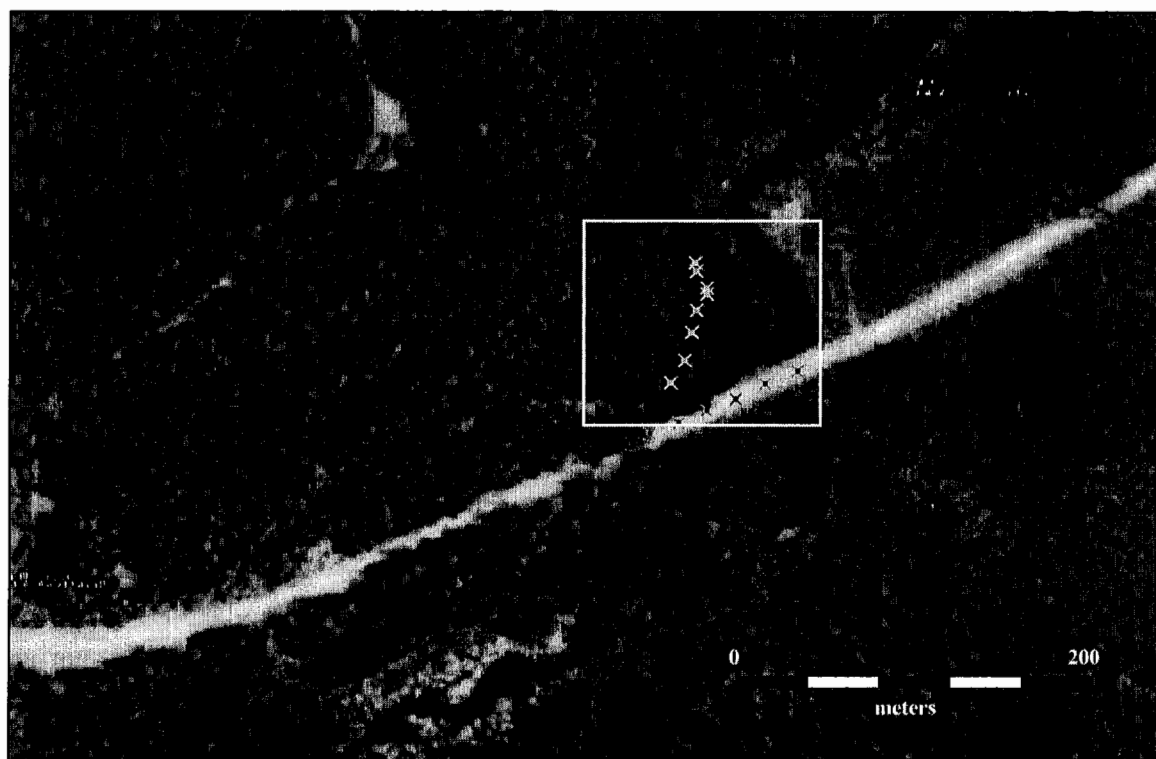
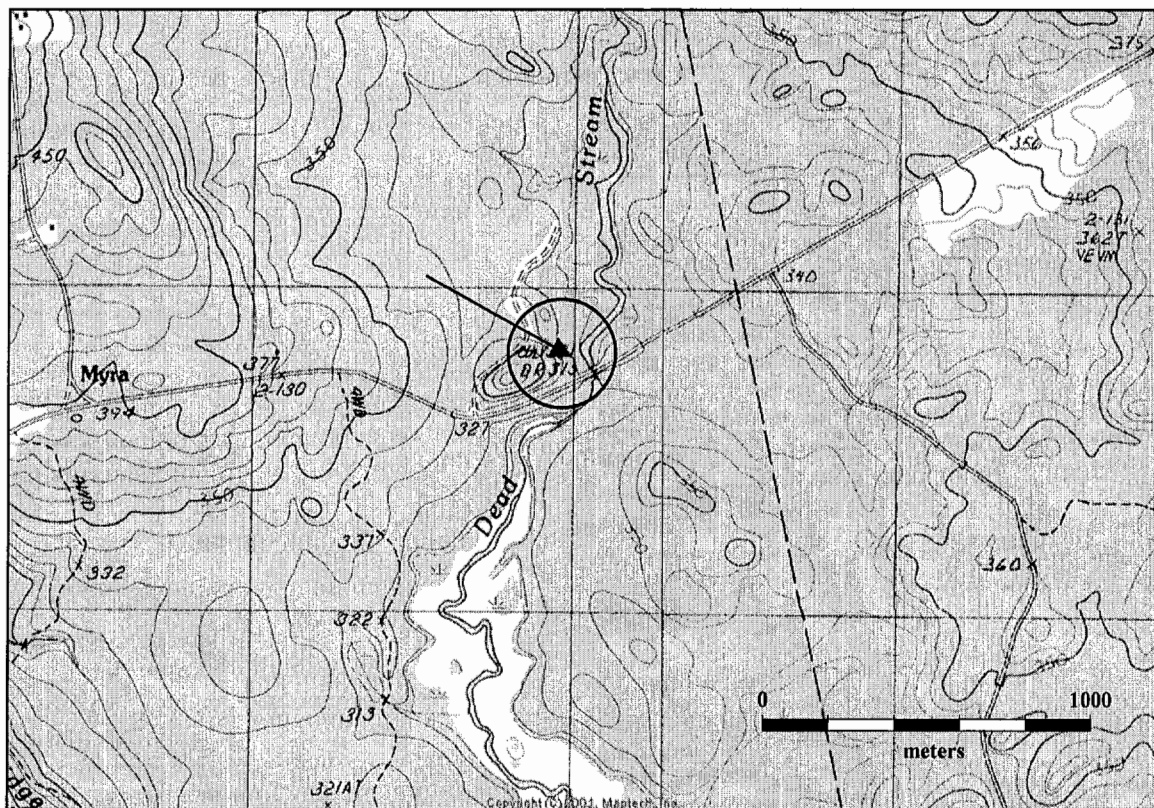
The test area is on gentle, eastward-rising terrain with no distinctive break from the brook edge (Plate 2a). The surface is very hummocky with numerous large wind thrown trees and undulations. The vegetation consists of pine, spruce, and cedar with a few hardwoods. A notable disturbance is an area of bulldozed earth approximately 20 feet from the road edge resulting from ditching and road maintenance. The west side of the brook is low, scoured, and very rocky, possibly a result of impeded drainage at the culvert that causes frequent flooding of the north side of the Stud Mill Road (Plates 2b).

A single transect of four testholes spaced on 10 m intervals with an average depth of 29.3 cm bs was placed along level terrain elevated above the east side of the stream (Figure 2.2). A typical soil profile consisted of a thin organic layer over orange-brown silt loam to silt containing pebbles and cobbles to the maximum depth of testing.

No prehistoric cultural remains were recovered from testholes in this testing area. Inspection of exposed sediments likewise did not reveal evidence for prehistoric human occupation of the landform.

Testing Area	Location	Approximate Coordinates State Plane Zone Maine East 1801 NAD 83 feet*	Approximate Coordinates UTM Zone 19N NAD 27 meters*	Transects	Testholes	Results	Recommendation
1	Dead Stream	N478978E1015876	E549000N4980775	1	5	Negative	No further survey
2	Hinckley Brook	N481388E1023628	E551360N4981570	1	4	Negative	No further survey
3	Main Stream (E & W)	N481220E1036812	E555420N4981489	2	18	Negative	No further survey
4	Wetland-Alligator Stream	N475555E1053834	E560631N4980010	1	6	Negative	No further survey
5	<i>Unnamed wetland</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	0	0	<i>Not tested</i>	<i>No survey needed</i>
6	Jimnies Pond	N477377E1069396	E566320N4980367	3	16	Negative	No further survey
7	Narraguagus River (E & W)	N475733E1081306	E568940N4979915	4	34	Negative	No further survey
8	Wetlands-Little Sabao	N488102E1103190	E575596N4983711	1	6	Negative	No further survey
9	Little Sabao Thorofare (E & W)	N492453E1105772	E4985039N576381	2	18	Negative	No further survey
10	Machias River (E & W)	N496351E1147262	E588904N4986322	9	79	Negative	No further survey
11	Dune-East of Machias River	N496175E1148700	E589452N4986258	2	10	Negative	No further survey
12	Clifford Stream (E & W)	N523788E1195504	E603662N4994750	2	12	Negative	No further survey
13	Scott Brook	N523912E1199889	E604995N4994802	1	5	Negative	No further survey
14	Horseback Esker	N474526E0998933	E543853N4979378	1	4	Negative	No further survey
15	Sunkhaze Stream	N475596E1001823	E544729N4979715	3	18	Negative	No further survey
16	Sprague Meadow Brook	N563339E1255468	E621856N5006925	1	5	Negative	No further survey
17	St. Croix River	N564295E1259280	E623022N5007220	1	6	Negative	No further survey
18	Little Musquash Lake	N505118E1161724	E593393N4989008	2	16	Negative	No further survey
19	Hay Meadows	N505540E1163054	E593803N4989136	1	6	Negative	No further survey
Historic 1	Myra	N478252E1009841	E547170N4980534	11	45	Historic materials/features	Avoidance
Historic 2	Myra	N479212E1010764	E547450N4980827	1	4	Negative	No further survey
<i>* Approximate center of testing area</i>				49	317		

Table 2 Summary of archaeological testing, results, and recommendations on the BHE Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project.



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Figure 1.1. Testing Area 1 –Dead Stream west side—showing the location of archaeological testholes superimposed on USGS 7.5 minute topographic map (above) and aerial imagery (below). Approximate scale is indicated. Transmission line route (approximate) is shown as a dashed white line. Testhole locations are shown as filled x's and reflect corrected GPS coordinates taken in the field. *Image source: U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 and 1:12,000 The Horseback, Maine, quadrangles.*



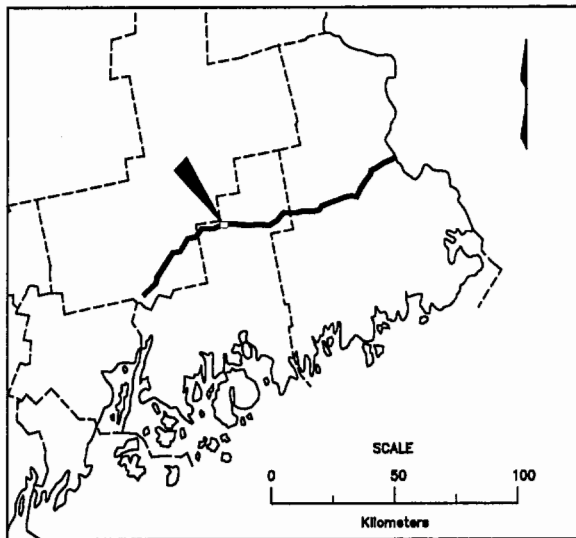
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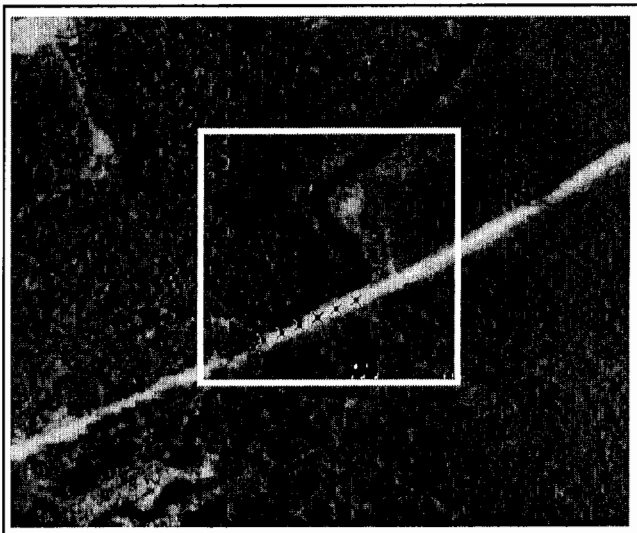
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Plate 1a (top). Testing Area 1—Dead Stream— view northwest along Stud Mill Road. The area tested is the tree-covered area at right.

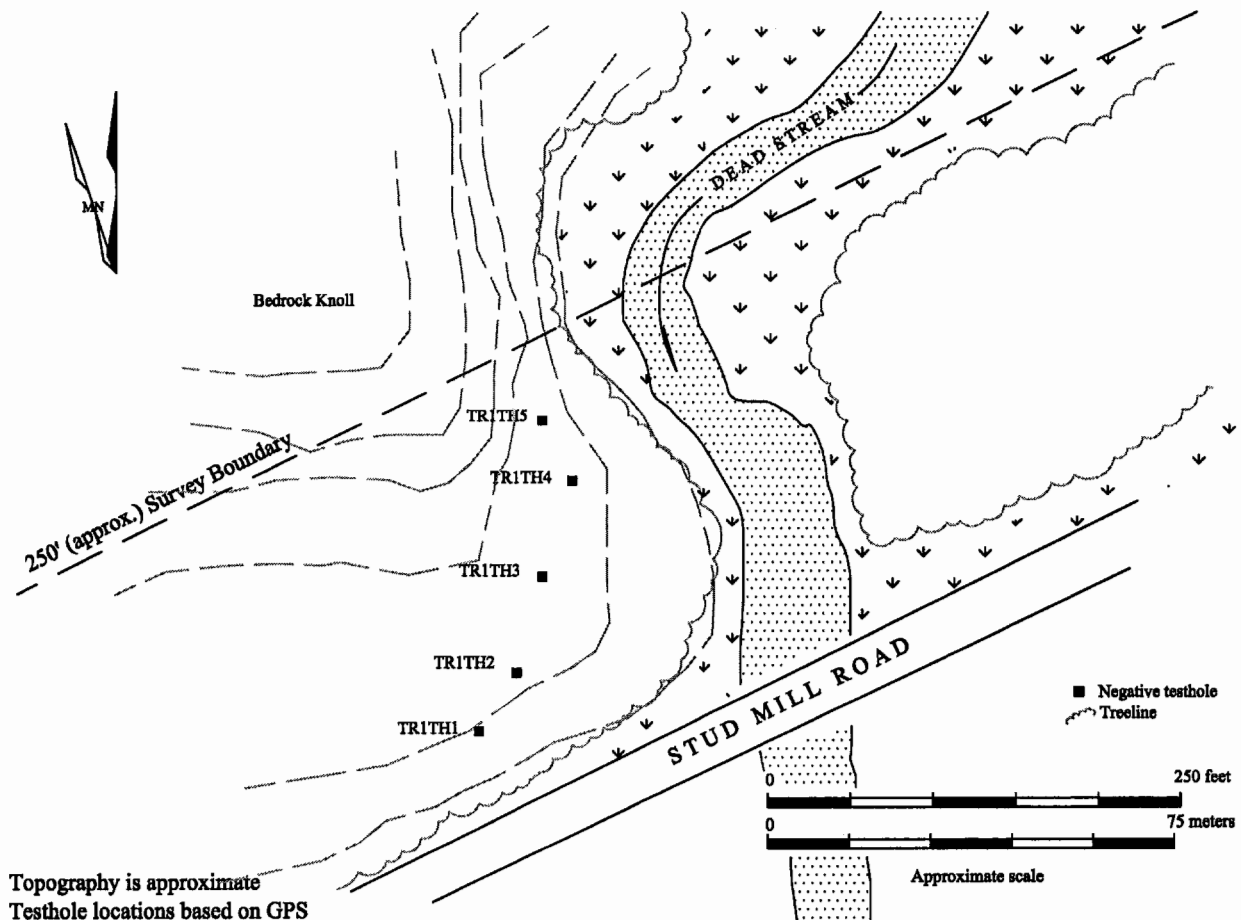
Plate 1b (bottom). Testing Area 1—Dead Stream— view north across Dead Stream from Stud Mill Road. The area tested is behind the wetland area bordering the stream.



Approximate location of testing area along general BHE Project route



Section of USGS 1:12,000 The Horseback, Maine orthophoto showing the location of testing area 1



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Figure 1.2. Field Sketch Map of
Phase I Archaeological Testing
Testing Area 1- Dead Stream

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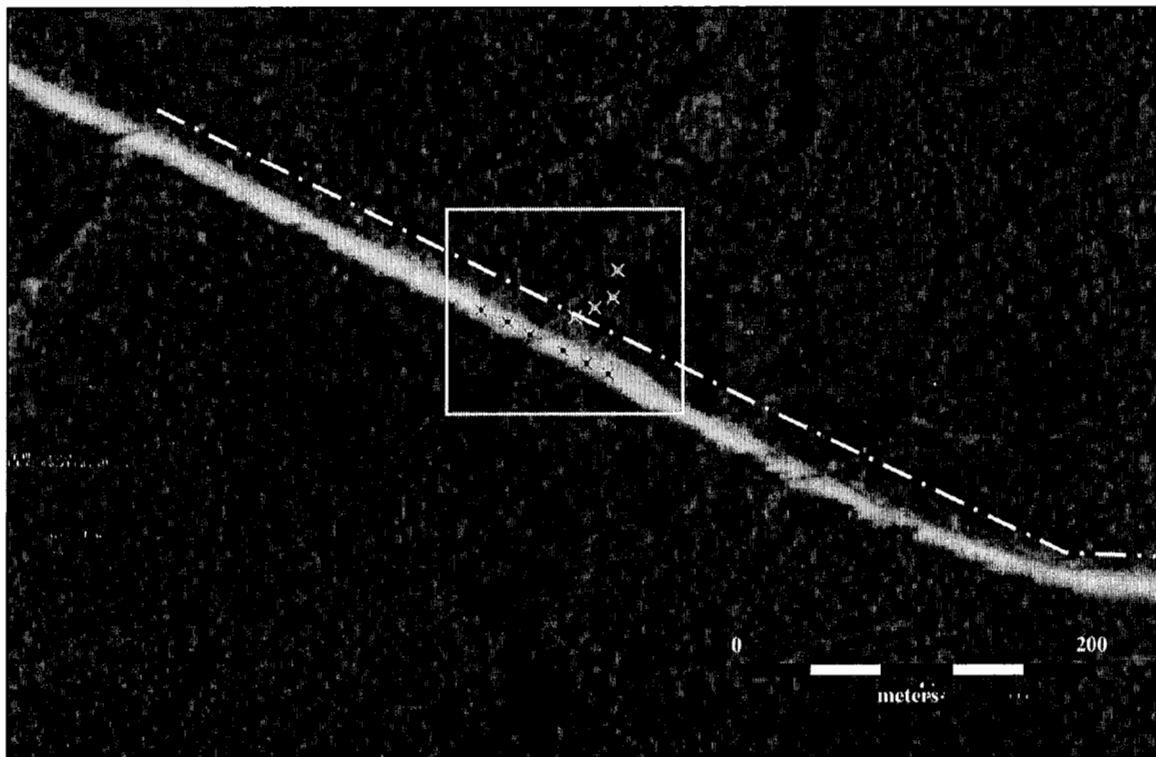
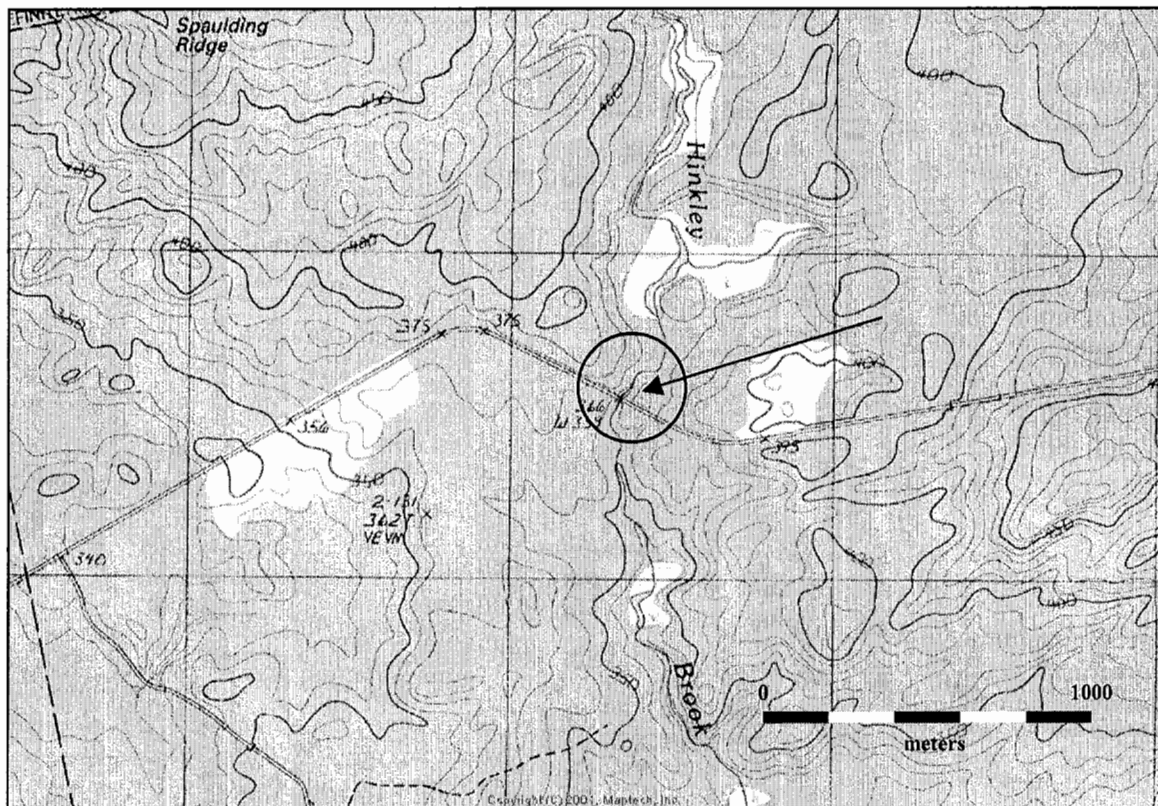
December 2004

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FILE:

\\PROJECTS\\BHE NRIP\\PHASEI\\REPORT\\MAPS_FIGURES\\TA1-DEAD STREAM



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Figure 2.1. Testing Area 2—Hinckley Brook west side—showing the location of archaeological testholes superimposed on USGS 7.5 minute topographic map (above) and aerial imagery (below). Approximate scale is indicated. Transmission line route (approximate) is shown as a dashed white line. Testhole locations are shown as filled x's and reflect corrected GPS coordinates taken in the field. *Image source: U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 and 1:12,000 Great Pond, Maine quadrangles.*



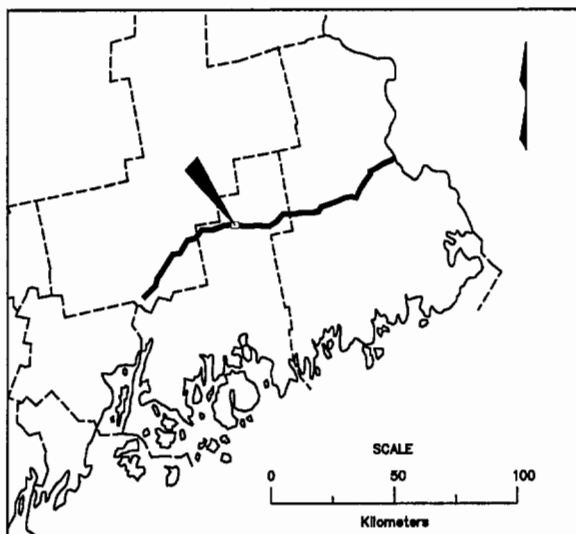
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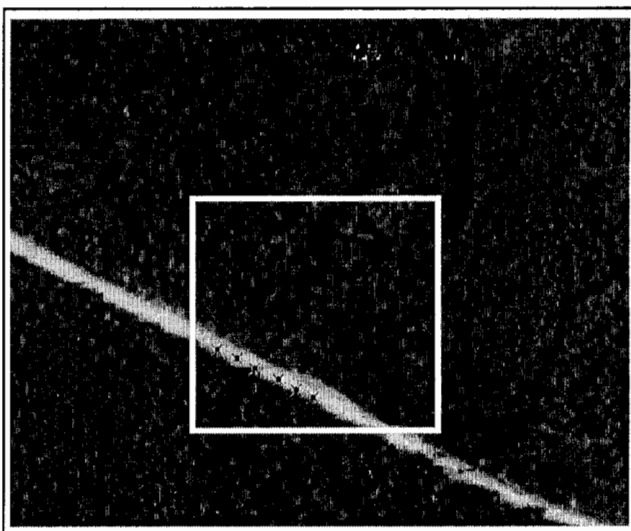
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Plate 2a (top). Testing Area 2—Hinckley Brook— view east from Stud Mill Road showing area tested in the distance.

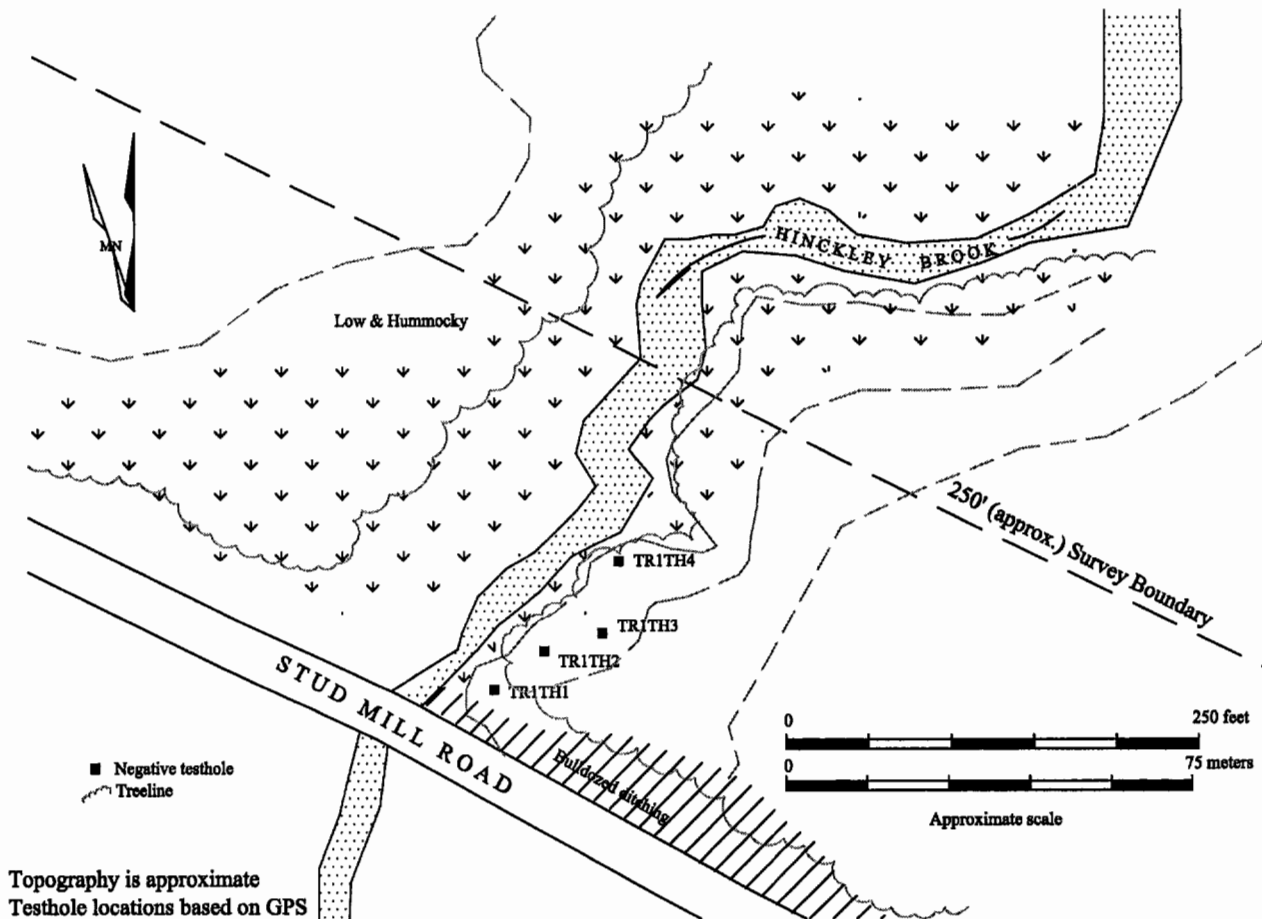
Plate 2b (bottom). Testing Area 2—Hinckley Brook — view north of west bank showing extensive recent flood disturbance of stream margin.



Approximate location of testing area
along general BHE Project route



Section of USGS 1:12,000 Great Pond, Maine
orthophoto showing the location of testing area 2



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Figure 2.2. Field Sketch Map of
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Testing Area 2- Hinckley Brook

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Testing area 3. Testing area 3 is located along both the east (TA3E) and west (TA3W) banks of Main Stream. The Project crosses Main Stream in Great Pond (Plantation 33), Hancock, County, Maine (Figure 3.1). The approximate geographic center of the area sampled can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute (1:24,000 scale) topographic series, Great Pond, Maine quadrangle at UTM coordinates Z19N4981489E555420 (NAD 27 meters) and Maine State Plane coordinates N481588E1023628 (Zone Maine East 1801-NAD 83- feet).

Main Stream crosses the Stud Mill Road from the north to south, however, prior to crossing the road, the stream parallels it, which determines the east-west orientation of the testing transects.

Archaeological testing on the east side, TA3E, is on a low terrace that rises gradually from the stream with no well-defined terrace edge. The surface is very irregular with undulating terrain and low, hummocky areas. The transect begins just 10 feet from the Stud Mill Road and parallels it for a some distance eventually crossing a disturbed gravel turnout used by fishermen. The eastern transect terminates in a low wet area (Plate 3a).

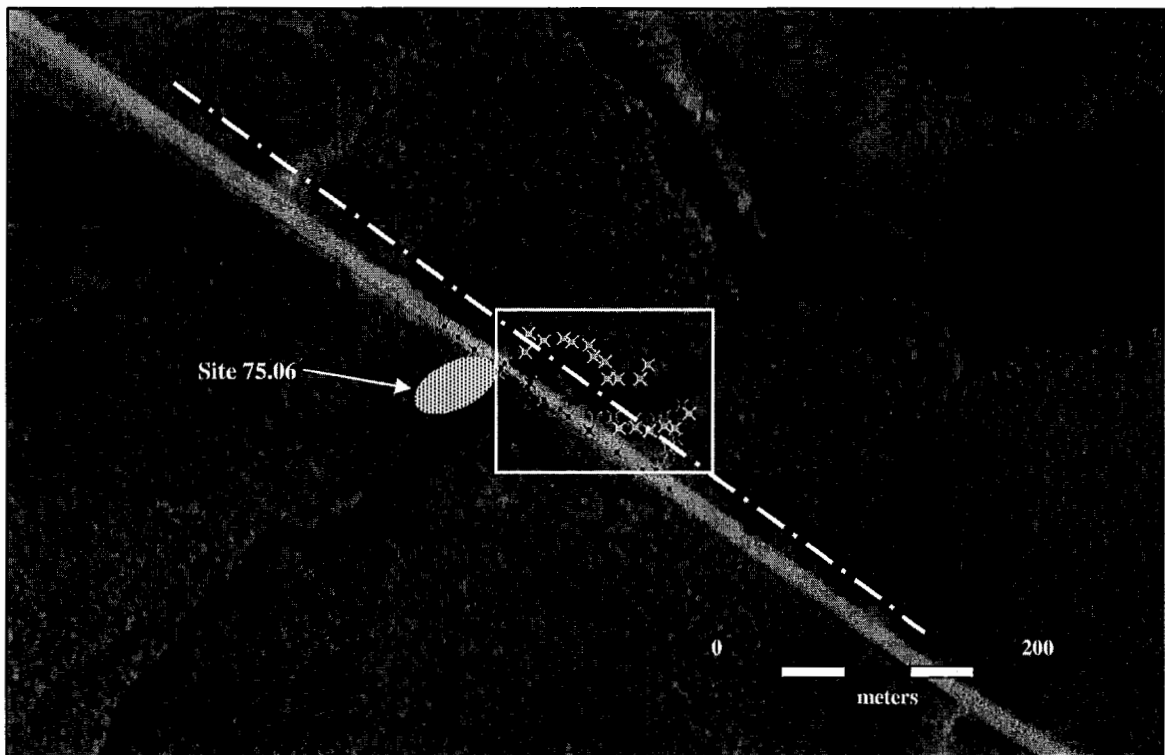
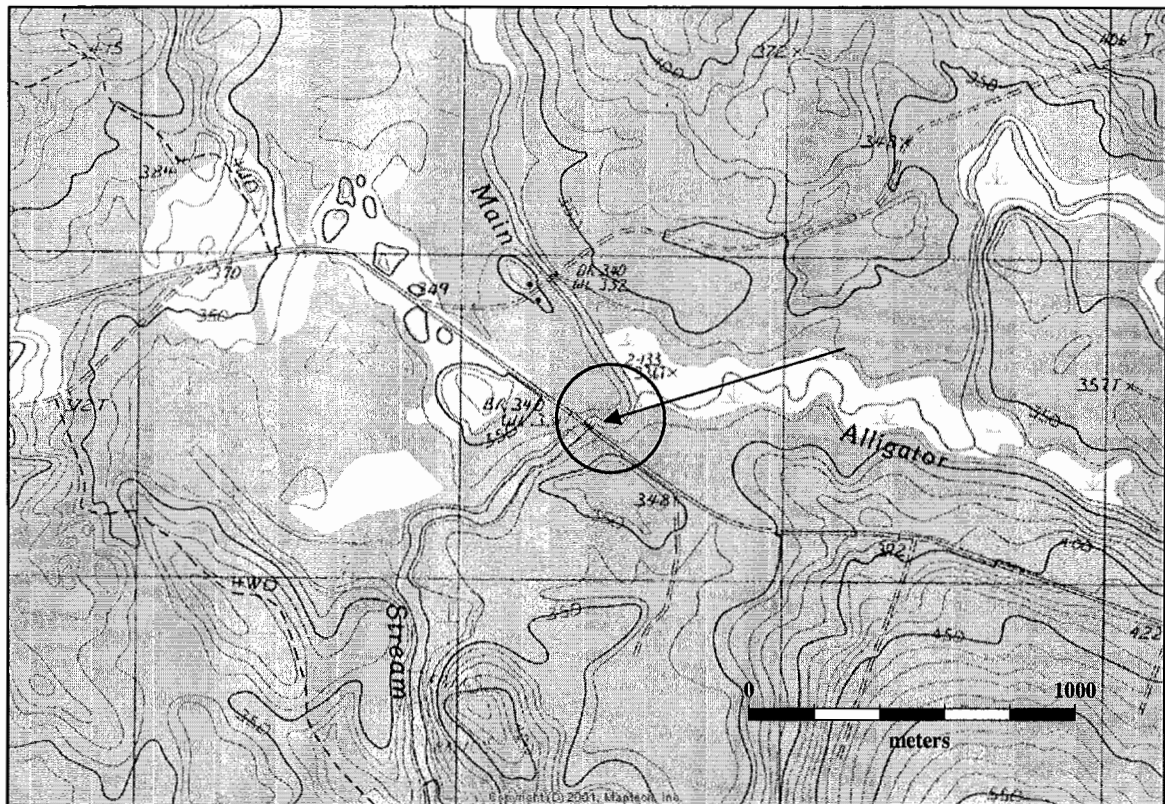
The west testing area, TA3W, is level to undulating with a terrace or levee elevated ~1 m above the stream (Plate 3b). There are a few depressions along the transect that are wet and low lying. The surface of the western transect is generally smooth on the western side becoming scoured and extremely hummocky at its eastern end. Along a broad bend of the stream, trees have been uprooted leaving large depressions. The vegetation on the east side of Main Stream consists of a dense fir thicket with maple and small spruce. The west side contains a dense mixture of conifers and hardwoods. The ground cover is grass with moss in low-lying, wet areas. In better-drained areas, the surface is a typical forest organic duff.

Transect 1, on the west side of Main Stream, contains 12 testholes on an interval of 10 m dug to an average depth of 38.7 cm bs. Transect 2, on the east side, consists of six testholes at an interval of 10 m. These testholes were dug to an average depth of 39.5 cm bs (Figure 3.2). The typical soil profile of both transects 1 and 2 is a thin layer of organic covering a B horizon of orange-brown to yellow-brown mixed silt or silt loam gradually changing to olive or olive-brown silt by the maximum extent of excavation.

Testing conducted in 1999 on the south side of Main Stream in this location related to the Maritimes and Northeast Natural Gas Pipeline Project resulted in the discovery of a prehistoric archaeological site (Site 75.03). However, no prehistoric cultural remains were recovered from testholes excavated upstream of this site on either the east or west sides of the stream. Surface inspection of exposed sediments along the banks and in wind thrown trees similarly did not reveal evidence for prehistoric human occupation of the landform. This negative result confirms the small size of site 75.03 and corroborates its interpretation as a temporary, single component campsite

Testing area 4. Testing area 4 is located on the north of the Stud Mill Road on a high sandy knoll overlooking wetlands along Alligator Stream (Figure 4.1). The testing area is in Great Pond (Plantation 33), Hancock, County, Maine and can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute (1:24,000 scale) topographic series, Alligator Lake, Maine quadrangle at UTM coordinates Z19N4979796E560582 (NAD 27 meters) and Maine State Plane coordinates N481220E1036812 (Zone Maine East 1801-NAD 83-feet).

The area tested is on a glacial outwash esker or kame terrace at the very outside of the 250' survey area. The terrain falls steeply in elevation 8 to 10 m to the west and south into a large wetland area around Alligator Stream. The north portion of the formation is truncated by an old road cut and borrow pit. The surface of the area is smooth, rounded, and somewhat undulating with wind-throw hummocks evident (Plates 4a and 4b). The thin cover is composed of large hemlock and spruce. The surface is strewn with limbs and debris and large ruts remain from recent and extensive mechanical harvesting in the area.



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Figure 3.1. Testing Area 3 –Main Stream—showing the location of archaeological testholes superimposed on USGS 7.5 minute topographic map (above) and aerial imagery (below). Approximate scale is indicated. Transmission line route (approximate) is shown as a dashed white line. Testhole locations are shown as filled x's and reflect corrected GPS coordinates taken in the field. *Image source: U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 and 1:12,000 Great Pond, Maine quadrangles.*



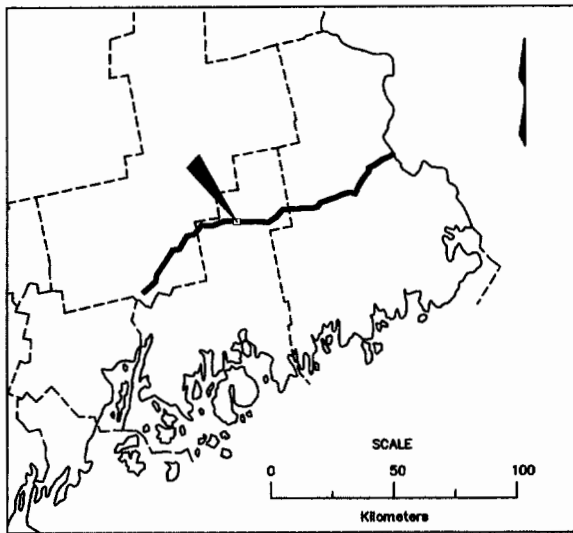
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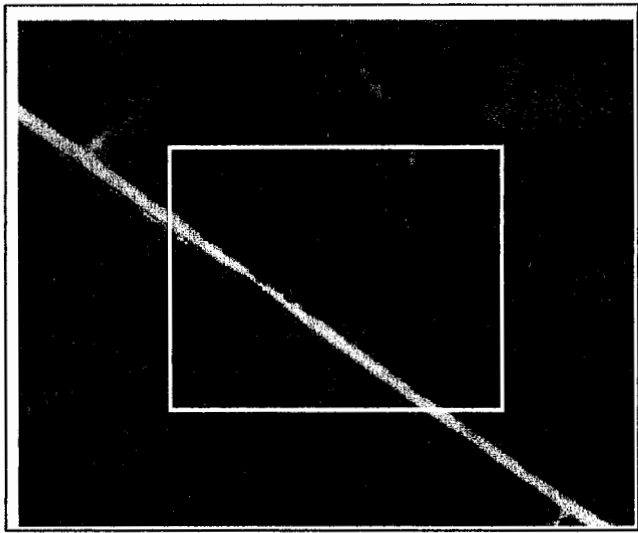
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Plate 3a (top). Testing Area 3—Main Stream— view east of east bank showing location tested.

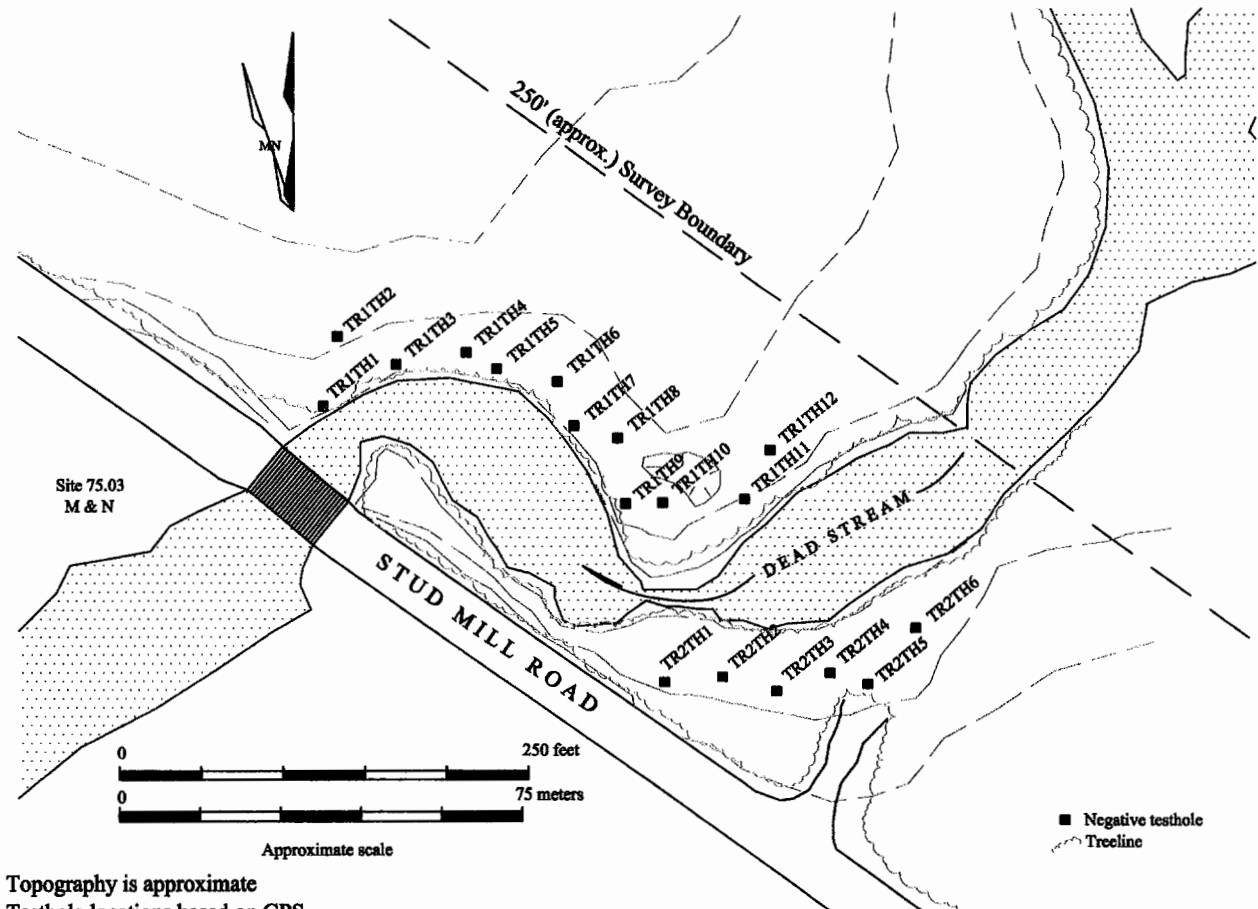
Plate 3b (bottom). Testing Area 3—Main Stream— view northeast from Stud Mill Road showing testing along west bank of Main Stream.



Approximate location of testing area
along general BHE Project route



Section of USGS 1:12,000 Alligator Lake, Maine
orthophoto showing the location of testing area 3E and 3W



Topography is approximate
Testhole locations based on GPS

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Figure 3.2. Field Sketch Map of
Phase I Archaeological Testing
Testing Area 3E- 3W- Main Stream

PROJECT:

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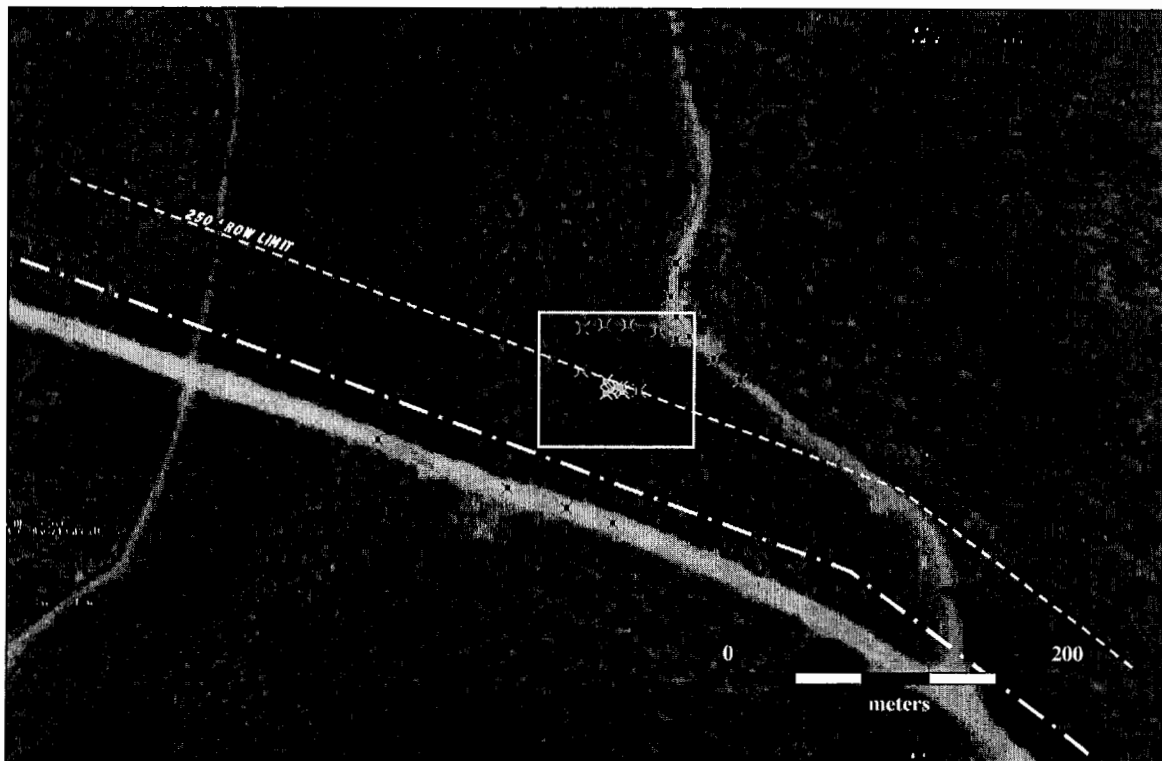
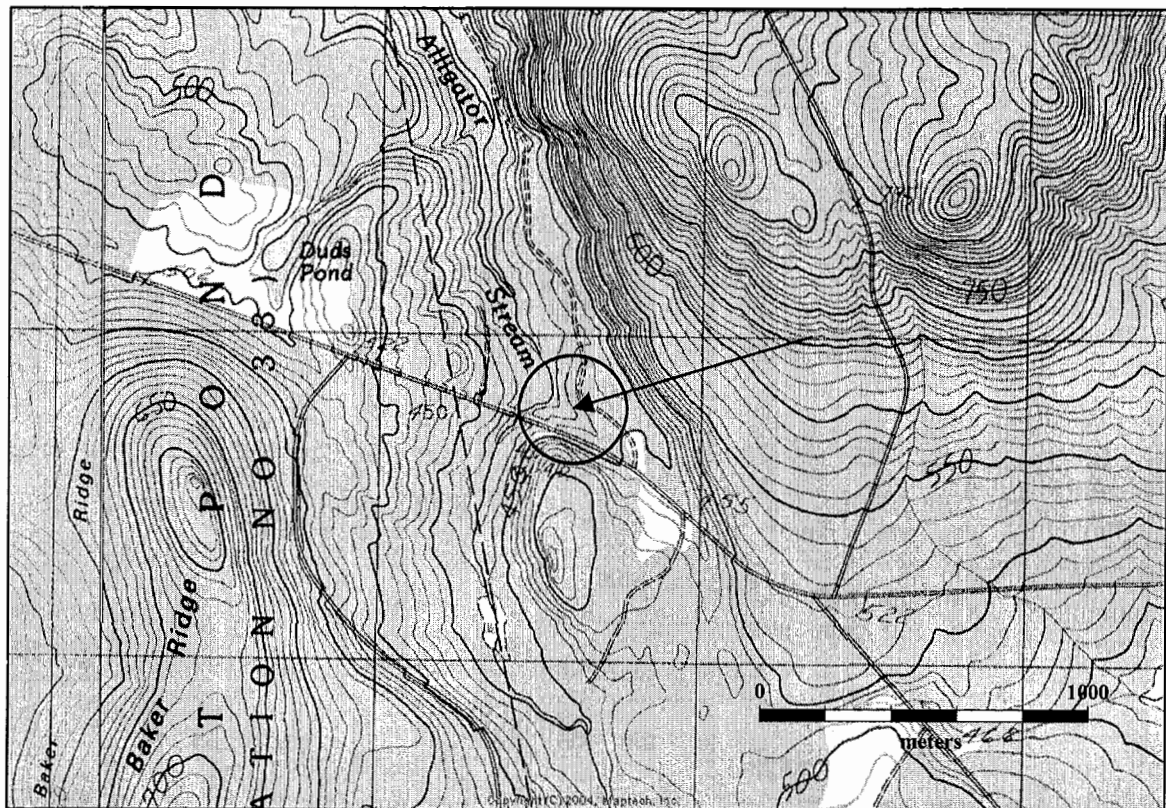
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Figure 4.1. Testing Area 4—Alligator Stream—showing the location of archaeological testholes superimposed on USGS 7.5 minute topographic map (above) and aerial imagery (below). Approximate scale is indicated. Transmission line route (approximate) is shown as a dashed white line. Testhole locations are shown as filled x's and reflect corrected GPS coordinates taken in the field. *Image source: U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 and 1:12,000 Alligator Lake quadrangles.*



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Plate 4a (top). Testing Area 4—Alligator Stream— view northwest showing testing in progress atop knoll.

Plate 4b (bottom). Testing Area 4— Alligator Stream— view north showing testing in progress atop knoll. Note recent harvesting.

Archaeological testing was located in an undisturbed area along the top of the knoll at the north limits of the right-of-way (Figure 4.2). Because this type of setting, possessing sandy soils, is sensitive for Paleoindian remains, a single transect of six testholes was excavated with testholes spaced on 5 m intervals. Testholes were dug to an average depth of 34.3 cm bs. The typical soil consisted of a thin organic layer over a gray silt albic horizon underlain by a yellow-brown, sandy B horizon with gravel. This development was consistent with strongly expressed albic/spodic soils, which often form on well-drained, sandy gravel deposits.

No prehistoric cultural remains were recovered from any testholes in this testing area. Inspection of exposed sediments in gravel pits and road cuts did not reveal evidence for prehistoric human occupation of the landform.

Testing area 5. Testing area 5, a low landform overlooking a wetland several hundred meters west of the Narraguagus River, was identified for testing during reconnaissance survey in September of 2004. Closer inspection of the area and landform during fieldwork supported a determination that the area possessed low archaeological sensitivity. A walkover inspection was conducted, but no subsurface testing was undertaken.

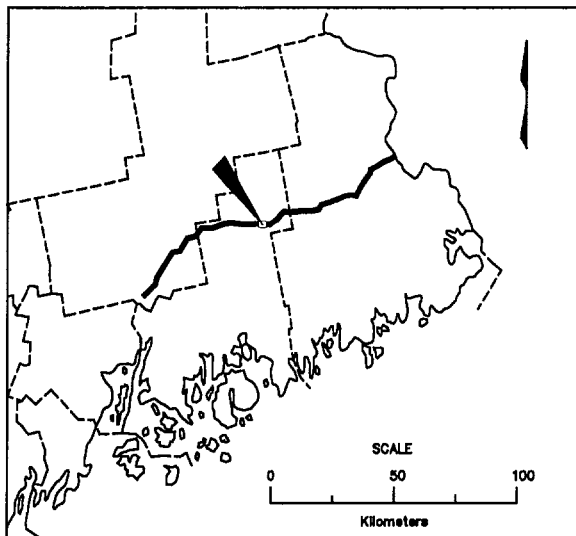
Testing area 6. Testing area 6 is located at a point near Jimmies Pond in T34 MD, Hancock County, Maine where the Project swings wide north of the M&N Pipeline at a point where it crosses to the north side of the Stud Mill Road (Figure 6.1). The approximate geographic center of the area tested can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute (1:24,000 scale) topographic series, Alligator Lake, Maine quadrangle at UTM coordinates Z19N4980367E565320 (NAD 27 meters) and Maine State Plane coordinates N477377E1069396 (Zone Maine East 1801-NAD 83-feet).

Three transects were used to test elevated ridges overlooking former drainages and present wetlands. Most drainages were ~30 m wide and these presumably lead into Eagle Brook, which drains Jimmies Pond. These are now wetland areas devoid of flowing water. The area consists of a convoluted terrain with moderate slopes toward a mosaic of drainages and wetland areas. The elevated terrain is 10 to 15 m above low-lying wetland gullies that have no well-defined edges. The surface is undulating with numerous hummocks. The ground cover is predominately moss and lichen with some weedy shrubs. Vegetation is spruce with some pines, typically less than 20 or 30 cm in diameter. The ground cover and vegetation are dense. Numerous tree stumps are evidence of extensive recent harvesting. Disturbances north of the Stud Mill Road include the M&N gas pipeline ROW and an ATV trail that runs along the western edge of the wetland. In addition, the faint but discernible blazed centerline of a previous planned BHE transmission line (likely cut c. 1989) crosses through the area tested. A review of past archaeological survey for that project (Cox 1990) reveals that no archaeological testing was undertaken in this location.

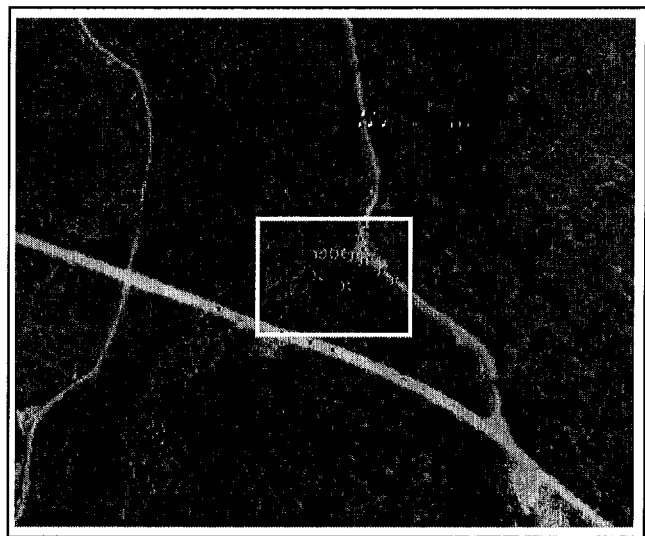
Sixteen testholes were excavated along three short transects atop the narrow linear ridges between the presumed former drainages (Figure 6.2). Testholes were spaced at 10 m intervals and excavated to an average depth of 41.3 cm bs. Typical soil profiles show a thin organic duff overlying a slightly gray silt-sand albic horizon, which is underlain by an orange-brown silt-sand layer with gravel. The bottom most horizons consist of yellow-brown medium to coarse sand with pebbles and cobbles.

No prehistoric cultural remains were recovered from testholes in this testing area. Walkover inspection of exposed sediments did not reveal evidence for prehistoric human occupation of the landform.

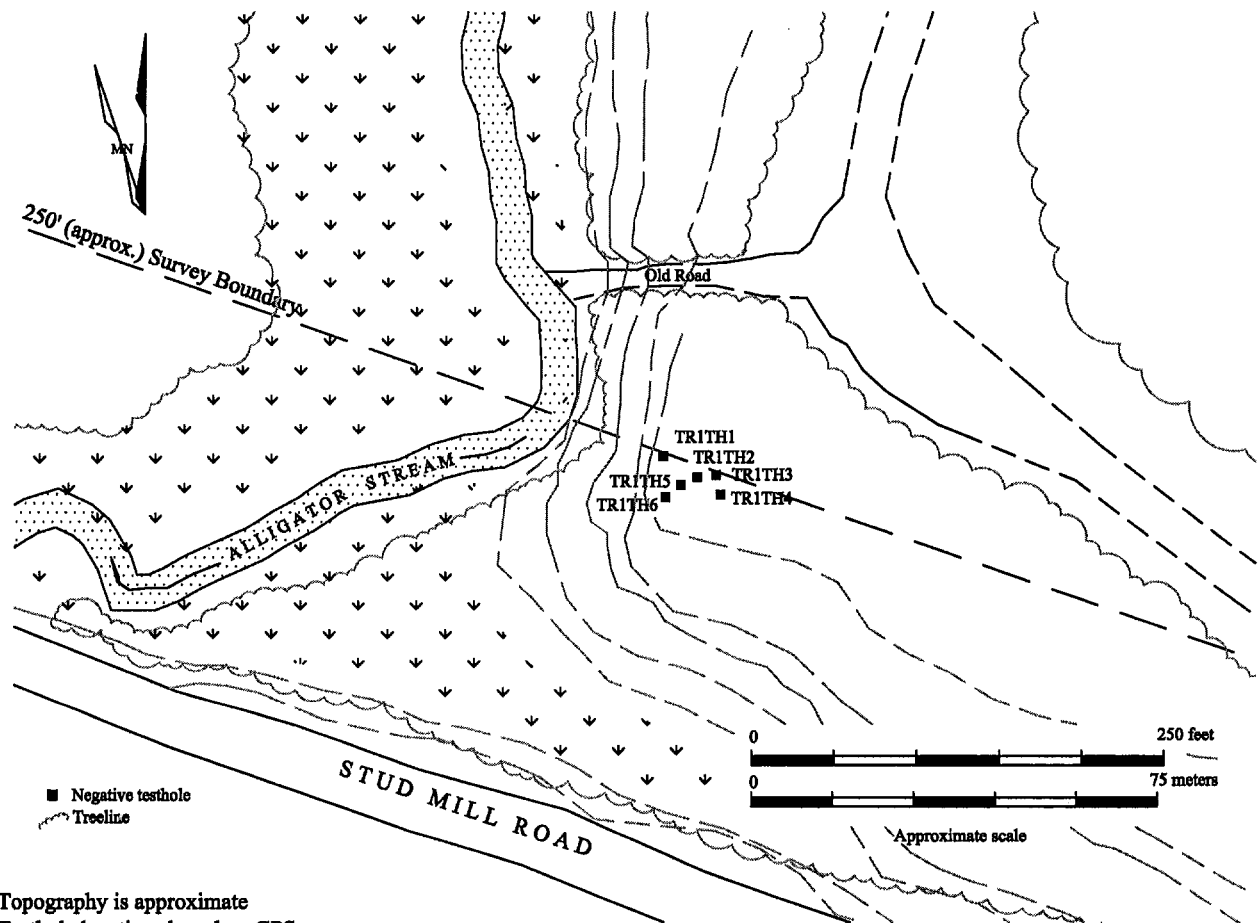
Testing area 7. Testing area 7 is located along both the east (TA7E) and west (TA7W) side of the Narraguagus River and its western upland area (Figure 7.1). The Project crosses the Narraguagus north of the Stud Mill Road in Township 33 and 34 MD, Hancock County Maine. Three distinct landforms near the Narraguagus River were tested. This location can be found on the U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute (1:24,000 scale) topographic series, Alligator Lake and Quillpig Mountain, Maine quadrangles.



Approximate location of testing area
along general BHE Project route



Section of USGS 1:12,000 Alligator Lake, Maine
orthophoto showing the location of testing area 4



Topography is approximate
Testhole locations based on GPS

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Figure 4.2. Field Sketch Map of
Phase I Archaeological Testing
Testing Area 4-Alligator Stream

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DATE:

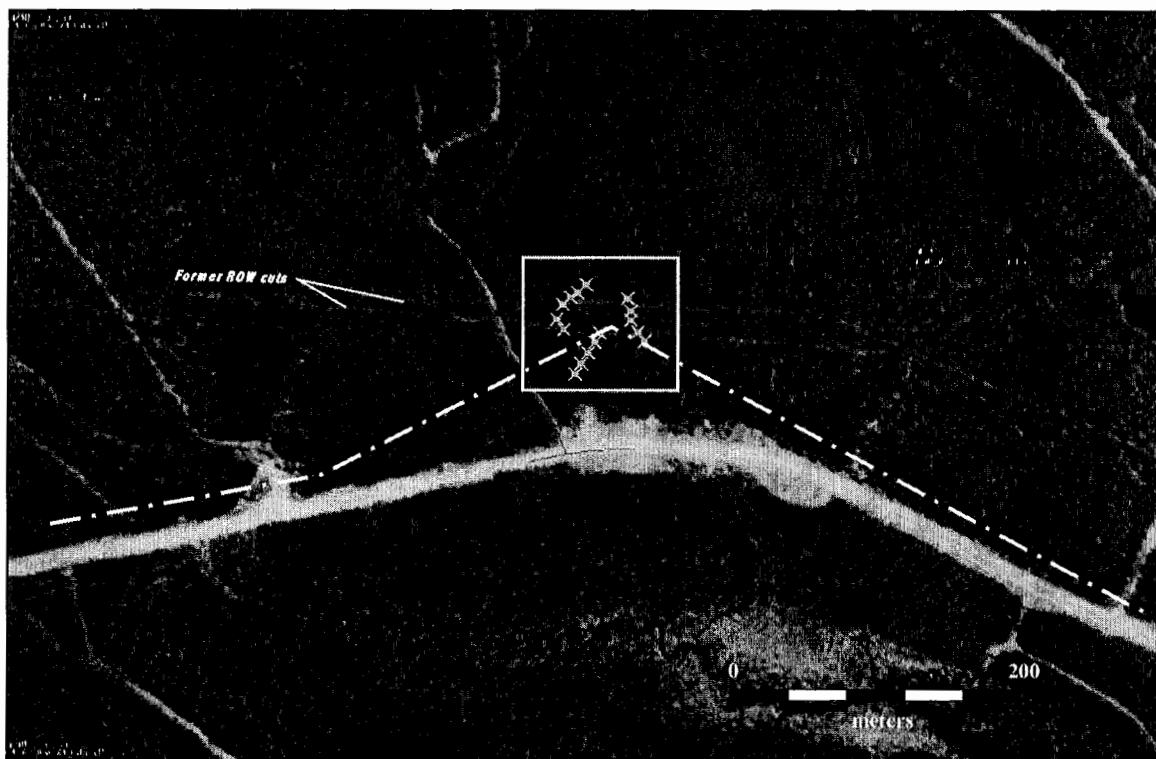
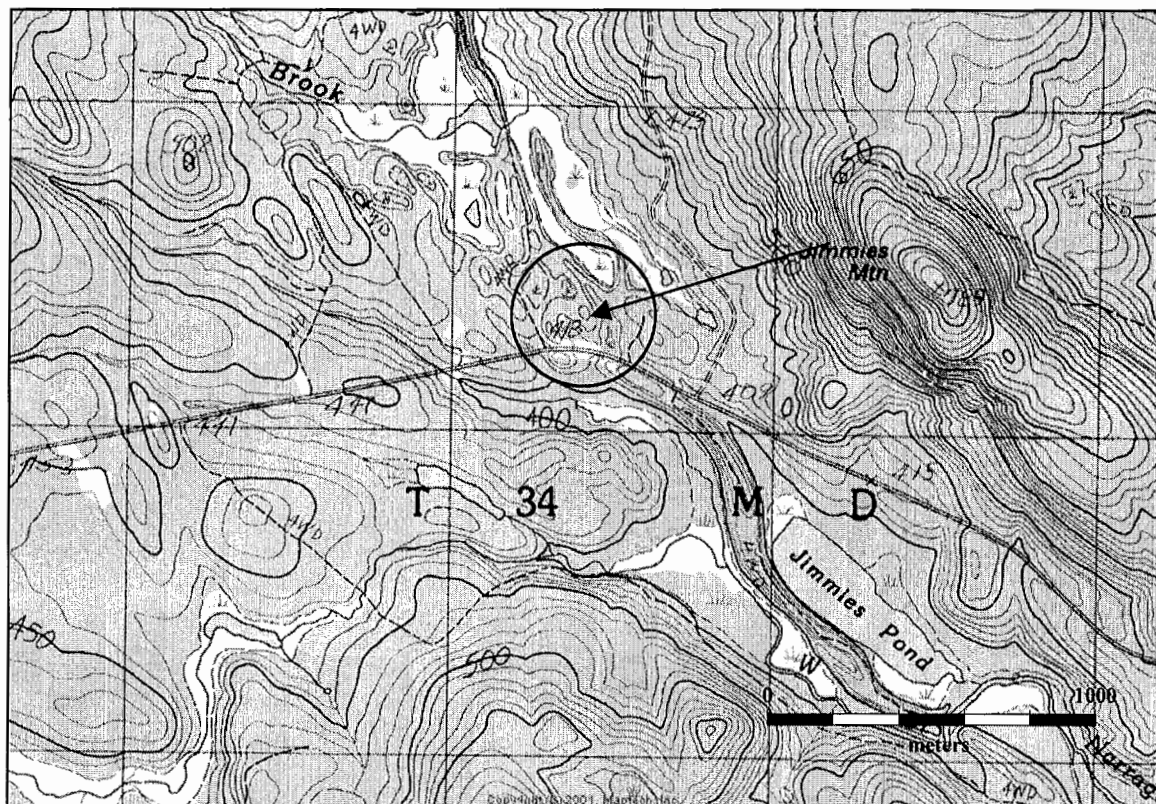
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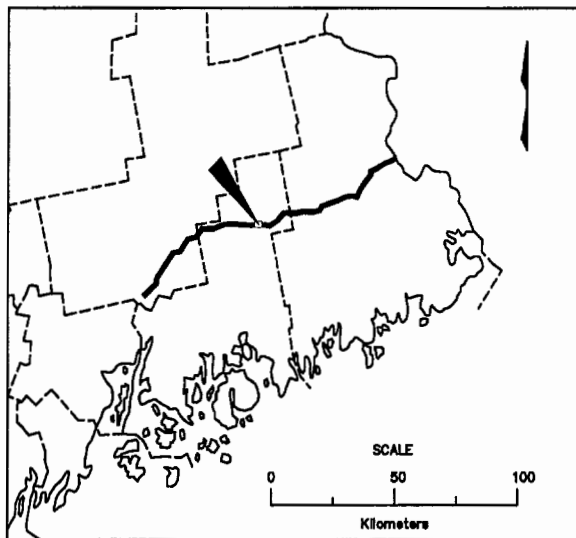


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Orrington to St. Croix

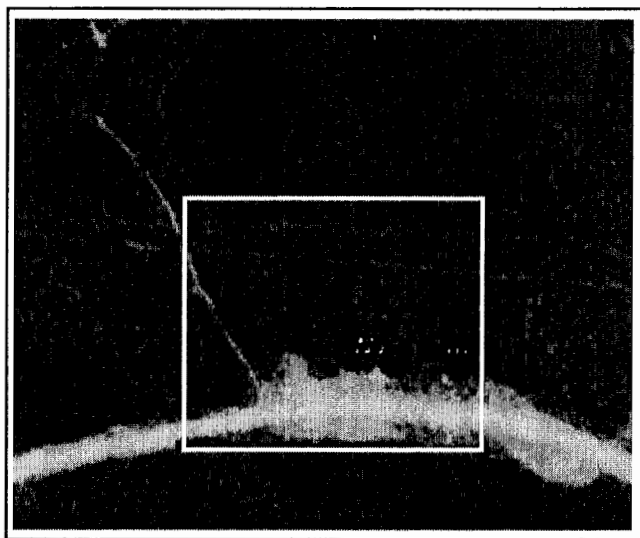
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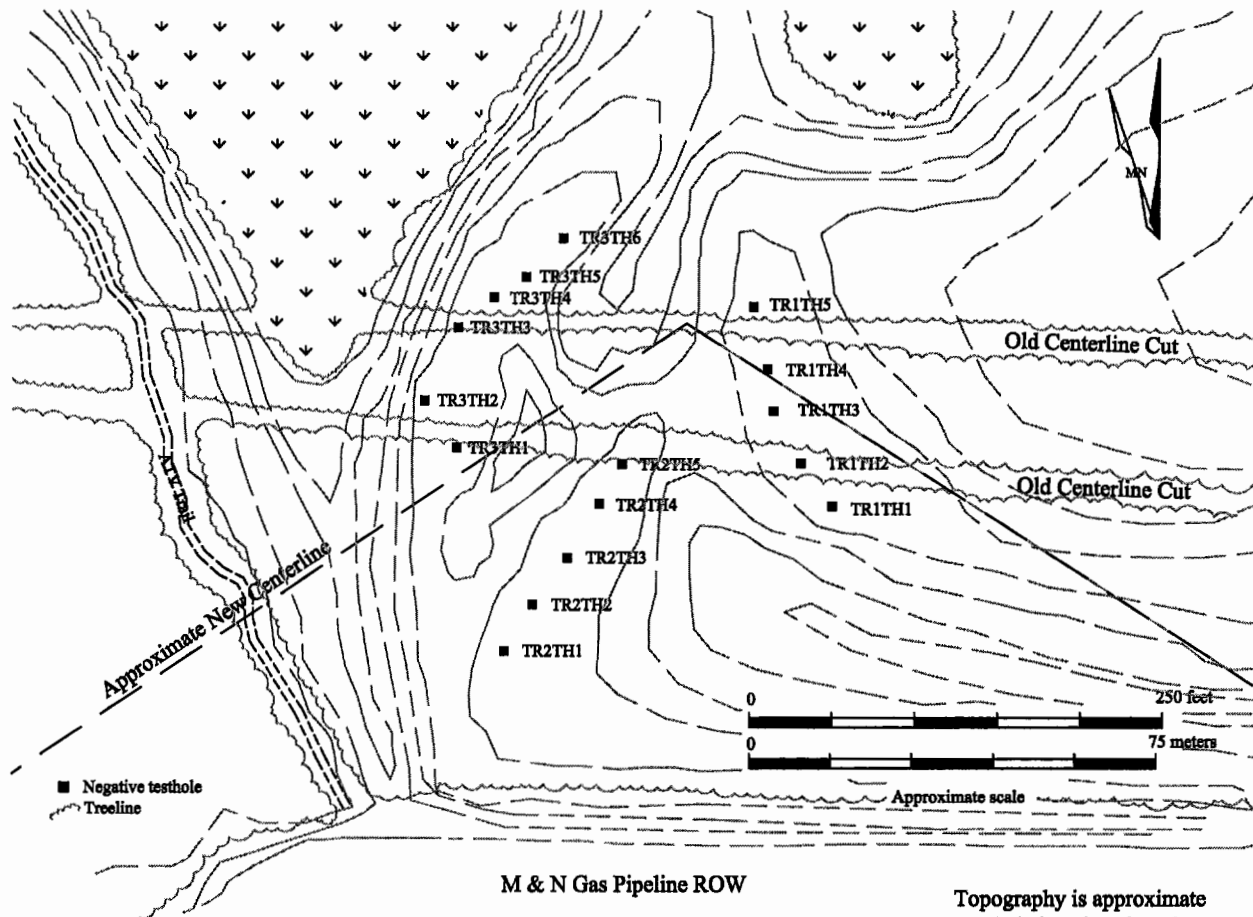
Figure 6.1. Testing Area 6 –Jimmies Pond—showing the location of archaeological testholes superimposed on USGS 7.5 minute topographic map (above) and aerial imagery (below). Approximate scale is indicated. Transmission line route (approximate) is shown as a dashed white line. Testhole locations are shown as filled x's and reflect corrected GPS coordinates taken in the field. *Image source: U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 and 1:12,000 Alligator Lake, Maine quadrangles.*



Approximate location of testing area along general BHE Project route



Section of USGS 1:12,000 Alligator Lake, Maine orthophoto showing the location of testing area 6



Topography is approximate
Testhole locations based on GPS

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Figure 6.2. Field Sketch Map of
Phase I Archaeological Testing
Testing Area 6-Jimmies Pond

PROJECT:

Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project

CLIENT:

Bangor Hydroelectric Company (BHE)

DATE:

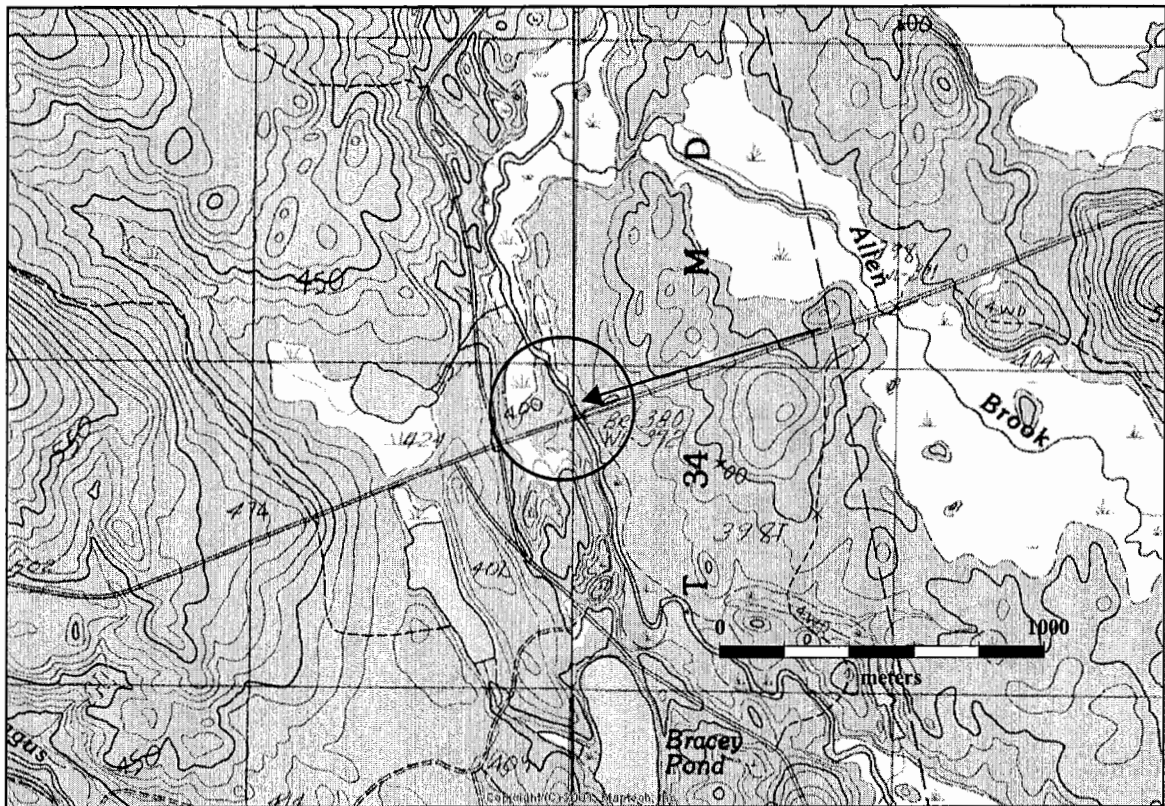
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Figure 7.1. Testing Area 7—Narraguagus River east and west side—showing the location of archaeological testholes superimposed on USGS 7.5 minute topographic map (above) and aerial imagery (below). Approximate scale is indicated. Transmission line route (approximate) is shown as a dashed white line. Testhole locations are shown as filled x's and reflect corrected GPS coordinates taken in the field. *Image source: U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 and 1:12,000 Alligator Lake and Quillpig MT, Maine quadrangles.*

Test Area 7W Transect 1 is at UTM coordinates Z19N4979856E568861 (NAD 27 meters). Test Area 7W Transect 2-3 is at UTM coordinates Z19N4979915E568940 (NAD 27 meters). Finally, Test Area 7E Transect 1 is at UTM coordinates Z19N4979925E569007 (NAD 27 meters). Maine State Plane coordinates for the Narraguagus River crossing are N475733E1081306 (Zone East 1801-NAD 83-feet).

Testing along the east side of the river (TA7E) was conducted on a slightly raised, level landform that drops abruptly ~2 to 3 m into a wetland that forms along the edge of the river. The slope break is not uniform and often is interrupted by hummocks and eroded, undercut edges. To the south of the test area, the landform drops gradually into a wetland area that drains into the river (Plate 5a).

The surface on the east side of the river is undulating with the occasional hummocky spot. The ground cover is mostly weedy shrubs with areas of lichen and moss. The overstory vegetation is spruce with minor amounts of maple and birch. The growth is young (<30 cm) and moderately open. Evidence of past harvesting is observable.

Disturbances in the area include an extensive area of exposed soil that suggests a possible borrow pit and/or old roadway. The area to the south, along a wetland feeder, reveals evidence of an old borrow pit that has been flooded by a beaver dam.

The west side of the Narraguagus River consists of two distinct areas that were tested using three testing transects. The first is a slight ridge ~2 m in elevation and ~15 to 20 m wide that falls into lowlands bordering the river. This area rises to high ground that slopes gently westward toward a knoll-like feature moving away from the river (Plate 5b). Further west, an upland knoll overlooking wetlands was tested using another transect. This rise slopes abruptly to the west and north ~ 15 to 20 m. The slope breaks prominently into wetlands on the west and more gradually to the east approaching the Narraguagus River.

The surface is slightly undulating covered by moss, lichen, and woody shrubs. The vegetation consists of mixed birch, spruce and poplar that are 10-20 cm in diameter. The area is open with more dense ground growth in lowlands. Evidence of former log harvesting was observed. Occasional ant mounds up to 2 m in diameter are characterized by a lack of ground cover, which reveals coarse grain sandy sediments.

Transect 1 (TA7E) is on the east side of the river and consists of six testholes spaced on 10 m intervals with testholes dug to an average depth of 37.5 cm bs (Figure 7.2). A typical testhole soil profile consists of a root mat covering a slight gray-brown, patchy, albic horizon of fine sand underlain by orange-brown and yellow-brown layers of fine sand with gravel. Bottommost horizons contain medium to coarse sand with pebbles and cobbles. This horizon sequence suggests that a possible, former riverbed was overlain by subsequent flood sediments.

Transect 1 of TA7W is in the upland region and consists of 17 testholes running along the crest of the elevated ridge on 5 m intervals dug to an average depth of 45 cm bs. A typical soil profile for these testholes was a thin layer of organic horizon over a layer of orange-brown fine sand containing rounded pebbles, transitioning into a yellow-brown fine sand with pebbles. The sand becomes coarse with pea-sized gravel at the bottom of most testholes.

Transect 2 of TA7W consists of six testholes spaced on 10 m intervals excavated to an average depth of 41.7 cm bs. Testhole soil profiles for this area are similar to those on Transect 1 of TA7W.

Finally, Transect 3 of TA7W consists of five testholes dug on 10 m intervals to an average depth of 43 cm bs. Testhole soil profiles for this transect show the sediments having considerably more gravel (~20%), which is larger in size (4-7 cm) suggesting a probable remnant esker, as gravel increases beginning on the knoll. Most testholes display typical spodic development.



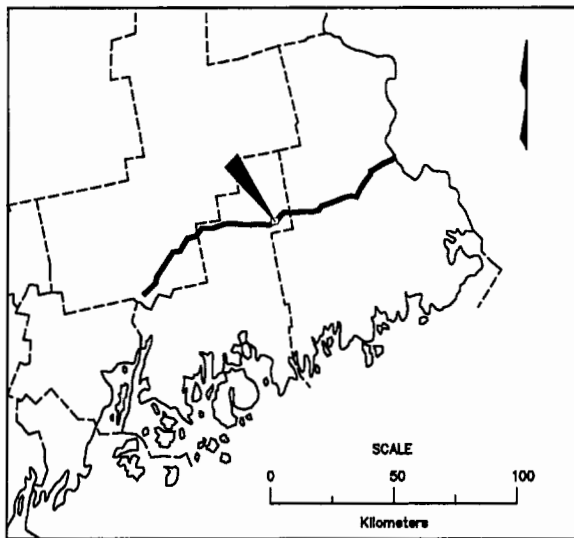
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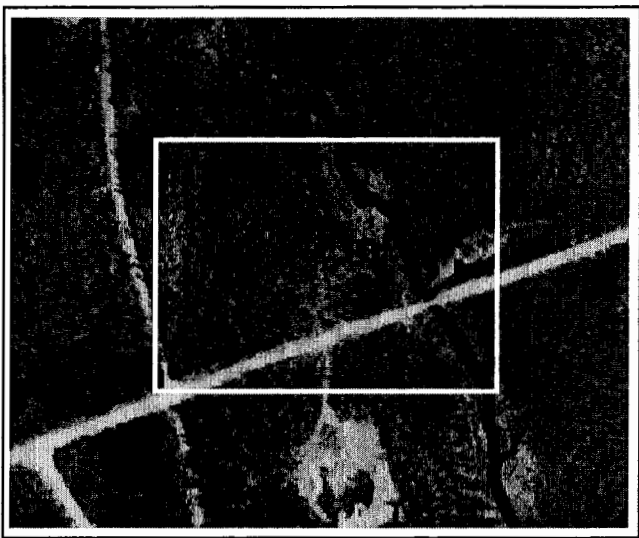
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Plate 5a (top). Testing Area 7E—Narraguagus River— view east from west river bank showing area tested on the east side.

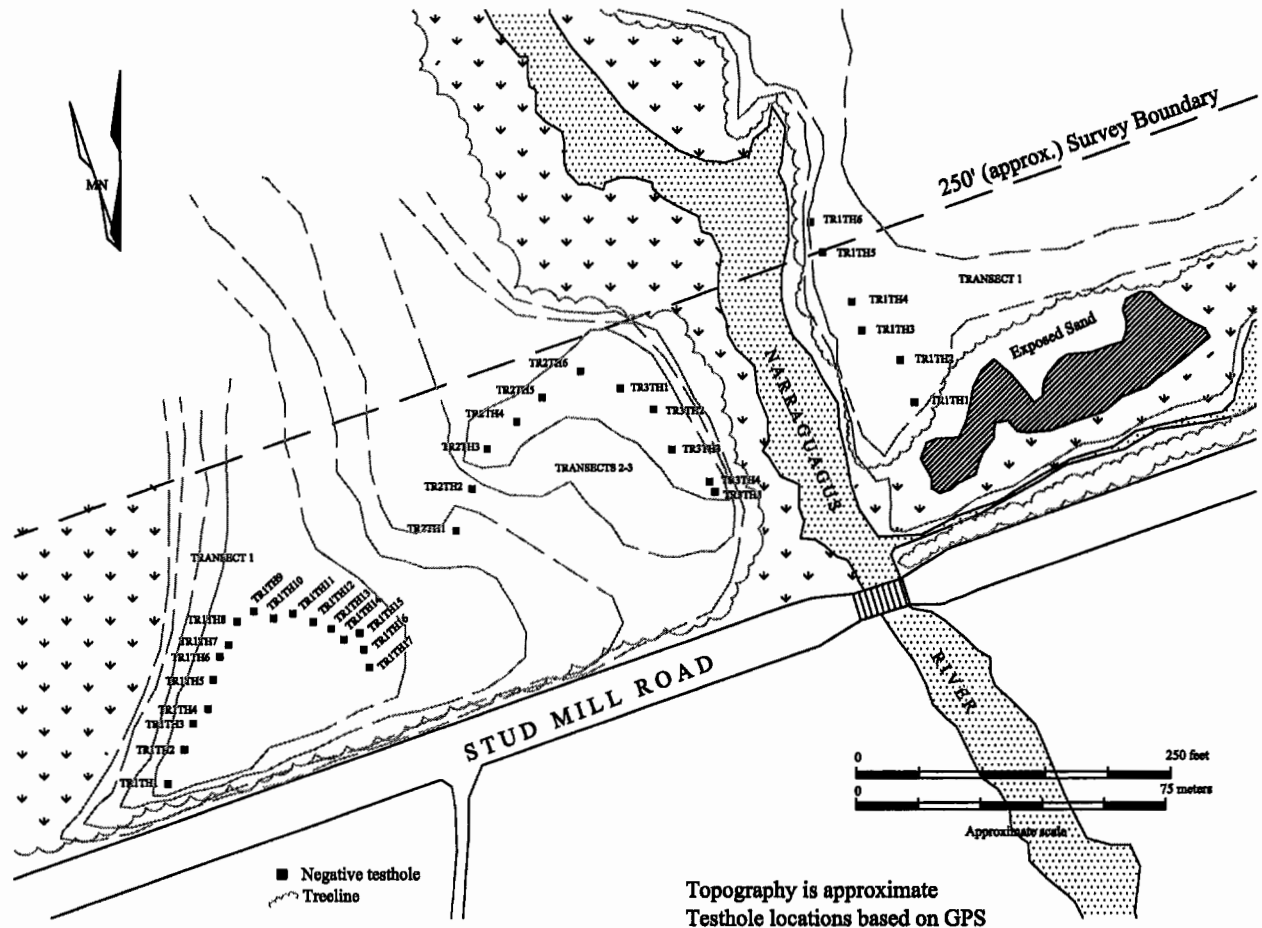
Plate 5b (bottom). Testing Area 7W— Narraguagus River —Transect 2— view north showing testing in progress along rise near river.



Approximate location of testing area
along general BHE Project route



Sections of USGS 1:12,000 Alligator Lake/Quillpig Mtn., Maine
orthophoto showing the location of Test Area 7E and 7W



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DRAWING:

Figure 7.2. Field Sketch Map of
Phase I Archaeological Testing
Testing Area 7 E-W-Narraguagus River

PROJECT: Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project

CLIENT: Bangor Hydroelectric Company (BHE)

DATE: December 2004

DRAWN BY: JAC/ECM

FILE: //PROJECTS/BHE NRIP/PHASEI/REPORT/MAPS_FIGURES/TA7E-W-NARRAGUAGUS RIVER

No prehistoric cultural remains were recovered from testholes in this testing area. Surface inspection of exposed sediments did not reveal evidence for prehistoric human occupation of the landform.

Testing area 8. Testing area 8 overlooks a wetland area that drains Green Lake and Campbell Lake into Lower Sabao Lake (Figure 8.1). The Project crosses over this wetland area north of the Stud Mill Road in Township 35 MD, Hancock County, Maine. The approximate geographic center of the area tested during Phase I survey can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute (1:24,000 scale) topographic series, Gassabias Lake, Maine quadrangle at UTM coordinates Z19N4983711E575596 (NAD 27 meters) and Maine State Plane coordinates N488102E1103190 (Zone Maine East 1801-NAD 83-feet).

The area tested is a level terrace elevated 2 m above the wetland drainage to the west (Plate 6a). The slope drops abruptly into the wetland that drains into Lower Sabao Lake. The surface of the test area is hummocky with numerous trees and limbs on the surface (possibly related to former tree harvesting). Vegetation consists of fir (>20 cm diameter) and pine (30-50 cm diameter.) with occasional birch and maple saplings. The ground cover consists of weedy shrubs and moss. Larger tree stumps (50-75 cm diameter) are further evidence for past logging of the area (Plate 6b).

Disturbances noted include a high mound of sand (possibly bulldozed) at the east end of the test area and faint evidence of an old road or skidder trail across the area tested. The area adjacent to the Stud Mill Road appears to have been scoured and sandy sediments are exposed at the surface.

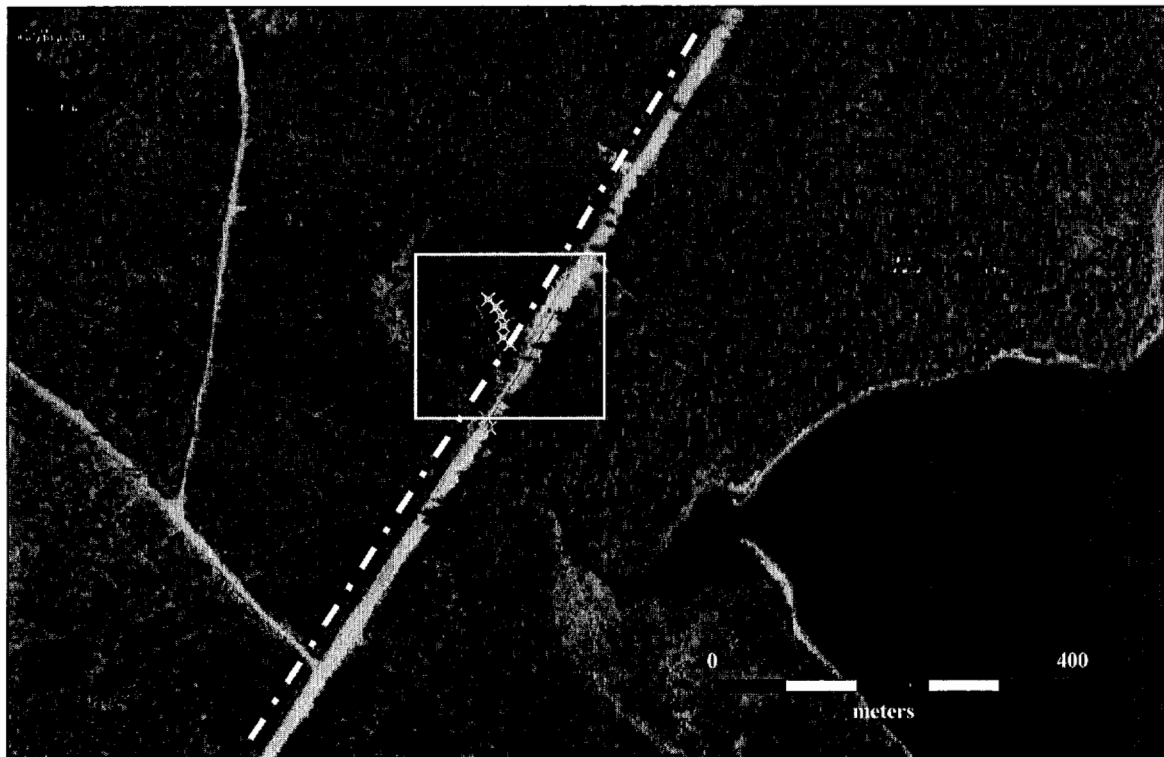
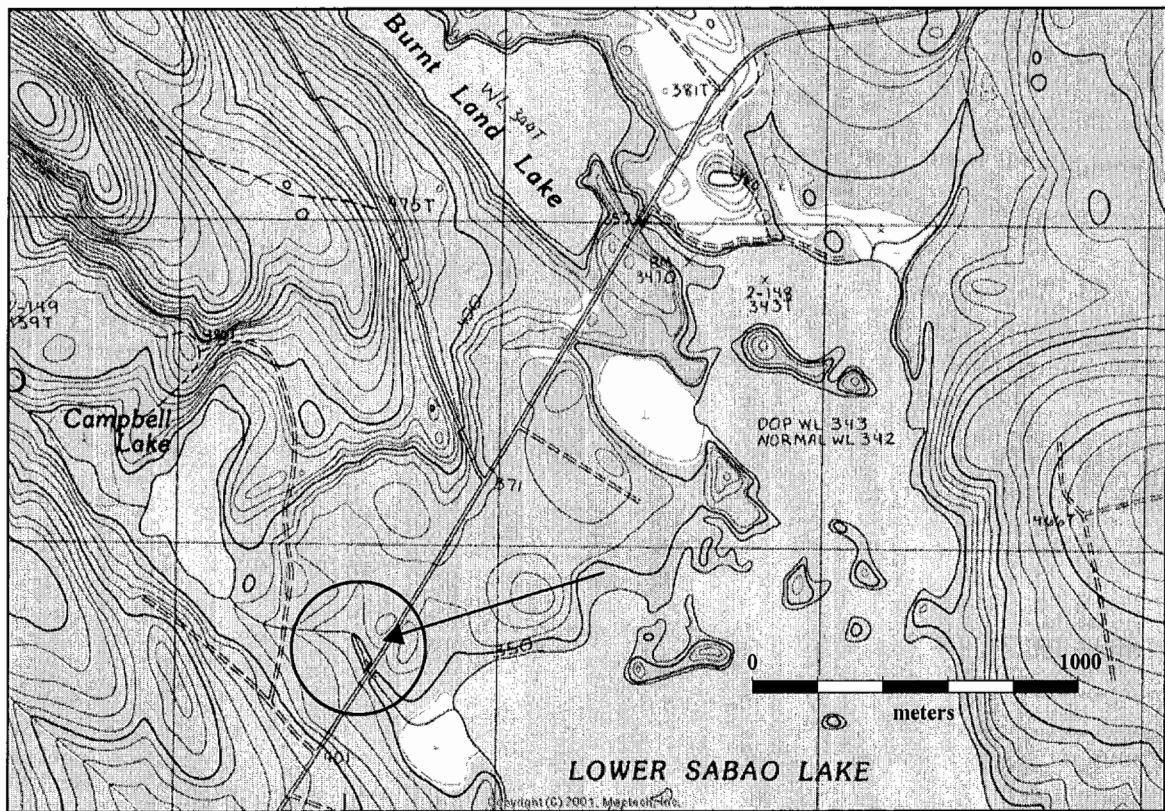
A single transect of six testholes was excavated at 10 m intervals (Figure 8.2). These were dug to an average depth of 50.5 cm bs. A typical soil profile reveals an organic horizon over a thin gray very fine sand albic horizon underlain by a dark orange-brown layer of fine sand containing pea-sized gravel. This horizon transitions into a yellow-brown layer of fine sand with gravel.

No prehistoric cultural remains were recovered from testholes in this testing area. Inspection of exposed sediments likewise did not reveal evidence for prehistoric human occupation of the landform.

Testing area 9. Testing area 9 is located on the east (TA9E) and west (TA9W) side of the thoroughfare stream that flows from Burnt Land Lake into Lower Sabao Lake (Figure 9.1). The testing area is north of the Stud Mill Road in Township 35 MD, Hancock County, Maine. The center of test area 9E can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute (1:24,000 scale) topographic series, Gassabias Lake, Maine quadrangle at UTM coordinates Z19N4985088E576403 (NAD 27 meters). The center of test area 9W is at UTM coordinates Z19N4985000E576349 (NAD 27 meters). Maine State Plane coordinates for the Project crossing at Stud Mill Road are N492325E1105871 (Zone Maine East 1801-NAD 83-feet).

Two morphologically well-defined glacial esker formations bracket the thoroughfare stream in this location. The crests of the eskers are 5 to 10 m wide and are elevated 15-20 m above the stream level. Typical steeply sloping sides of the esker descend into the stream bottom (Plate 7a). The western side drops abruptly 5 to 7 m to a lower landform, which then slopes more gently to Burnt Land Lake (Plate 7b). The esker continues for a considerable distance north beyond the test area to form a prominent peninsula in Burnt Land Lake.

The surfaces of both the eastern area (TA9E) and western area (TA9W) are hummocky in spots. Otherwise the surface is undulating along the length of the esker crests on both sides. The ground cover in the eastern test area is woody shrubs with occasional saplings and a dense pine needle floor. Small maple saplings also grow in the area. The western side is covered with woody shrubs and saplings. The vegetation is predominately Norway and White pine on the eastern side, whereas the western side exhibits a mixture of pine, spruce, maple, and fir with occasional cedar. Pine growth on both sides is typically 30 to 60 cm in diameter. Other tree growth is smaller.



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Figure 8.1. Testing Area 8 –Lower Sabao Lake wetland--showing the location of archaeological testholes superimposed on USGS 7.5 minute topographic map (above) and aerial imagery (below). Approximate scale is indicated. Transmission line route (approximate) is shown as a dashed white line. Testhole locations are shown as filled x's and reflect corrected GPS coordinates taken in the field. *Image source: U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 and 1:12,000 Gassabias Lake, Maine quadrangles.*



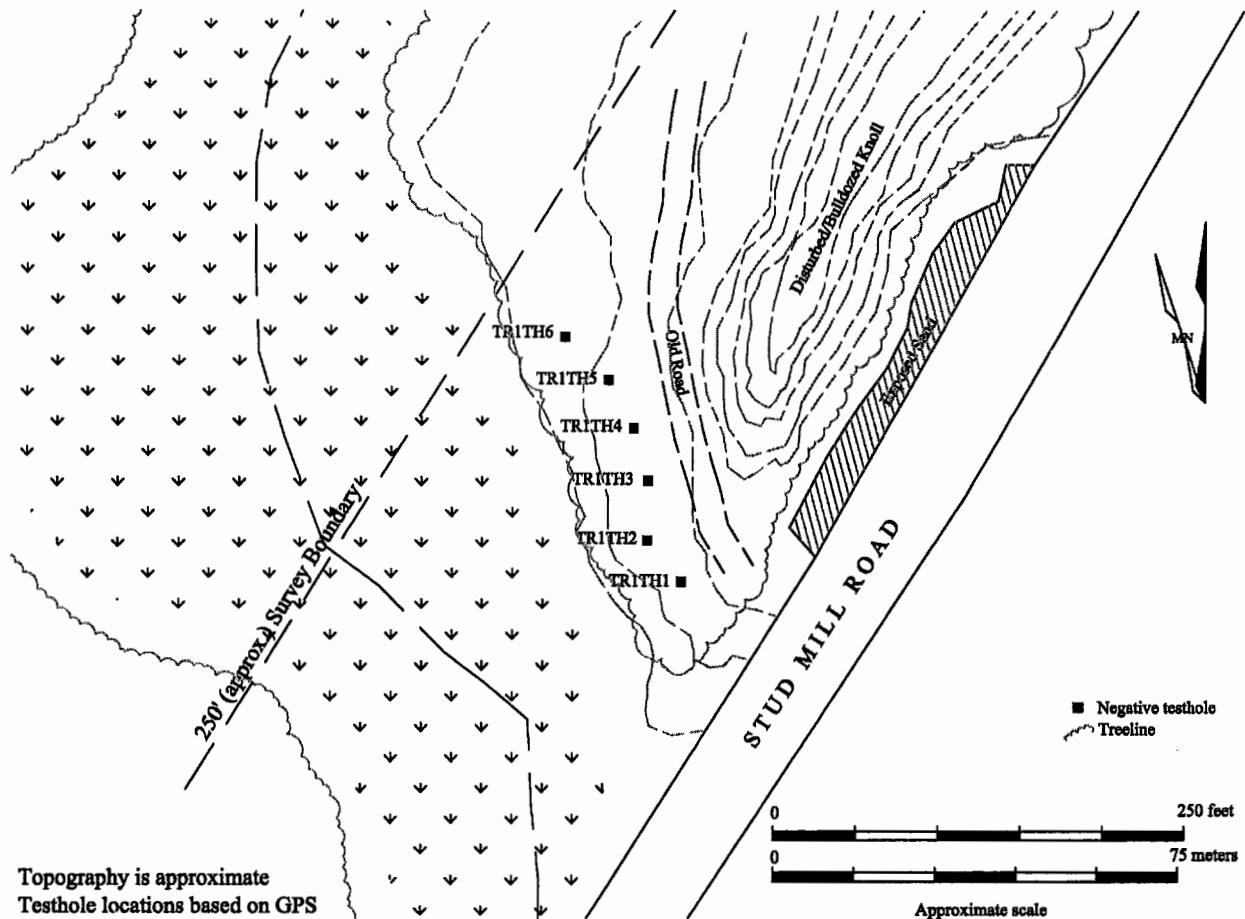
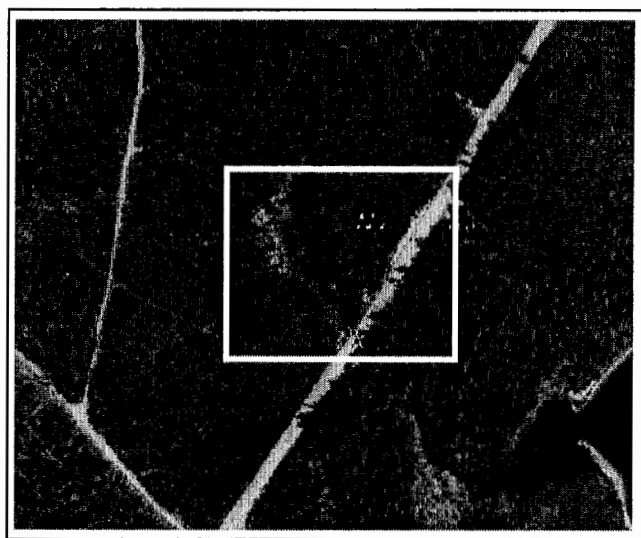
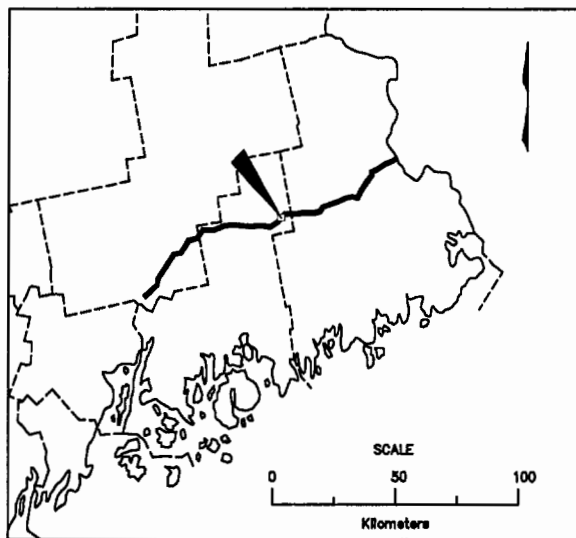
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Plate 6a (top). Testing Area 8— Lower Sabao Wetland— view north along Stud Mill Road showing area tested behind wetland.

Plate 6b (bottom). Testing Area 8—Lower Sabao Wetland— view northwest of testing area with excavation in progress.



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DRAWING:

**Figure 8.2. Field Sketch Map of
Phase I Archaeological Testing
Testing Area 8- Lower Sabao Wetland**

PROJECT:

Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project

CLIENT:

Bangor Hydroelectric Company (BHE)

DATE:

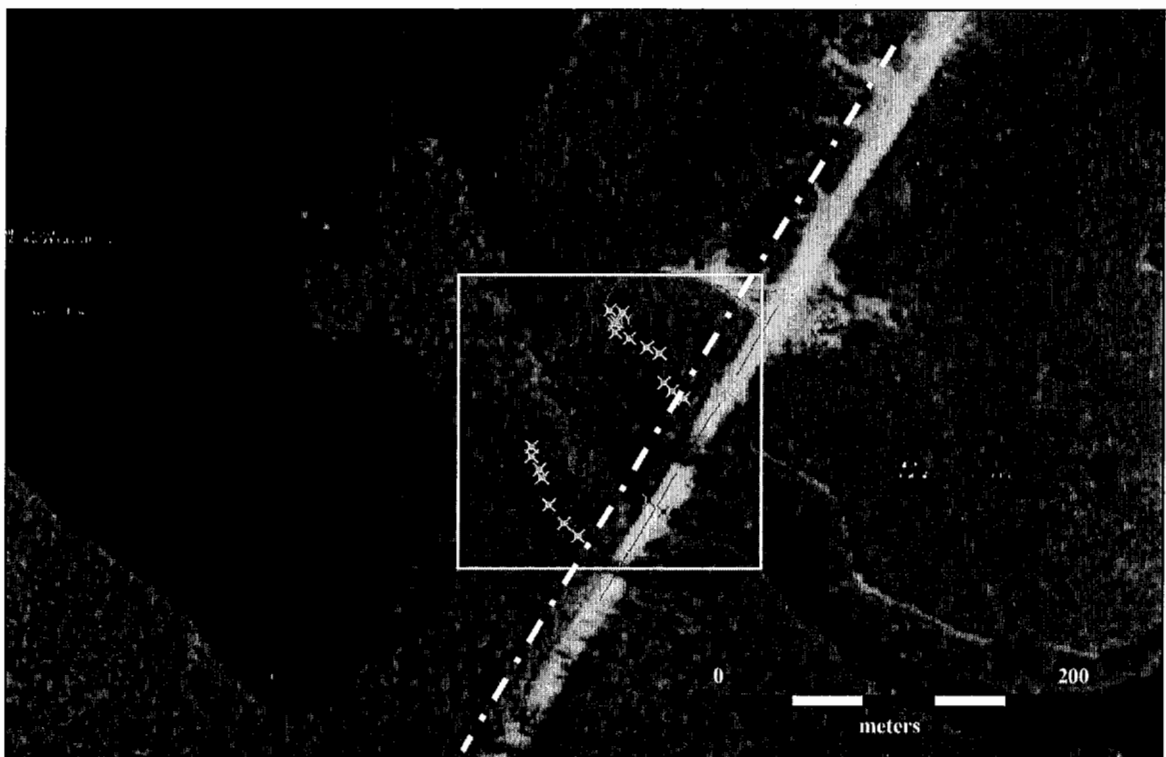
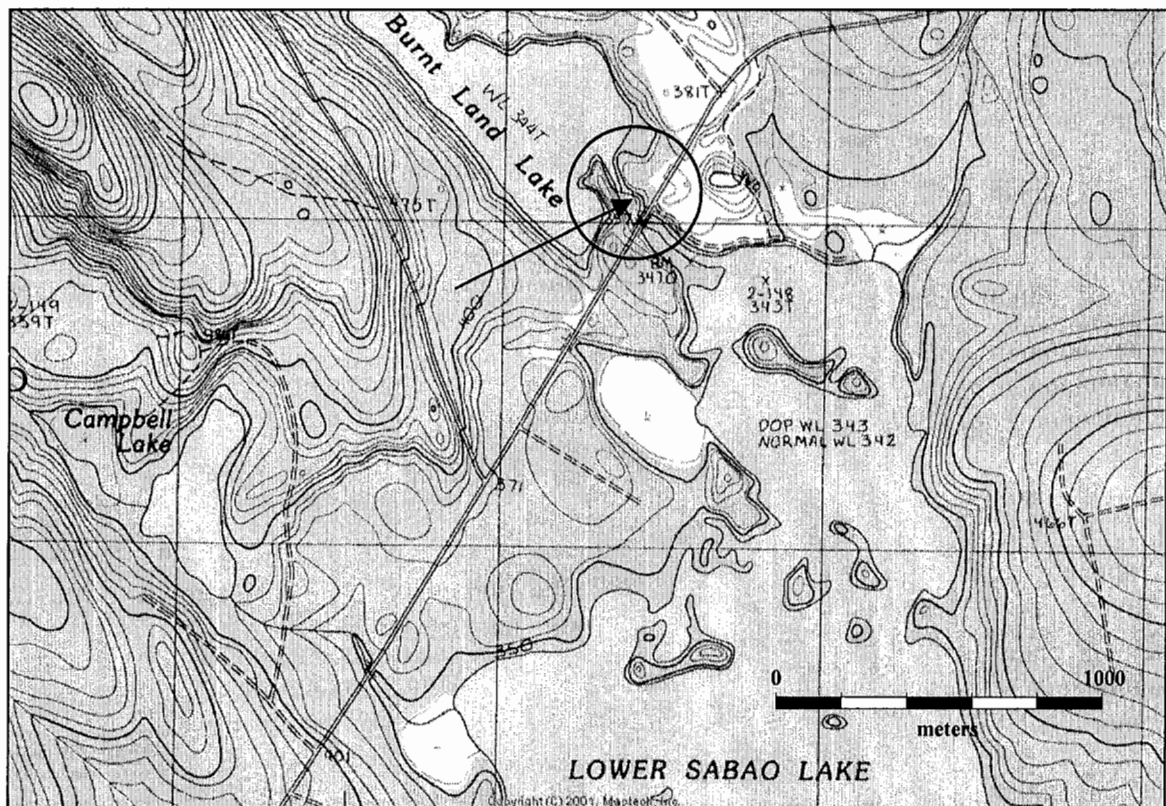
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Figure 9.1. Testing Area 9—Lower Sabao Lake Thorofare east and west side—showing the location of archaeological testholes superimposed on USGS 7.5 minute topographic map (above) and aerial imagery (below). Approximate scale is indicated. Transmission line route (approximate) is shown as a dashed white line. Testhole locations are shown as filled x's and reflect corrected GPS coordinates taken in the field. *Image source: U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 and 1:12,000 Gassabias Lake, Maine quadrangles.*



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Plate 7a (top). Testing Area 9—Lower Sabao Thoroughfare— view southeast across thoroughfare; Stud Mill Road in distance; white survey boundary flagging in foreground.

Plate 7b (bottom). Testing Area 9—Lower Sabao Thoroughfare— view north from esker crest toward Burnt Land Lake.

Disturbances observed on the eastern side of the esker consist of several ATV and foot trails and a large camping area near the outlet of Burnt Land Lake. No disturbances were apparent on the western side, with the exception of an occasional thrown tree adjacent to the Stud Mill Road drainage ditch.

One transect of eight testholes was excavated in TA9E on an interval of 10 m (Figure 9.2). Testholes were excavated to an average depth of 46 cm bs. Seven testholes (transect 2) were excavated along the esker crest on the western side of the thoroughfare on a 10 m interval and dug to an average depth of 45 cm bs.

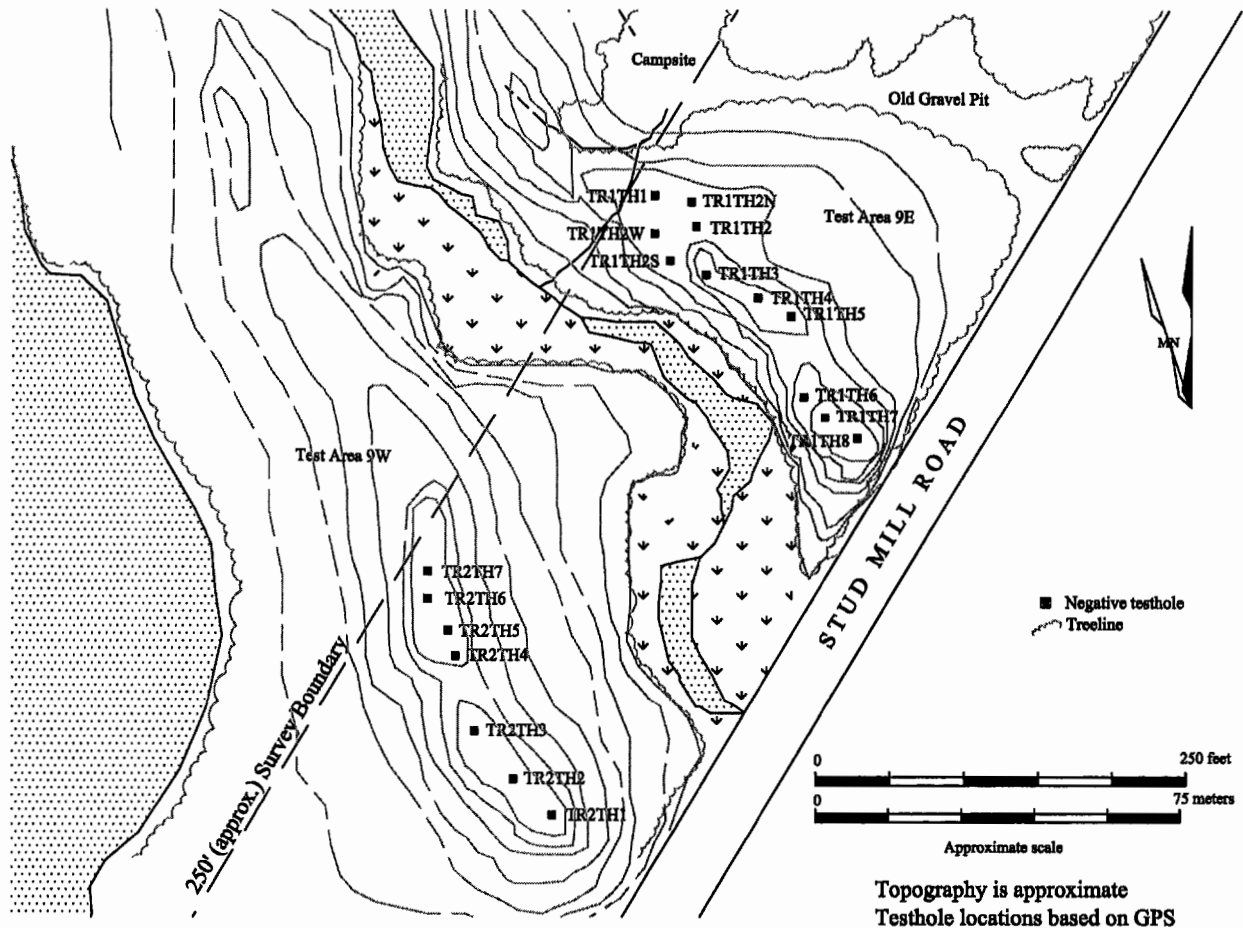
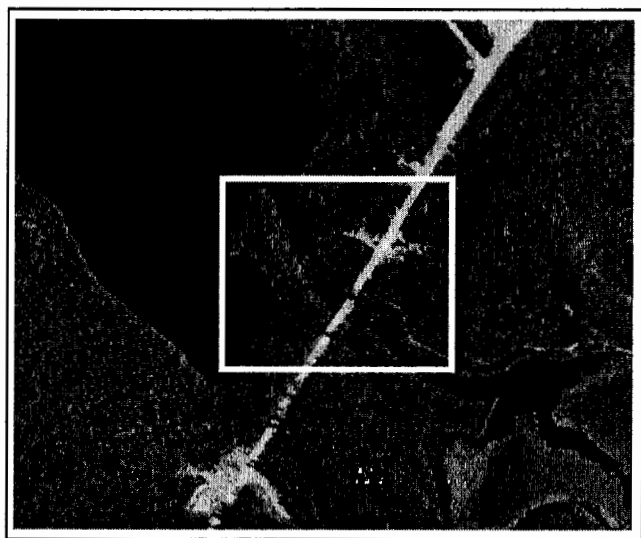
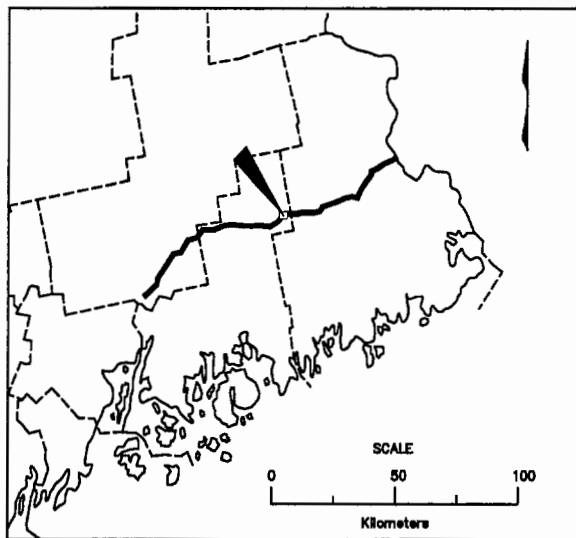
A typical testhole soil profile for both transects consists of a thin organic mat over brown fine sand/silt. Under this was a thin lens of gray fine sand. These horizons were underlain by orange-brown or a mix of orange- yellow brown fine sand which transitioned into yellow-brown medium to coarse sand at the maximum depth of the testholes. Pebbles and cobbles were noted in high concentration in all testholes.

No prehistoric cultural remains were recovered from testholes in this testing area. Inspection of exposed sediments likewise did not reveal evidence for prehistoric human occupation of the landform. Testhole 2 on transect 9E was initially thought to contain a small lithic flake. It was therefore bracketed using three additional, close-interval testholes. Each testhole was negative. Further inspection of the suspected flake in the lab revealed that it was not a prehistoric artifact.

Testing area 10. Testing area 10 is located on both the east (TA10E) and west (TA10W) sides of the Machias River at the point where the Project crosses it in Township 37 MD BPP, Washington County, Maine (Figure 10.1). The surveyed area extends 600' north of the Stud Mill Road at this location to accommodate route design that will avoid the M&N Pipeline that crosses to the north side of the river at this location. Numerous testing transects were used to test several sensitive landforms within this large area along the river and its bordering wetlands (Figure 10.2). The approximate center of test area 10E and 10 W can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute (1:24,000 scale) topographic series, Monroe Lake, Maine quadrangle at UTM coordinates N4986322E588904 (NAD 27 meters) and Maine State Plane coordinates N496351E1147262 (Zone Maine East 1801-NAD 83-feet).

Test area 10E consists 4 transects of testholes placed along several elevated landforms overlooking the east side of the Machias River (Figure 10.3). Transects 1 and 2 follow a lower landform adjacent to the river (Plate 8a). This landform is elevated 1-2 m above the river and drops off abruptly with occasional areas where the slope is more gradual. In places, the shoreline is cobble and stone fronted and thin margins of wetland stand between the upland and the river. Transect 3 was used to sample a higher landform that is 2-3 m above transect 1 and 2. This landform generally parallels the river and has an abrupt break in slope in places. In other areas, the slope is less abrupt and the terrain transitions gradually into the lower landform. The river edge of this landform is in places abruptly cut to resemble a steep, erosion or wave cut bank in profile. The bank is presently lightly vegetated, but cobbles can be observed on the surface and fine materials have been removed. This represents either a flood-stage river bank, or more likely is the stranded shoreline of a former small impoundment. It is not known if the Machias River was historically dammed in this location for industrial purposes, but the Machias River was used intensively during the historic log drives. Given that the location of the area is just upstream of a lake, it is more likely that a small dam or boom was placed across the inlets to control the flow of logs into the lake and prevent them from scattering. This would have elevated water level in the river slightly, and over time eroded an "upper" shoreline bank. In support of this, a wire cable similar to those used to boom logs was observed on the surface of transect 2.

Transect 4 was used to sample a remnant esker that is oriented perpendicular to the river. The surface is undulating and hummocky, and ground cover is predominantly pine needles and leaf litter. The predominate vegetation on the east side of the river is pine and fir with lesser amounts of birch, typically less than 30 cm in diameter. Undergrowth consists of pine saplings along transect 3. Transects 1, 2, and 4 are more open. Wetlands with alders, grasses, and shrubs border the river in this area.



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Figure 9.2. Field Sketch Map of
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Testing Area 9E-W- Sabao Thorofare

PROJECT:

Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project

CLIENT:

Bangor Hydroelectric Company (BHE)

DATE:

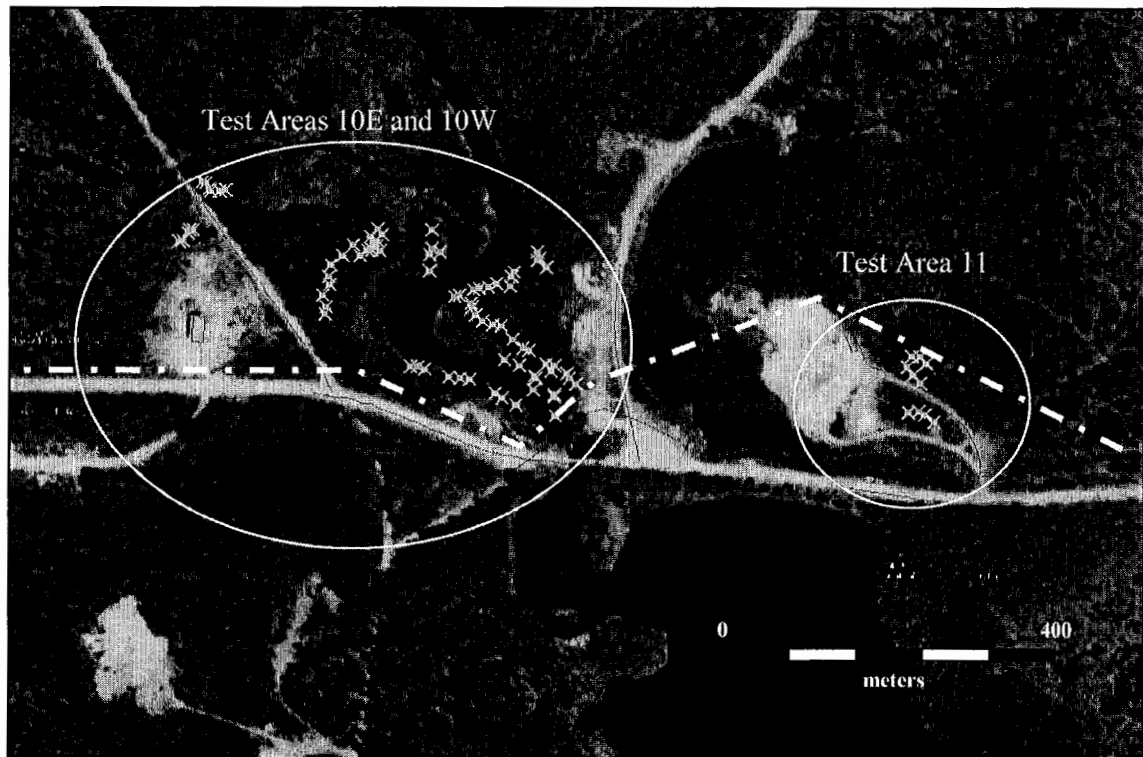
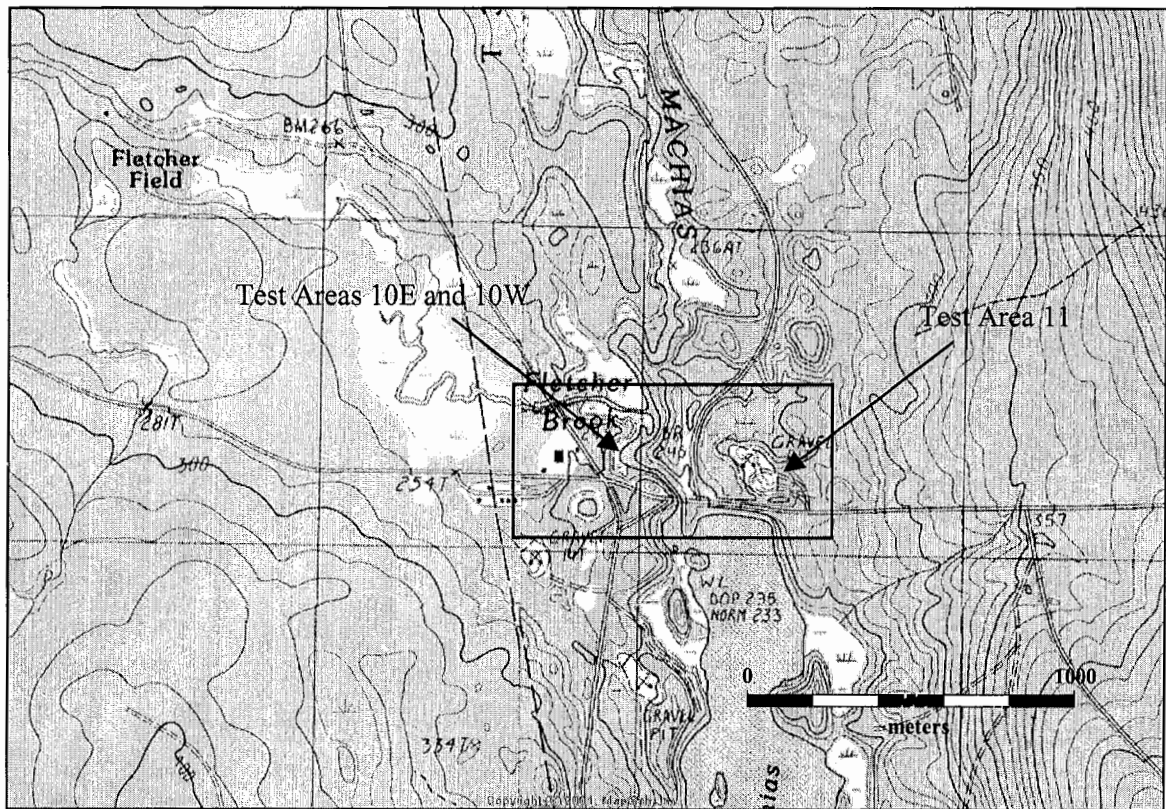
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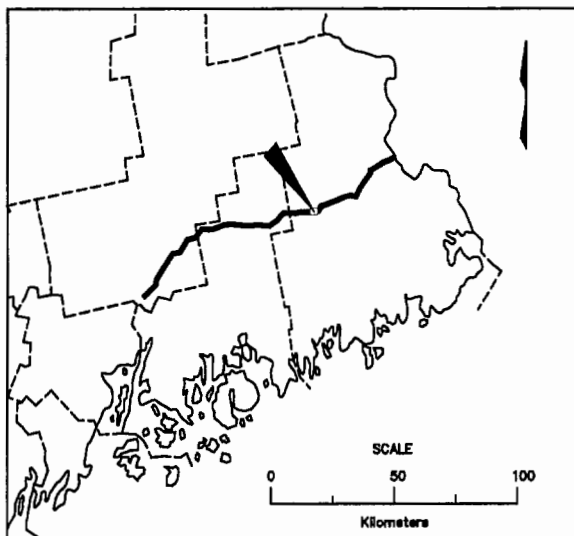


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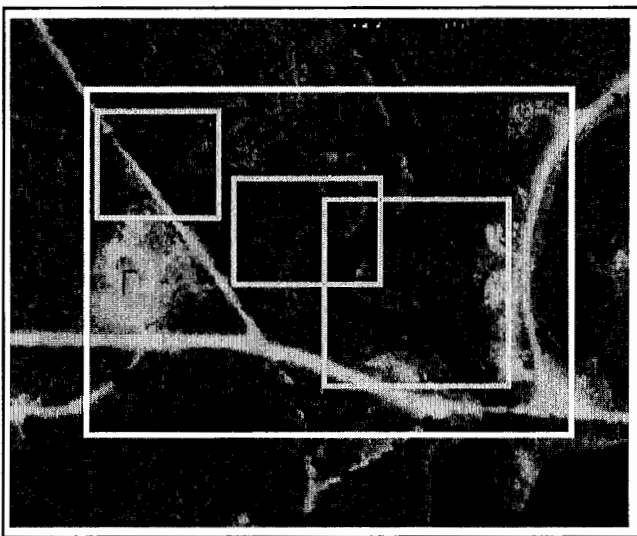
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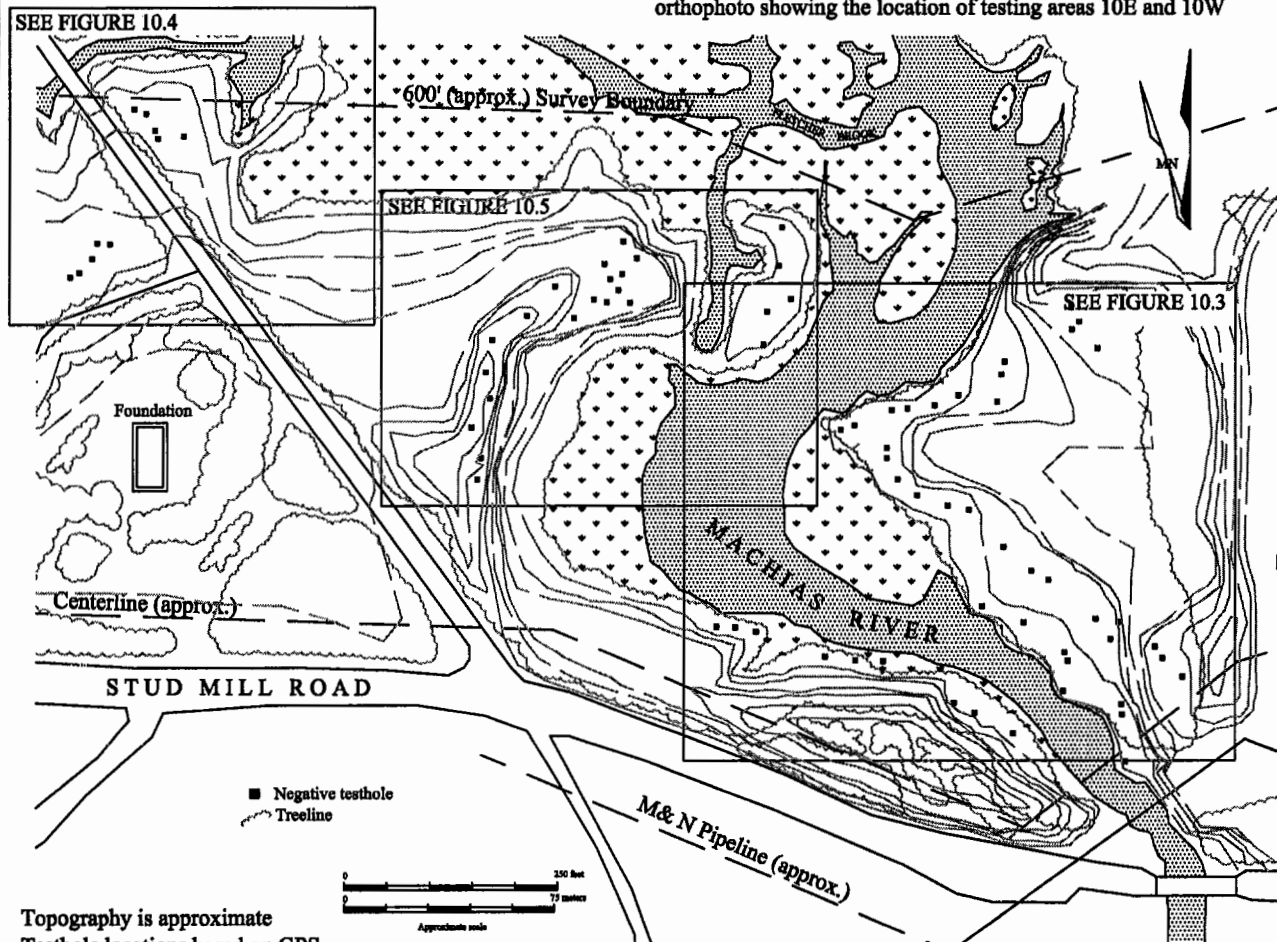
Figure 10.1. Testing Areas 10-11 –Machais River east and west sides--showing the location of archaeological testholes superimposed on USGS 7.5 minute topographic map (above) and aerial imagery (below). Approximate scale is indicated. Transmission line route (approximate) is shown as a dashed white line. Testhole locations are shown as filled x's and reflect corrected GPS coordinates taken in the field. *Image source: U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 and 1:12,000 Monroe Lake, Maine quadrangles.*



Approximate location of testing area 10



Section of USGS 1:12,000 Monroe Lake, Maine orthophoto showing the location of testing areas 10E and 10W



Topography is approximate
Testhole locations based on GPS

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Figure 10.2. Field Sketch Map of
Phase I Archaeological Testing
Testing Area 10E-W- Machias River

PROJECT:

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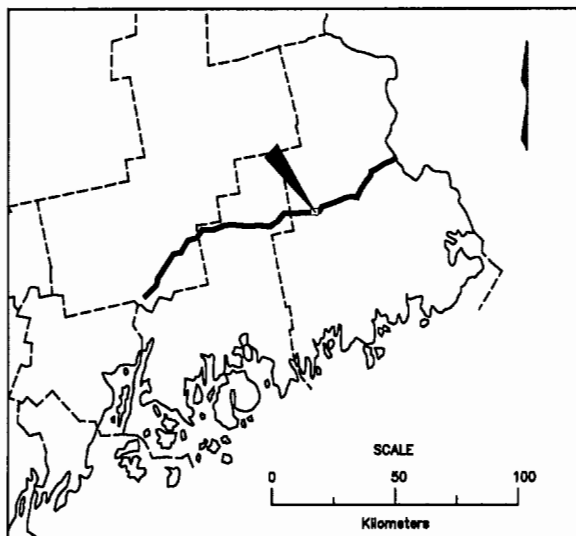
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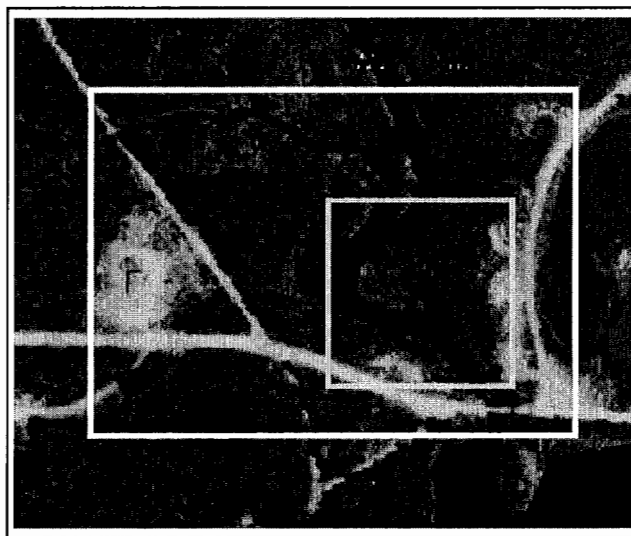
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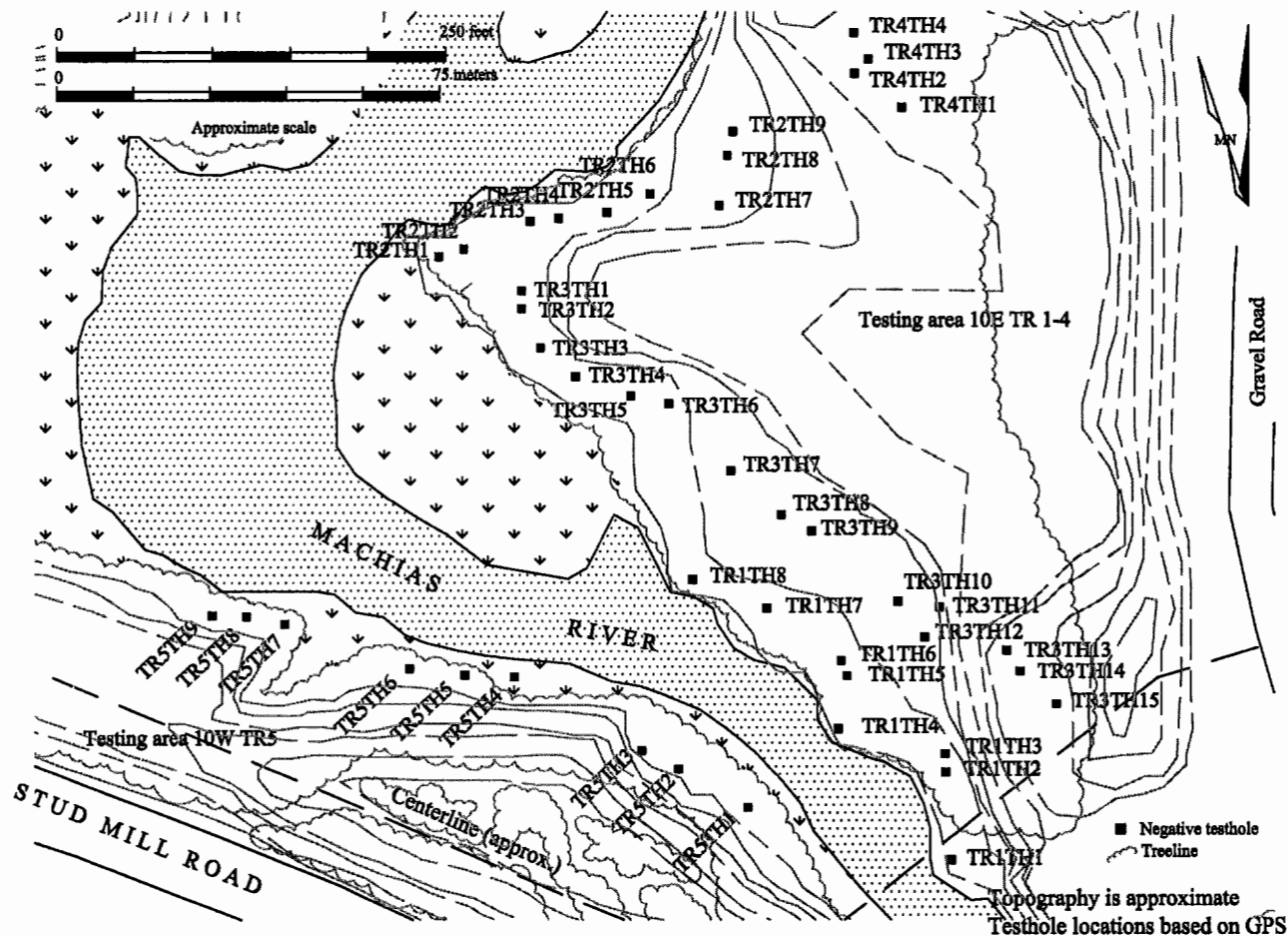
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Approximate location of testing area along general BHE Project route



Section of USGS 1:12,000 Monroe Lake, Maine orthophoto showing the location of testing areas 10E (Transect 5) and 10W (Transects 1-4)



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Figure 10.3. Field Sketch Map of
Phase I Archaeological Testing
Testing Areas 10E TR1-4 and 10W TR5

PROJECT:

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Bangor Hydroelectric Company (BHE)

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Plate 8a (top). Testing Area 10E —Machais River— view northwest, upriver along east bank. M&N pipeline ROW in foreground.

Plate 8b (bottom). Testing Area 10W —Machias River— view east of testing on esker crest on Transect 3; river is in background.

Four transects using a total of 36 testholes were excavated on the east side of the Machias River. Testholes on transects 1, 2, and 3 were spaced on 10 m intervals while transect 4 used a 5 m interval. The average depth of all testholes was 32.8 cm bs. A typical soil profile for transect 1 consisted of a thin organic covering mixed gray brown silt-sand underlain by orange-brown to yellow-brown fine to medium sand. All testholes of this transect contained pebbles and cobbles at lower levels and sediments in testholes 3-6 were wet at lower levels. Soils in transects 2 and 3 consisted of a thin organic surface over an intermittent gray to gray-brown albic over an orange-brown mix of medium to coarse sand.

Soils in transect 4 were similar to those in transect 3, however the deepest horizon transitioned into yellow-brown medium to coarse sand. Pebbles and cobbles were predominant throughout the testing area.

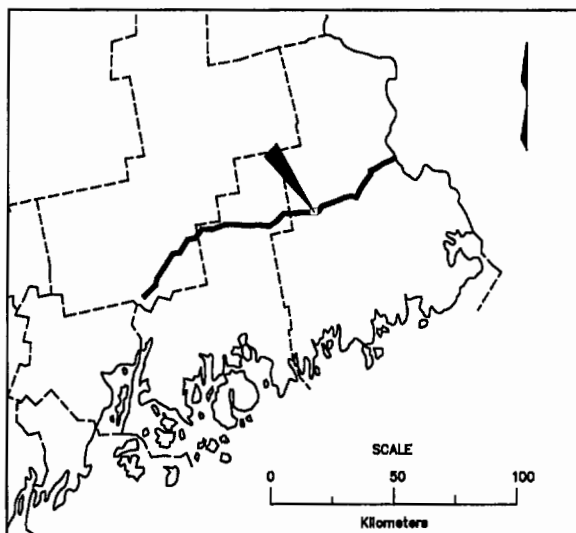
On the west side of the Machias River within the surveyed area, five testholes transects were used to test several elevated terraces and the confluence of Fletcher Brook (Figure 10.2). The general surface terrain on the west side of the river is typical of elevated glacial outwash eskers. The landform tested by transect 1 drops abruptly 3 m north into a hummocky lowland bordering Fletcher Brook (Figure 10.4). The landform sampled with transect 2 drops abruptly 1 to 2 m to the northeast and overlooks Fletcher Brook (Figure 10.4). The landform tested by transect 3 drops abruptly 18 to 20 m and possesses a well-defined break in slope to the south and west overlooking the Machias River (Figure 10.5). Transect 4 is on a slightly elevated terrace at the confluence of the Machias River and Fletcher Brook (Figure 10.5). Finally, transect 5 was used to sample a bench-like terrace that follows the river and drops abruptly 1 m into the Machias River (Figure 10.3).

In general, the surface is smoother along the crest of the eskers (Plate 8b) and becomes undulating and hummocky lower in elevation and closer to the river. There are disturbed areas near the access to the Stud Mill Road. The ground cover consists of grass, pine needles, and leaf litter. The vegetation is predominately pine with some birch, fir, and spruce. Typical growth is 50 to 75 cm in diameter while some smaller pines are less than 30 cm in diameter. Cedar grows in lowlands and birch grows mostly in disturbed areas adjacent to the Stud Mill Road where an old road bed is observed to run parallel with the present road..

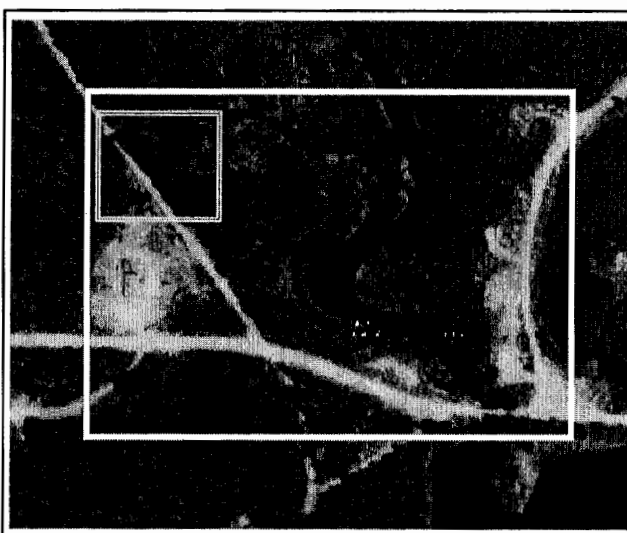
Several historical disturbances to the landform were observed on the west side of the river, including a large concrete foundation and paved access road to the west of the test area. Also a large area of exposed gravel exists that was likely the result of an extensive work area. A high esker-like landform adjacent to the Stud Mill Road is heavily disturbed with numerous areas on the surface of exposed gravel. The western end of this feature looks to have been modified into an old roadbed.

A total of 43 testholes were dug on the west side of the Machias River. The testhole interval was 10 m and testholes were excavated to an average depth of 40.8 cm bs. Most testholes displayed similar soil profiles suggestive of a common origin of parent sediments in the area. Except in low-lying or disturbed areas, a typical soil profile consisted of a thin organic horizon often containing loamy sand over a thin gray to gray-black mix fine sand. Beneath this surface, a layer of orange-brown medium to coarse sand is underlain by orange-yellow brown medium to coarse sand. The bottom horizons are orange-brown to yellow-olive medium to coarse sand. All testholes contain varying fractions of gravel, pebbles, and cobbles.

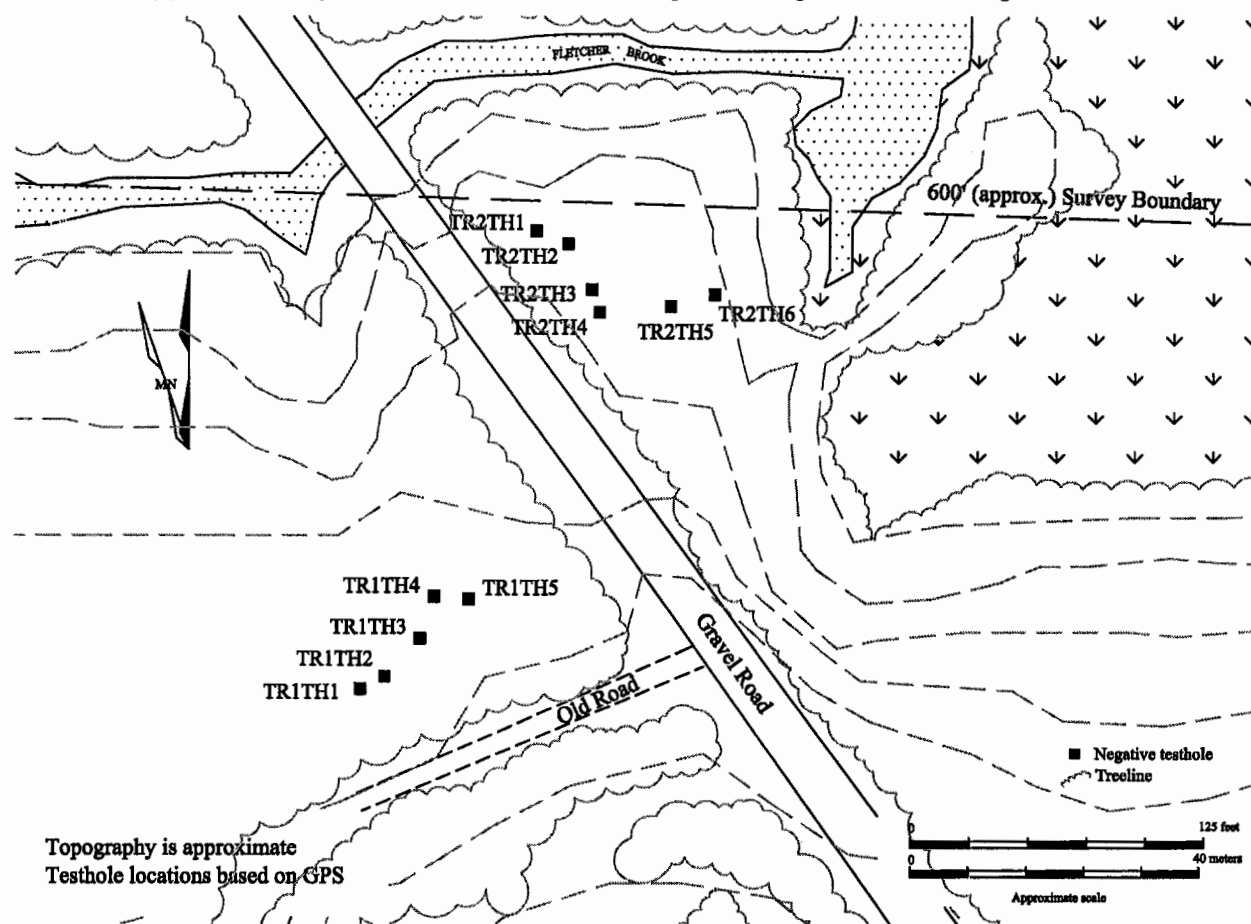
The setting of the Machias River crossing was considered one of the most archaeologically sensitive locations in the Project area. High, well-drained landforms at the inlet of a major navigable waterway into a lake have, time and again, been shown to be favored location for prehistoric occupation. Prehistoric archaeological sites have been previously identified both to the north and south of this location along the Machias watershed. And the expanded workspace in the area increased the likelihood that prehistoric cultural materials or sites might be found. Despite its potential however, intensive subsurface testing and surface inspection of the area did not discover prehistoric cultural remains.



Approximate location of testing area
along general BHE Project route



Section of USGS 1:12,000 Monroe Lake, Maine
orthophoto showing the location of testing area 10W Transects 1-2



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Figure 10.4. Field Sketch Map of
Phase I Archaeological Testing
Testing Area 10W TR1-2 - Fletcher Brook

PROJECT:

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Bangor Hydroelectric Company (BHE)

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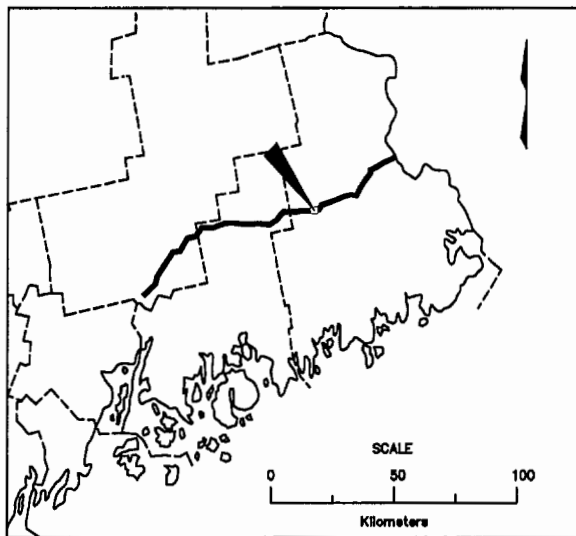
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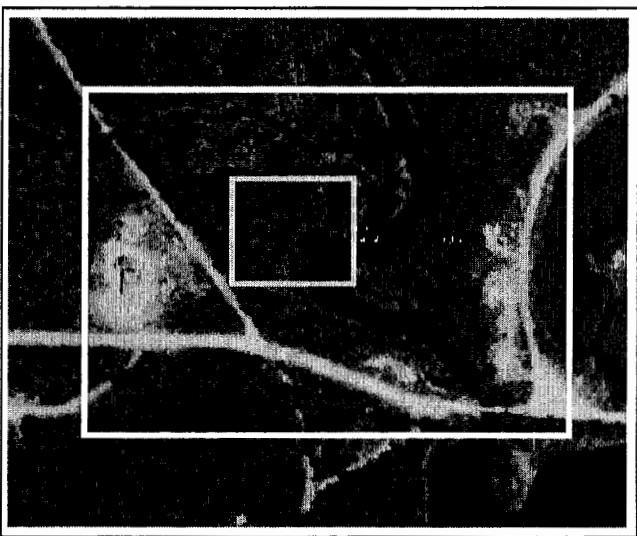
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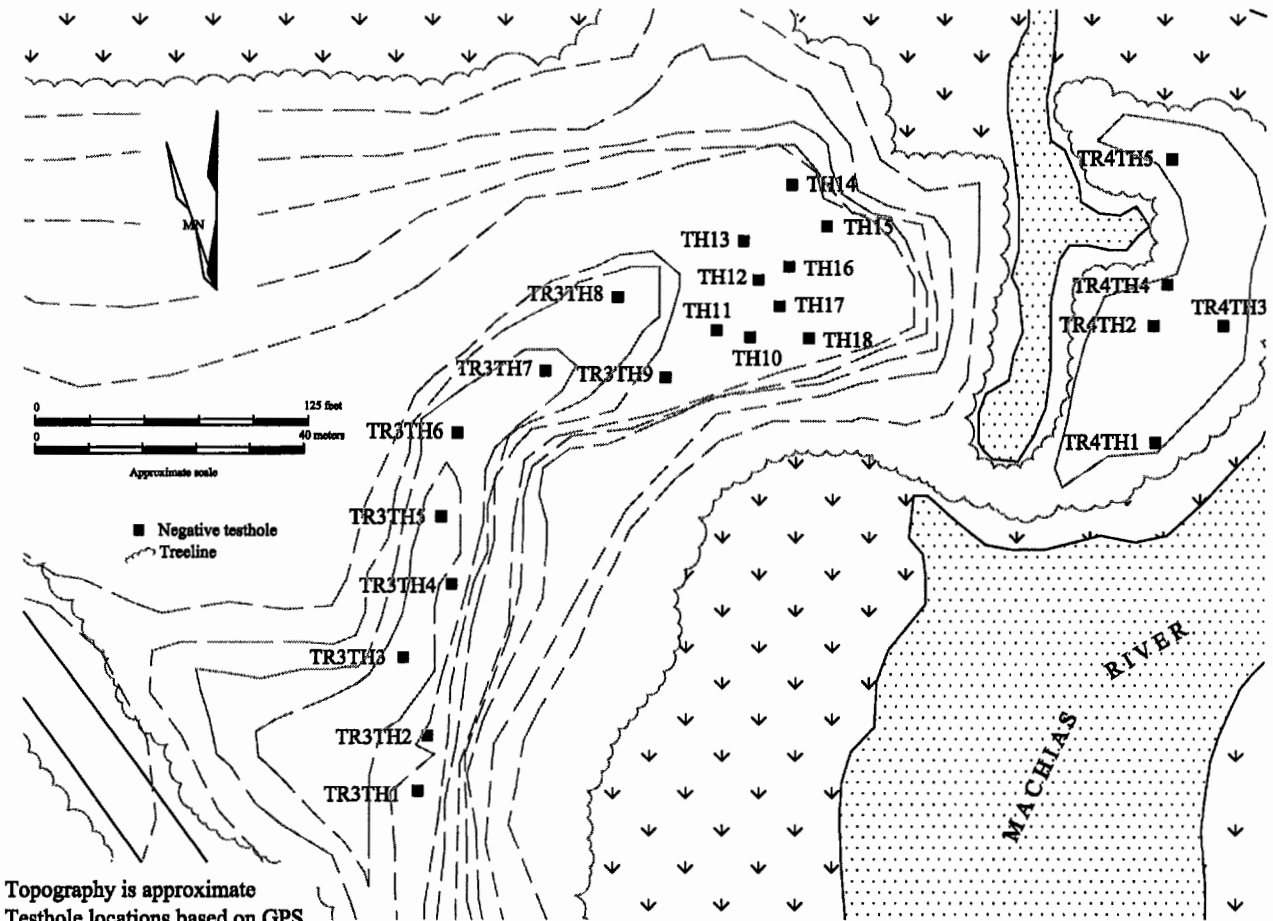
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Approximate location of testing area
along general BHE Project route



Section of USGS 1:12,000 Monroe Lake, Maine
orthophoto showing the location of Test Area 10W - Transects 3-4



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Figure 10.5. Field Sketch Map of
Phase I Archaeological Testing
Testing Area 10W TR 3-4-West Machias River

FILE:

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Testing area 11. Testing area 11 is located in Township 37 MD BPP, Washington County, Maine on the north side of the Stud Mill Road approximately 350 m east of testing area 10 (Figure 10.1 above). The surveyed area extends north of the M&N Pipeline, which runs on the north side of the Stud Mill Road in this area. The area tested can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute (1:24,000 scale) topographic series, Monroe Lake, Maine quadrangle at UTM coordinates N4986258E589452 (NAD 27 meters) and Maine State Plane coordinates N496175E1148700 (Zone Maine East 1801-NAD 83-feet).

The testing area is on an elevated landform overlooking extensive wetlands east of Machias River and north of First Machias Lake (Plate 9a). The landform tested by transect 1 is an 18 to 20 m high remnant dune or outwash feature that has been truncated abruptly on the south facing First Machias Lake by road construction and quarrying. Transect 2 slopes more gradually to the north with intermittent breaks in the slope. The surface in the vicinity has been extensively disturbed by historic and contemporary activities. A major portion of the glacial sediments to the west have been extracted by quarrying. Access roads and ATV trails run across the area. A major cut bank resulting from gravel extraction lies to the south of transect 1. The surface in the vicinity of transect 2 contains numerous overgrown "push-piles" where surface vegetation was likely bulldozed to expose sand and gravel for extraction. Transects 1 and 2 were somewhat judiciously located to test the two areas that appeared to have survived extensive surface disturbances (Plate 9b).

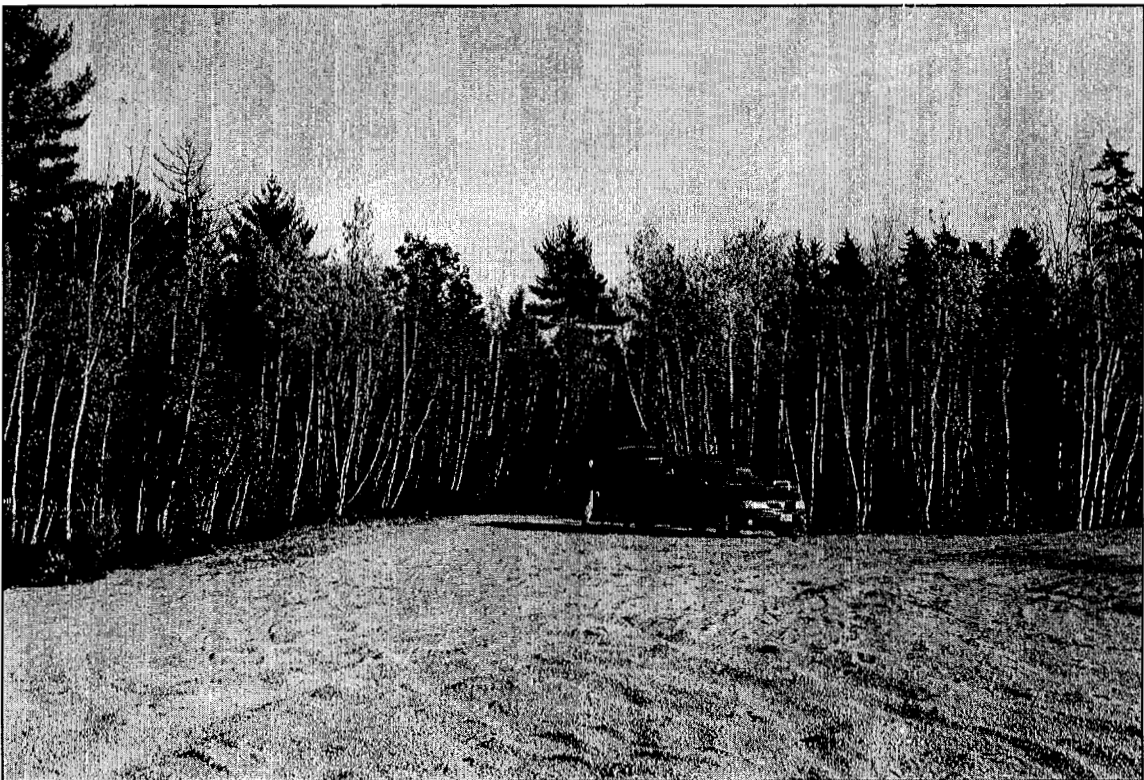
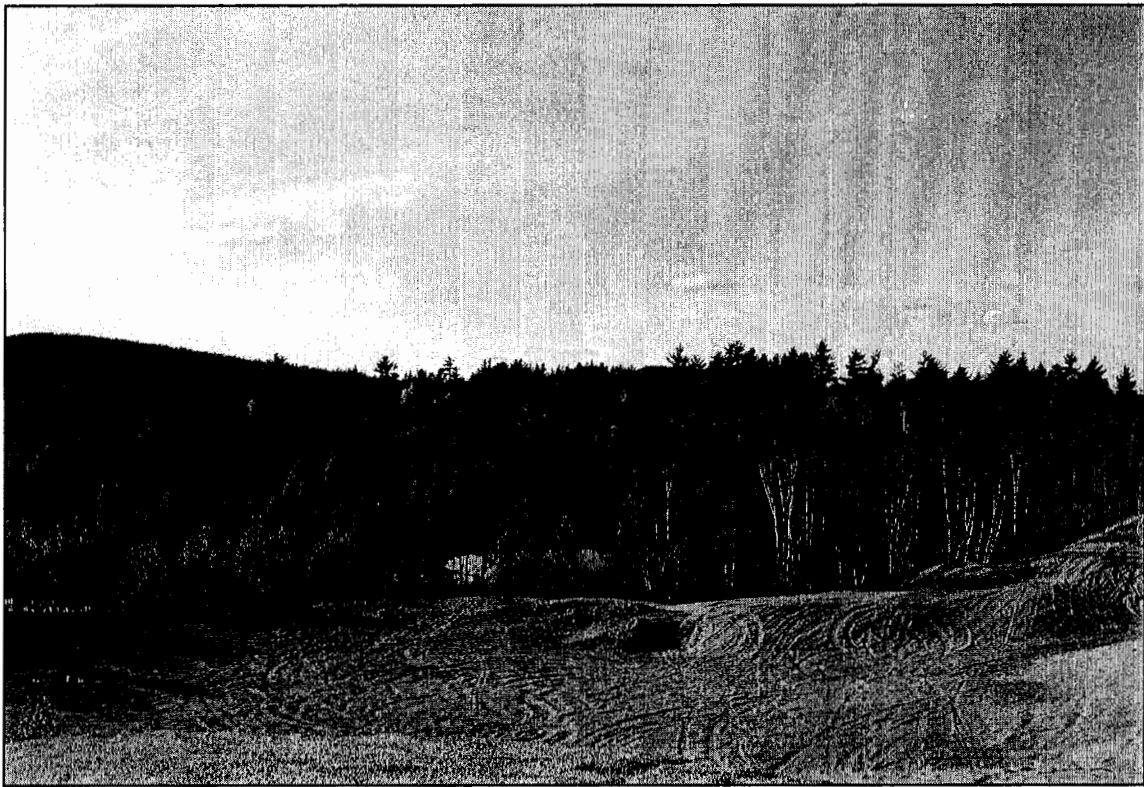
A total of 10 testholes on two transects were excavated using a 10 m interval (Figure 11.1). Testholes were dug to an average depth of 32.5 cm bs. A typical soil profile shows a thin organic horizon over gray fine sand that is underlain by mixed orange-yellow-brown fine sand with gravel. Excavation was terminated in yellow-brown fine sand with gravel.

No prehistoric cultural remains were recovered from testholes in this testing area. Intensive walkover inspection of a large area of exposed sediments did not discover evidence for prehistoric human occupation of the landform. Given the extent of historic disturbance to the landform and the small, surficial nature of prehistoric archaeological sites, it is likely that any site that may have existed in this sensitive area has been destroyed.

Testing area 12. Testing area 12 is located on both the east and west side of Clifford Stream in Township 27 ED BPP, Washington County, Maine (Figure 12.1). Two testing transects were used to test both sides of the river. Given the steepness of the bedrock-controlled terrain on the western side of Clifford Stream, which drops abruptly into bordering wetlands, the western testing transect is over 100 m west of the stream. The center of Clifford stream, at the point where the Project crosses it, can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute (1:24,000 scale) topographic series, Clifford Lake, Maine quadrangle at UTM coordinates N4994750E603662 (NAD 27 meters) and Maine State Plane coordinates N523788E1195504 (Zone Maine East 1801-NAD 83-feet).

Clifford Stream in this location occupies a broad, low-lying valley that is approximately 140 m wide with extensive marginal wetlands and a poorly defined channel of slow moving or standing water (Plate 10a). On the east, an upland landform rises 1 to 2 m to form a low terrace that rises gradually in elevation away from the stream bottom. The upland on the west side rises steeply almost 20 m in elevation immediately out of the marginal wetlands. Only a narrow, hummocky terrace exists along the immediate edge of the wetlands and stream. The east side surface is undulating with numerous hummocks, particularly near the end of transect 1. The ground cover is moss and duff with some exposed ledge. Hemlock and cedar grow near the stream and small birch and spruce/fir cover the open area away from the stream. On the west side there are extensive ledge outcrops, especially at higher elevations. The vegetation consists of a mixture of hemlock, cedar, birch and spruce. The west side is similar to the east side except that the tree cover is more closed and contains more deciduous growth.

The M&N pipeline right-of-way runs north of the Stud Mill Road in this location and the proposed BHE line will be located north of it. Other disturbances noted on the west side include an old



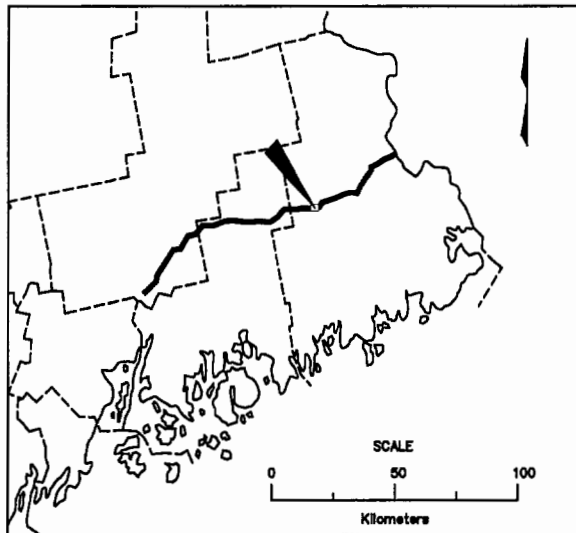
Bangor Hydroelectric Company (BHE)
Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project
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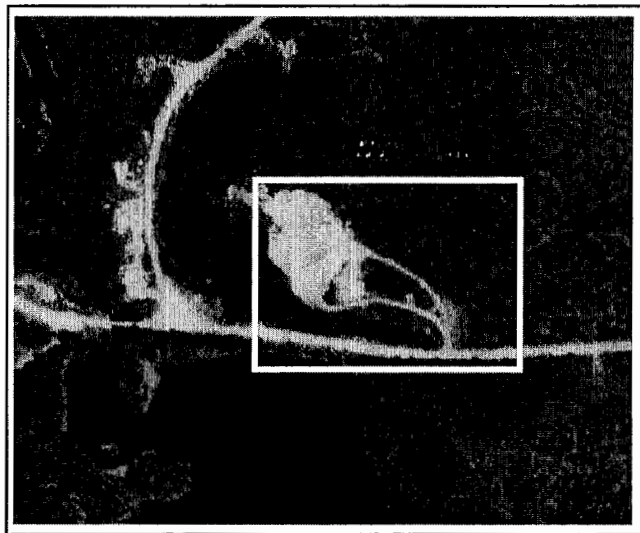
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Plate 9a (top). Testing Area 11— Dune east of Machais River — view northwest across dune toward wetlands. Note extensive ATV activity in area.

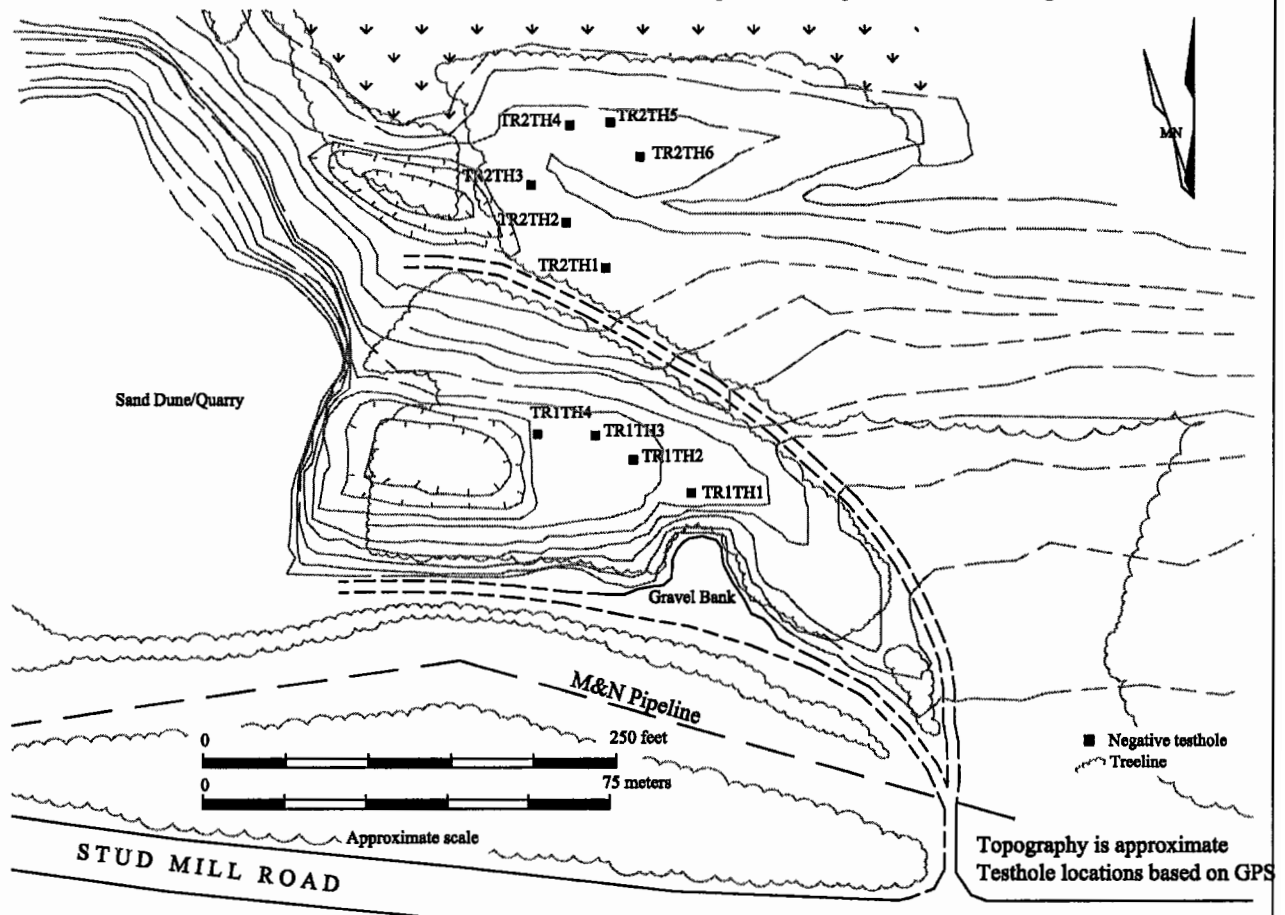
Plate 9b (bottom). Testing Area 11—Dune east of Machais River— view east of disturbed surface. Areas tested are behind vehicle at right and left.



Approximate location of testing area
along general BHE Project route



Section of USGS 1:12,000 Monroe Lake, Maine
orthophoto showing the location of testing area 11



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Figure 11.1. Field Sketch Map of
Phase I Archaeological Testing
Testing Area 11- Machias River Dune

PROJECT:

Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project

CLIENT:

Bangor Hydroelectric Company (BHE)

DATE:

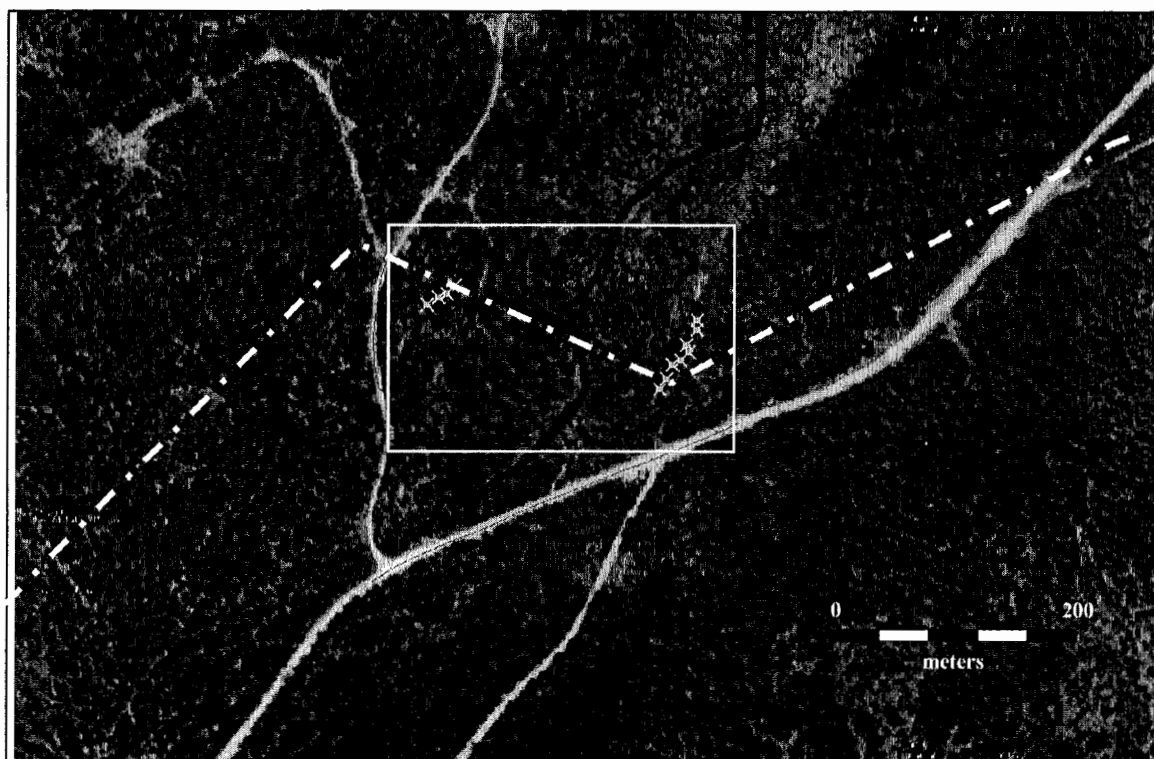
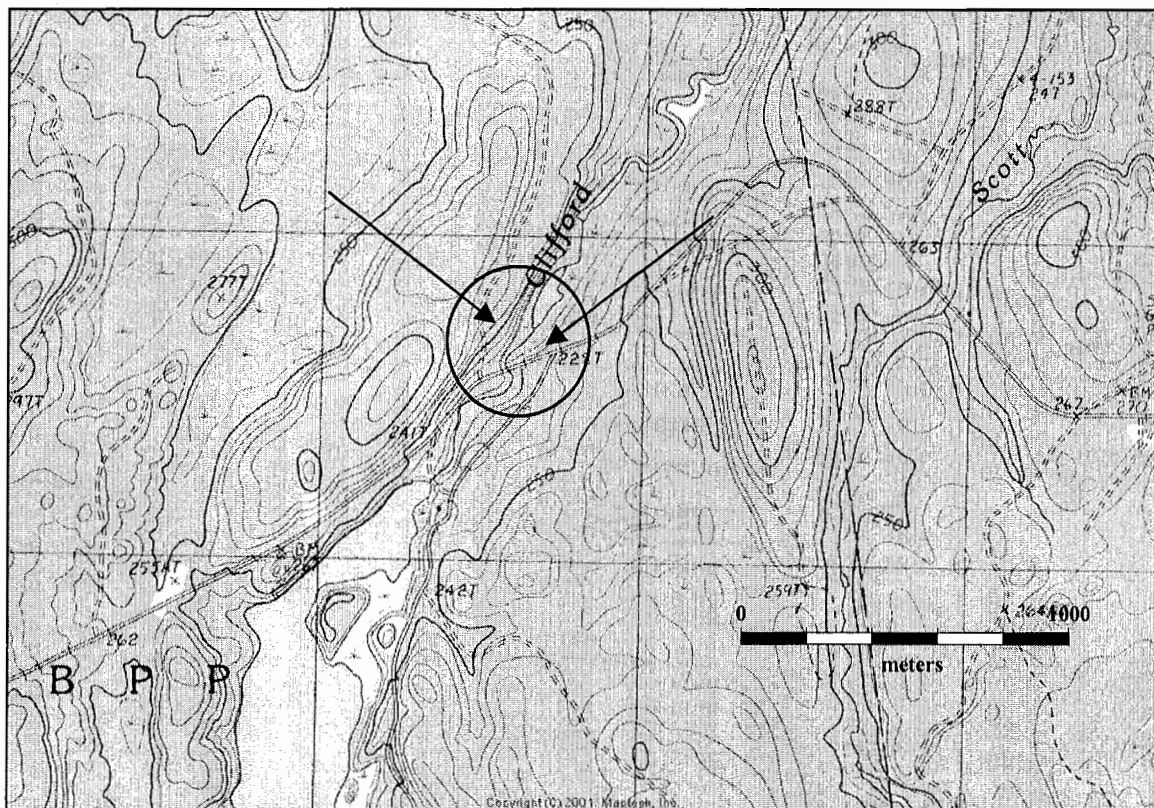
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Figure 12.1. Testing Areas 12 –Clifford Stream east and west sides--showing the location of archaeological testholes superimposed on USGS 7.5 minute topographic map (above) and aerial imagery (below). Approximate scale is indicated. Transmission line route (approximate) is shown as a dashed white line. Testhole locations are shown as filled x's and reflect corrected GPS coordinates taken in the field. *Image source: U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 and 1:12,000 Clifford Lake, Maine quadrangles.*



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Plate 10a (top). Testing Area 12—Clifford Stream— view southeast along M&N pipeline ROW. Brook and wide wetlands are is bottom of slope. Stud Mill Road is in far ground. BHE line will run along left of M&N ROW.

Plate 10b (bottom). Testing Area 13— Scott Brook— view north of testing in progress along edge of terrace.

road cut that follows along the edge of the higher landform. Recent mechanical harvesting has also been undertaken on the west side of the stream. A skidder trail and access road were observed.

Subsurface testing consisted of two transects using a total of 12 testholes that were spaced on 10 m intervals (Figure 12.2). The average testhole depth was 35.7 cm bs. A typical soil profile on both transects consisted of thin dark brown organics with silt-loam covering gray silt-sand layer. Testing was terminated in orange-brown sandy silt with gravel. Some testholes were terminated due to bedrock. Angular rubble and fragments were contained in many testholes.

No prehistoric cultural remains were recovered from testholes in this testing area. Inspection of exposed sediments likewise did not reveal evidence for prehistoric human occupation of the landform adjacent to Clifford Stream.

Testing area 13. Testing area 13 is located on the east side of Scott Brook in Plantation No. 21, Washington County, Maine (Figure 13.1). The location can be found on the U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute (1:24,000 scale) topographic series, Clifford Lake, Maine quadrangle at UTM coordinates N4994802E604995 (NAD 27 meters) and Maine State Plane coordinates N523912E1199889 (Zone Maine East 1801-NAD 83-feet).

The test area is a high, terrace-like landform situated 40 -50 m back from the Scott Brook and overlooking a lower, hummocky landform that slopes gradually into Scott Brook (Plate 10b above). To the north, the terrace break is less well defined and it gradually transitions into the upland terrain. Scott Brook is a flowing stream with a 2-3 m wide channel. The margins of the brook are low-lying and hummocky for several meters on both sides. No landform that matches the upper terrace was observed on the west side of the brook and no testing was undertaken there. Large boulders are numerous on the surface near the brook.

The surface of the terrace is undulating and covered in leaves and pine needles. The vegetation consists of mixed hemlock and fir, with some cedar near the brook margin. The growth is typically <30 cm in diameter with many saplings in the area.

The significant disturbance in the area is a small camp and related out buildings to the east of the test area where the Stud Mill Road passes on the south. Scattered trash and discarded domestic debris litter the surface around the camp.

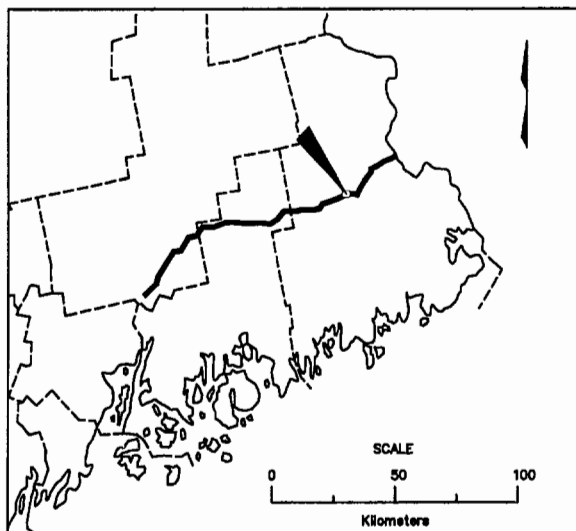
Subsurface testing consisted of a single transect of five testholes that were spaced on 10 m intervals and dug to an average depth of 36 cm bs (Figure 13.2). A typical soil profile revealed a thin organic over black medium sandy loam underlain by orange to yellow-brown silt-sand with gravel. Testing was stopped in yellow-brown to olive-brown silt-sand with gravel.

No prehistoric cultural remains were recovered from testholes in this testing area.

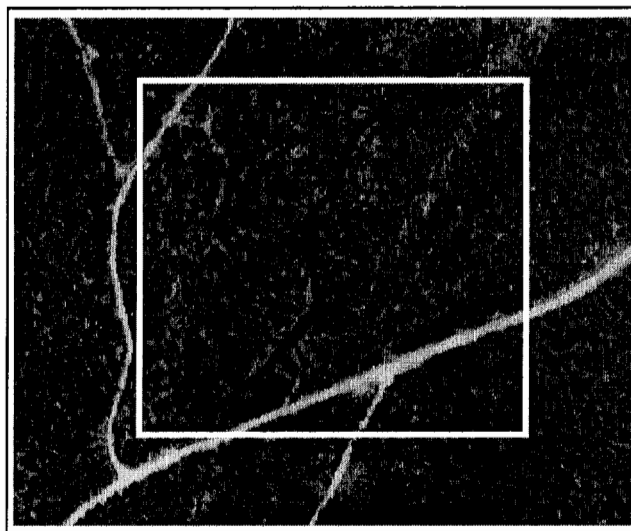
Testing area 14. *(Note: Testing areas were initially determined during a reconnaissance conducted prior to survey. At that time, testing areas were identified by number sequentially moving from west to east along the proposed Project route. Testing areas 14-19 were added during fieldwork and represent locations that were not available for inspection prior to fieldwork. Therefore, these areas appear to be geographically out of sequence.)*

Testing area 14 is located atop the Horseback Esker in Myra (T32 MD), Hancock County, Maine and can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute (1:24,000 scale) topographic series, The Horseback, Maine quadrangle at UTM coordinates N4979378E543853 (NAD 27 meters) and Maine State Plane coordinates N474526E0998933 (Zone Maine East 1801-NAD 83-feet).

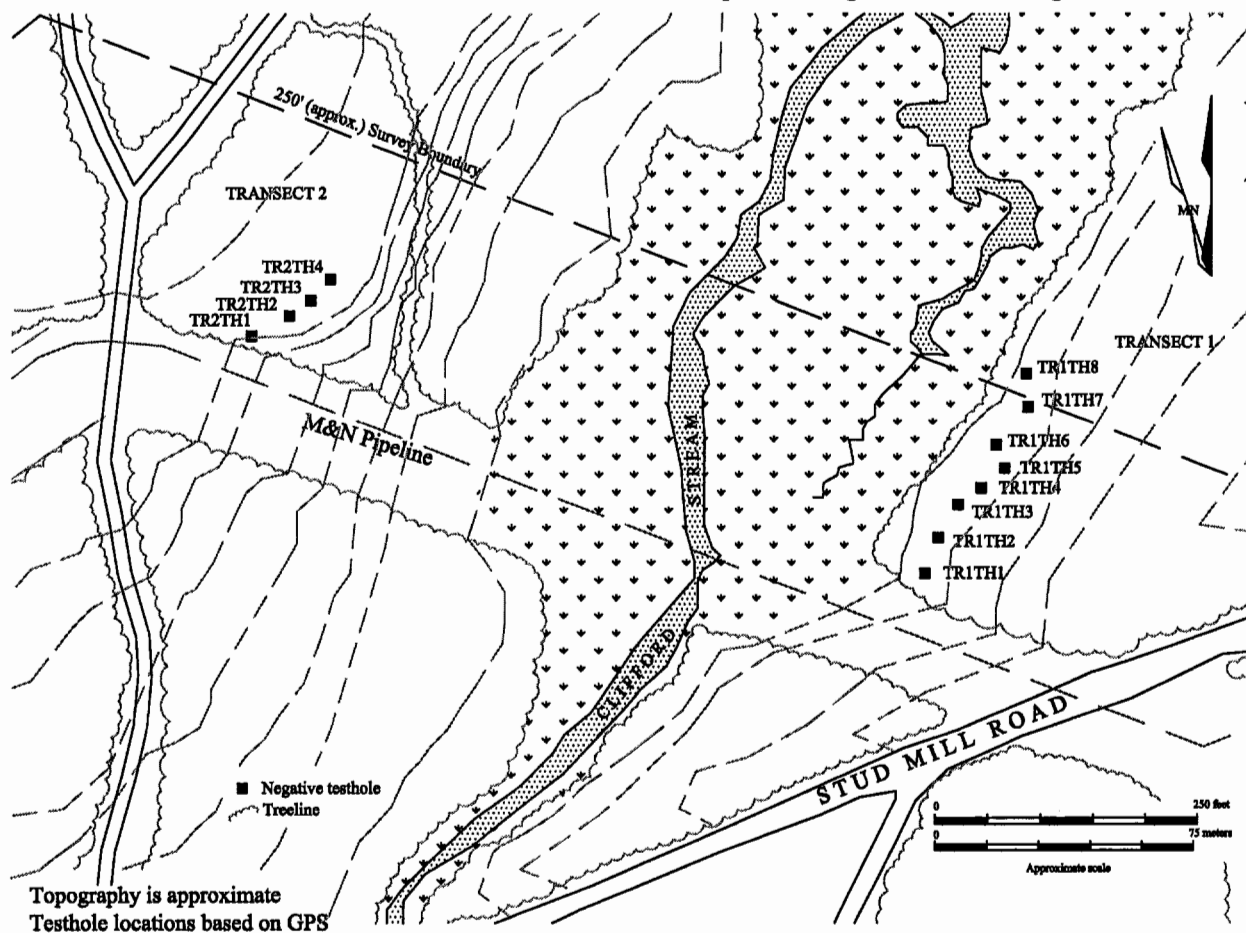
The location is approximately 50 m south of the Stud Mill Road at a point where the planned transmission line will approach across country from the southwest to intersect the Stud Mills Road and the M&N pipeline (Figure 14.1). In the location of testing area 14, the planned BHE Project route runs roughly parallel with the Stud Mill Road.



Approximate location of testing area
along general BHE Project route



Section of USGS 1:12,000 Clifford Lake, Maine
orthophoto showing the location of testing area 12



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Bangor Hydroelectric Company (BHE)

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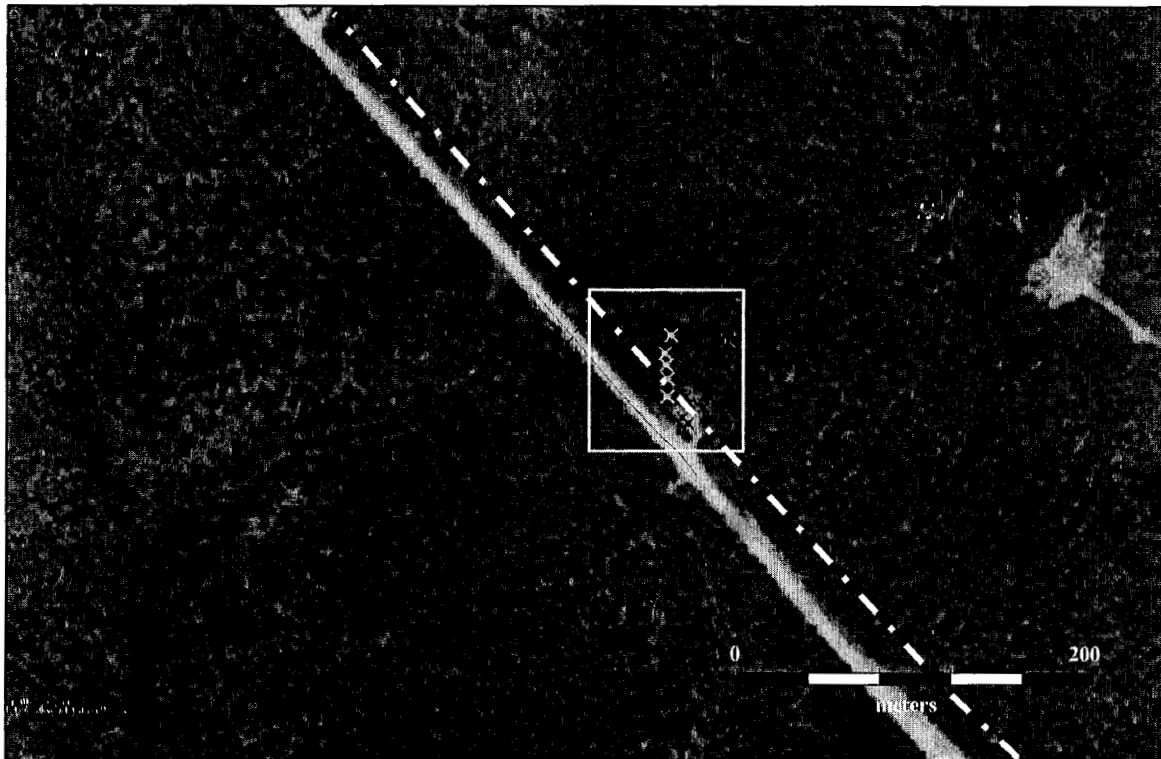
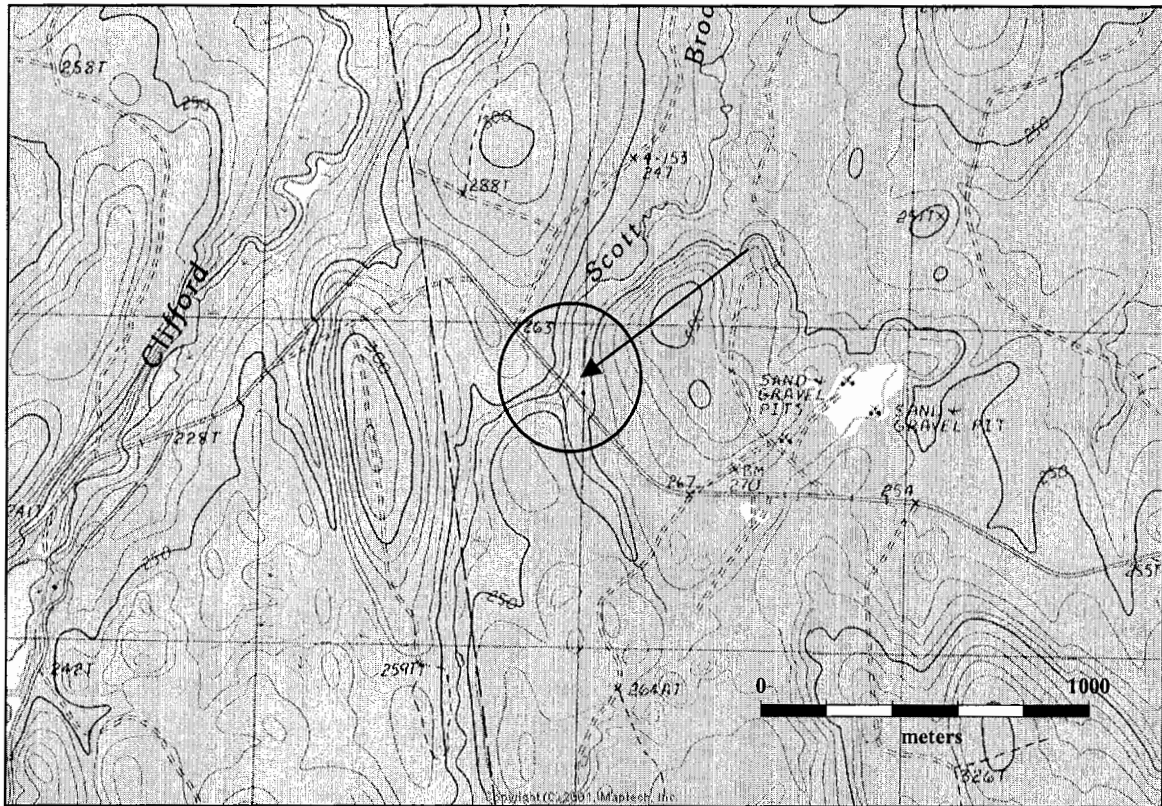
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DRAWING:

Figure 12.2. Field Sketch Map of
Phase I Archaeological Testing
Testing Area 12- Clifford Stream

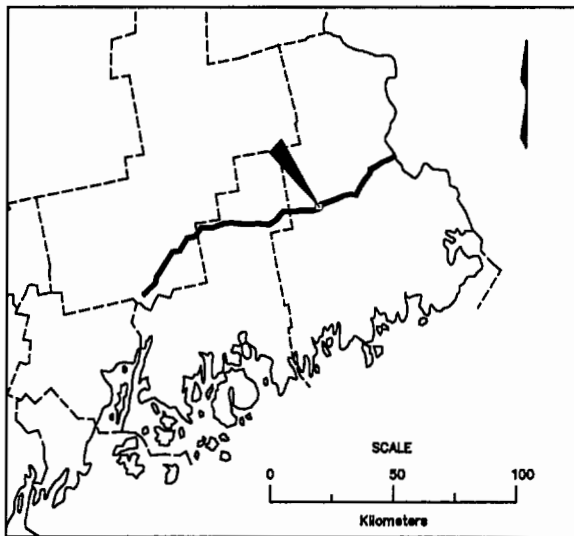


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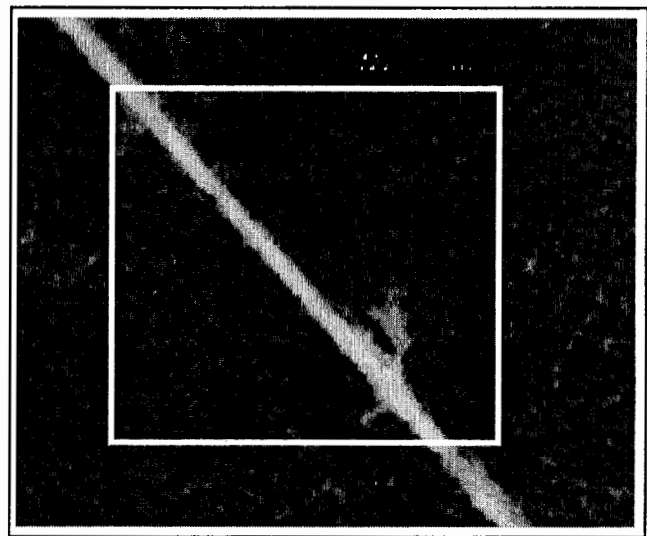
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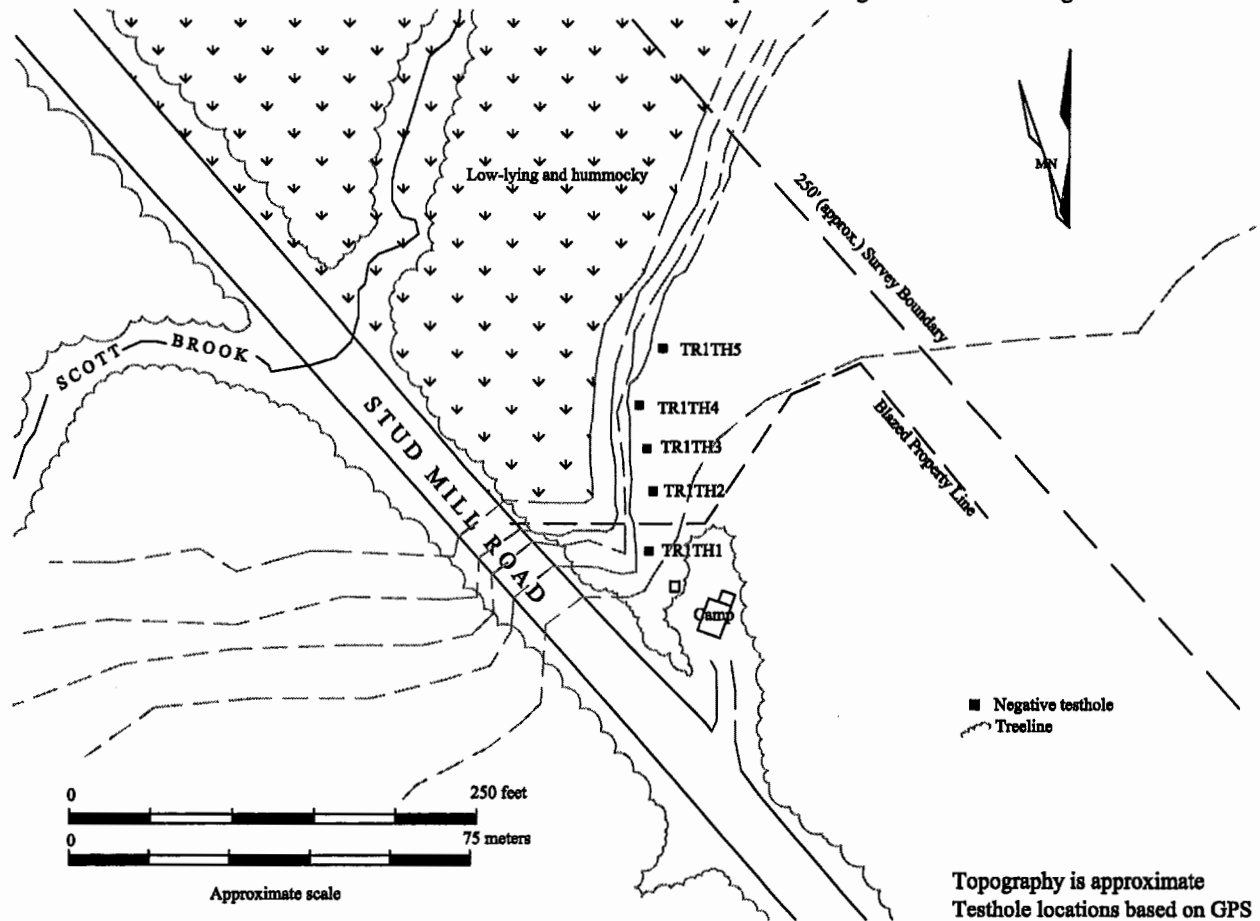
Figure 13.1. Testing Areas 13 –Scott Brook east side--showing the location of archaeological testholes superimposed on USGS 7.5 minute topographic map (above) and aerial imagery (below). Approximate scale is indicated. Transmission line route (approximate) is shown as a dashed white line. Testhole locations are shown as filled x's and reflect corrected GPS coordinates taken in the field. *Image source: U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 and 1:12,000 Clifford Lake, Maine quadrangles.*



Approximate location of testing area
along general BHE Project route



Section of USGS 1:12,000 Clifford Lake, Maine
orthophoto showing the location of testing area 13



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Figure 13.2. Field Sketch Map of
Phase I Archaeological Testing
Testing Area 13 - Scott Brook

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Bangor Hydroelectric Company (BHE)

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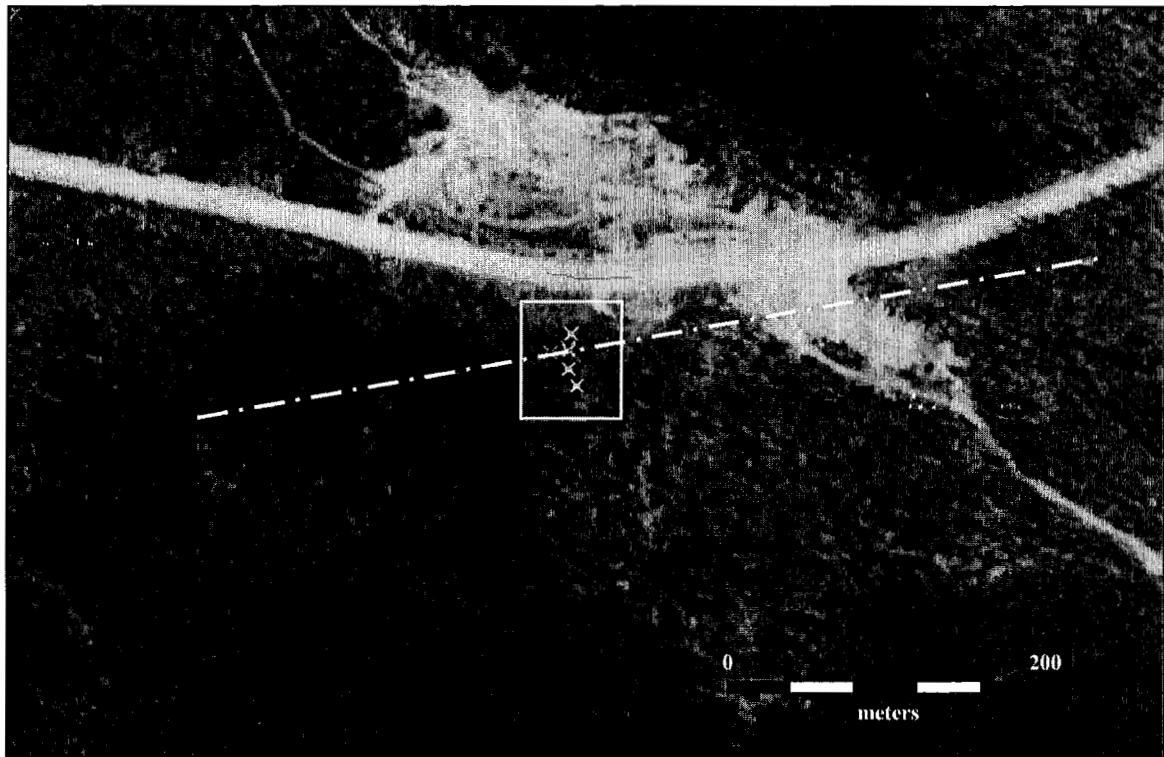
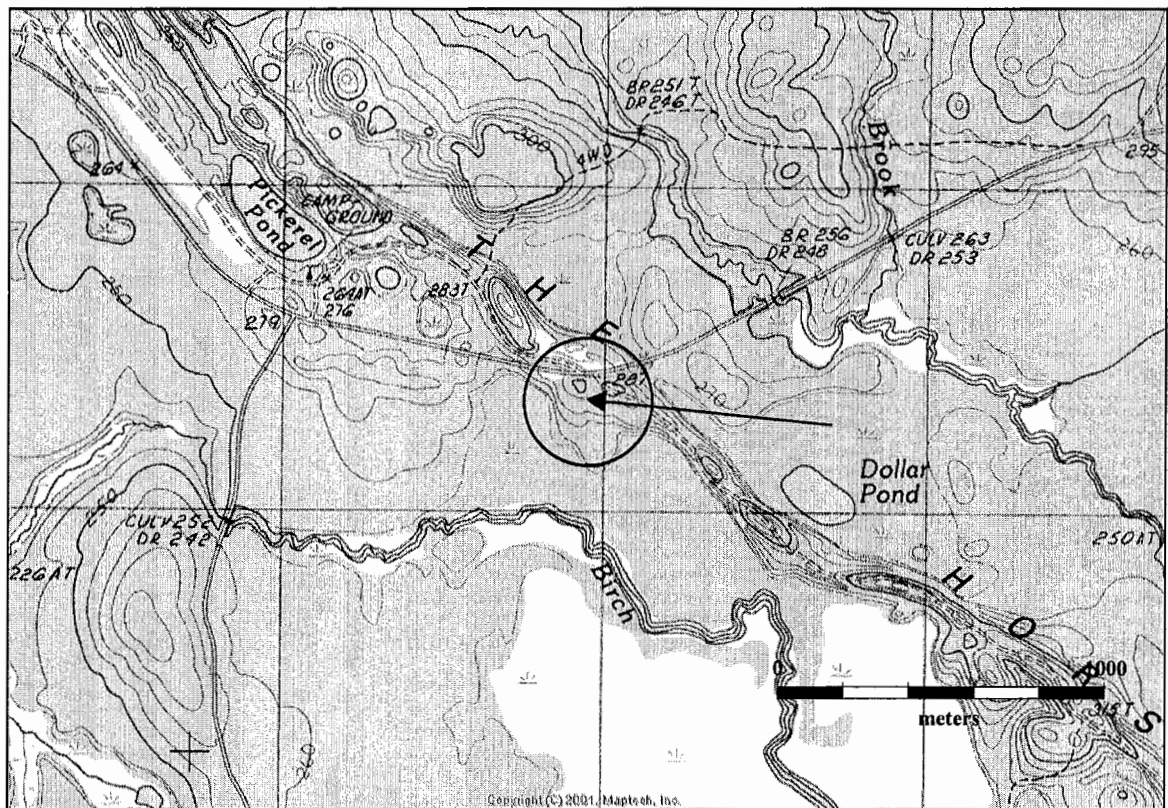
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Figure 14.1. Testing Area 14 –The Horseback Esker—showing the location of archaeological testholes superimposed on USGS 7.5 minute topographic map (above) and aerial imagery (below). Approximate scale is indicated. Transmission line route (approximate) is shown as a dashed white line. Testhole locations are shown as filled x's and reflect corrected GPS coordinates taken in the field. Image source: U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 and 1:12,000 The Horseback, Maine quadrangles.

The area tested is on the western edge of the esker crest at the edge of a steep drop that descends into a broad wetland area that surrounds Birch Stream. The wetland is located down slope approximately 20 m to the west. The surface of the esker rises slightly to the east where 100 m away there is an extensive quarry cut bank.

The surface in the test area is undulating to smooth, with an extremely hummocky area located north of the test area toward the Stud Mill Road. This may reflect disturbances related to Stud Mill Road construction and/or maintenance. The ground cover consists of moss and leaf litter with wintergreen bushes. The vegetation is predominately young growth birch with some pine and fir, all less than 10-20 cm in diameter. The cover is open with numerous small saplings (Plate 11a).

Four testholes on a single transect were excavated on 10 m intervals to an average depth of 49 cm bs (Figure 14.2). A typical soil sequence contained a thin organic over orange-brown to yellow-brown fine sandy loam. Testing was terminated in light yellow-brown fine to medium sand with gravel.

No prehistoric cultural remains were recovered from testholes in this testing area. Inspection of exposed sediments in the road cut and the gravel bank to the east likewise did not reveal evidence for prehistoric human occupation of the landform at this location.

Testing area 15. Testing area 15 is located northeast of Sunkhaze Stream on gradually rising terrain south of the Stud Mill Road in Myra (T32 MD), Hancock County, Maine (Figure 15.1). The testing area can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute (1:24,000 scale) topographic series, The Horseback, Maine quadrangle at UTM coordinates N4979715E544729 (NAD 27 meters) and Maine State Plane coordinates N475596E1001823 (Zone Maine East 1801-NAD 83-feet).

The testing area is at a point where the proposed Project route will turn northeast and cross over both the Stud Mill Road and the M&N Pipeline. The BHE Project route will remain on the north side of the Stud Mill Road and the M&N Pipeline for the remainder of the way to its eastern terminus in Baileyville.

Subsurface archaeological testing was accomplished using three transects in this location. Transects 1 and 2 were placed on an elevated sandy ridge overlooking Sunkhaze Stream and its large marginal wetland area to the west. Transect 3 is on an elevated landform overlooking the confluence of Wiley's Brook and Sunkhaze Stream. Both landforms are probably glacial fluvial in origin. The surface is undulating with localized hummocks and depressions. The ground cover consists of moss, grass, and leaf litter and the overgrowth is predominantly mixed spruce, fir, birch, and poplar. The undergrowth in the area of transects 1 and 2 is choked by saplings and small woody shrubs while transect 3 is in a more open area with only localized dense sapling growth (Plate 11b). Extensive beaver activity was observed in the vicinity.

A total of 18 testholes were excavated on 10 m spacing and dug to an average depth of 42 cm bs (Figure 15.2). A typical soil profile for transects 1 and 2 shows thin organic development over brown fine sand underlain by orange-brown fine sand. The deepest horizon tested consisted of a yellow-brown fine sand. Testholes 6, 7, and 8 on transect 1 displayed a thin gray-brown albic layer under the brown 'A' horizon. Testholes in transect 3 showed a similar pattern except that some testholes contained significantly more gravel and pebbles.

No prehistoric cultural remains were recovered from testholes in this testing area.

Testing area 16. Testing area 16 is located on the southwest side of Sprague Meadow Brook in Baileyville, Washington County, Maine (Figure 16.1). It can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute (1:24,000 scale) topographic series, Woodland, Maine quadrangle at UTM coordinates N5006925E621856 (NAD 27 meters) and Maine State Plane coordinates N563339E1255468 (Zone Maine East 1801-NAD 83-feet).



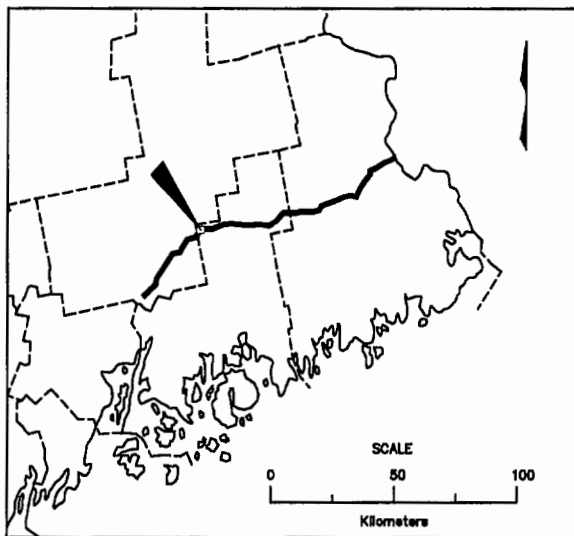
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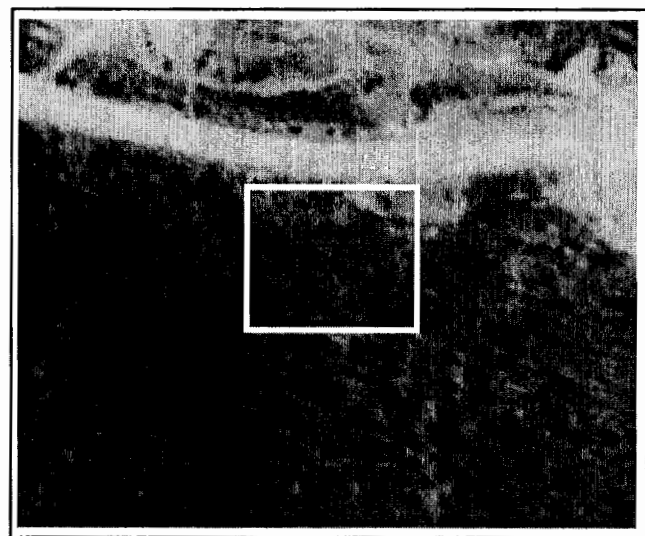
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Plate 11a (top). Testing Area 14—The Horseback Esker— view east along centerline of BHE Project.

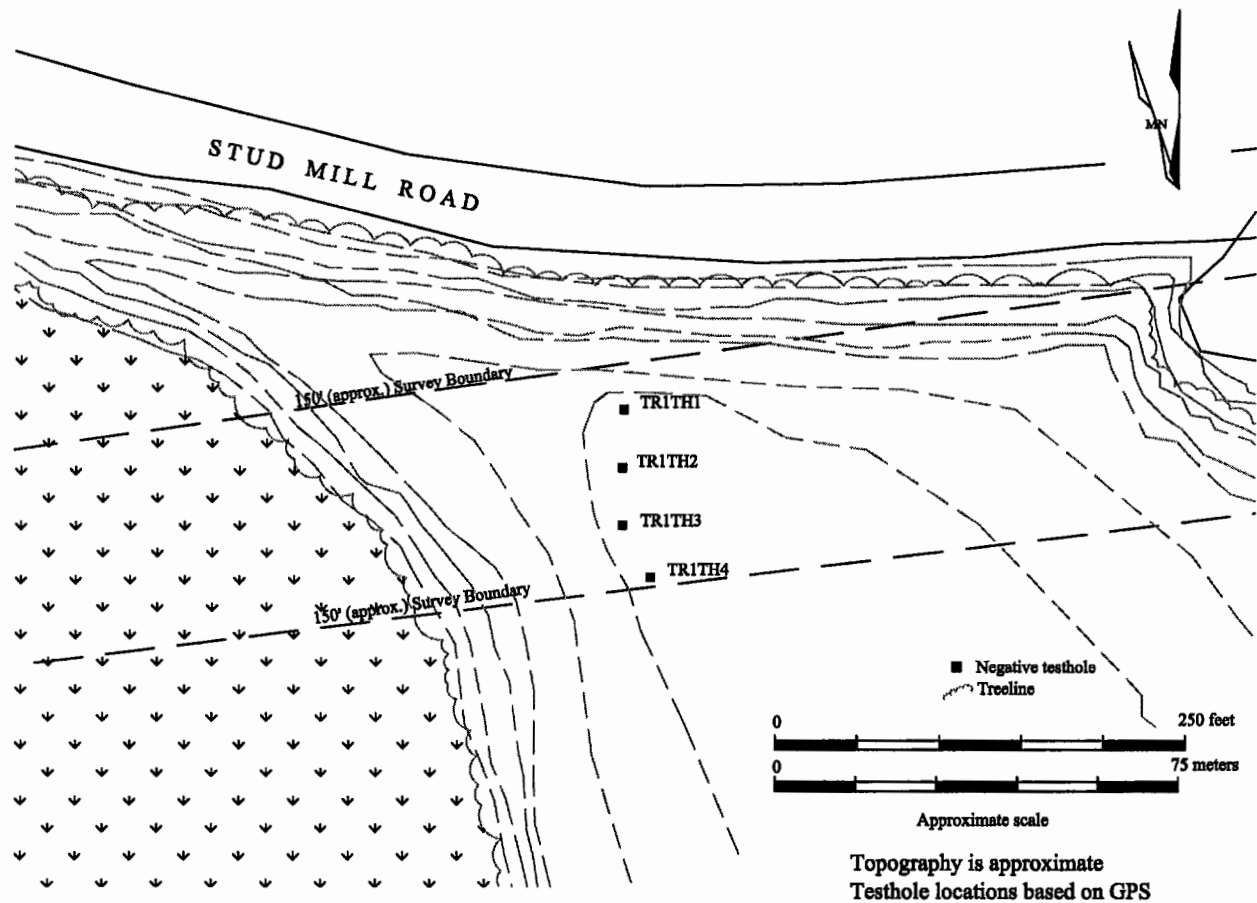
Plate 11b (bottom). Testing Area 15— Sunkhaze Stream — view northeast along centerline of BHE Project; Stud Mill Road and M&N pipeline ROW in distance beyond trees.



Approximate location of testing area
along general BHE Project route



Section of USGS 1:12,000 The Horseback, Maine
orthophoto showing the location of testing area 14



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DRAWING:

Figure 14.2. Field Sketch Map of
Phase I Archaeological Testing
Testing Area 14 - Horseback Esker

PROJECT:

Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project

CLIENT:

Bangor Hydroelectric Company (BHE)

DATE:

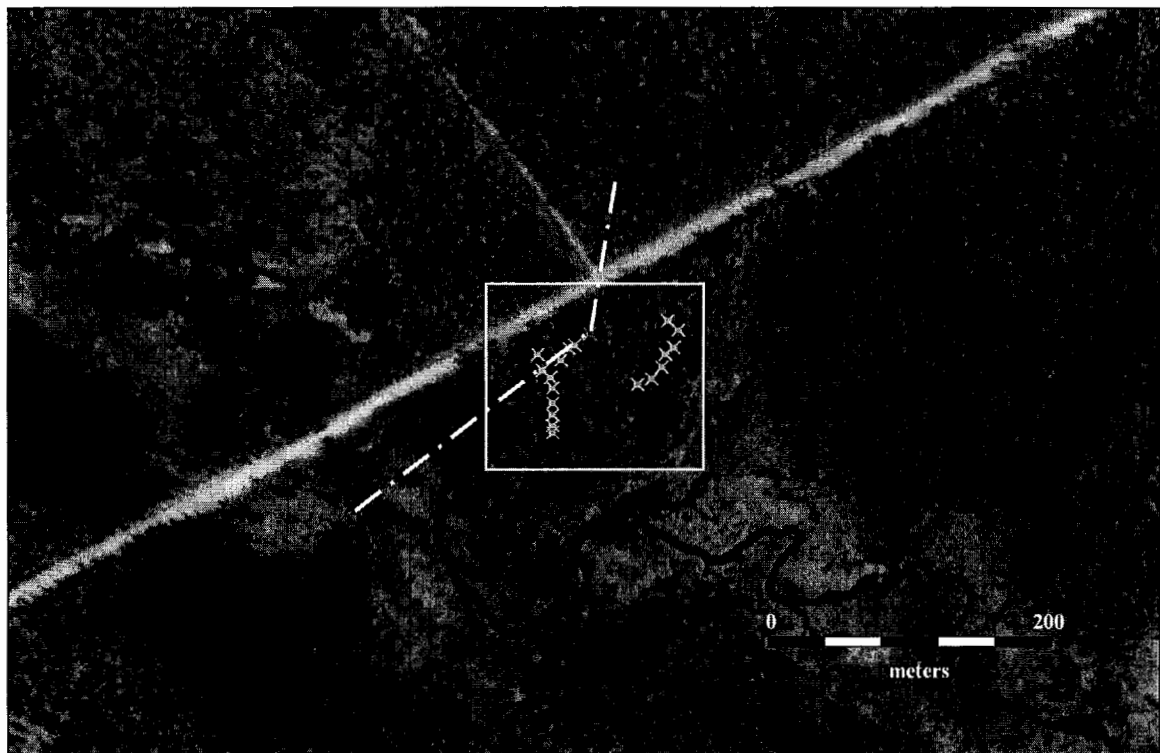
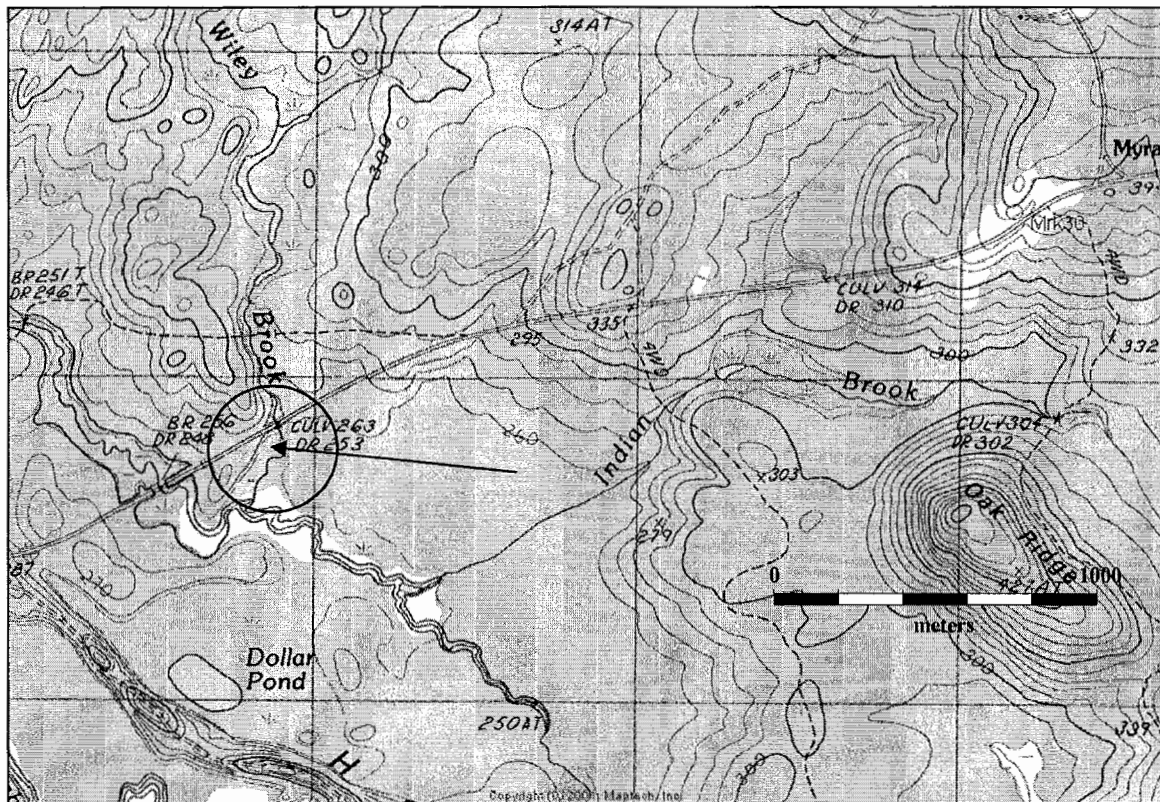
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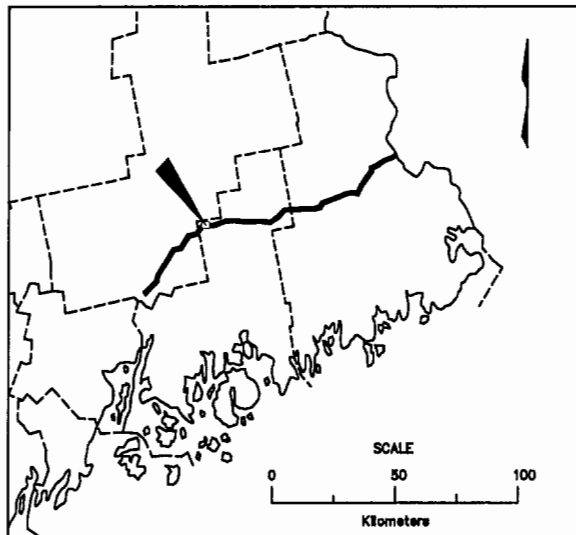


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Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project
Orrington to St. Croix

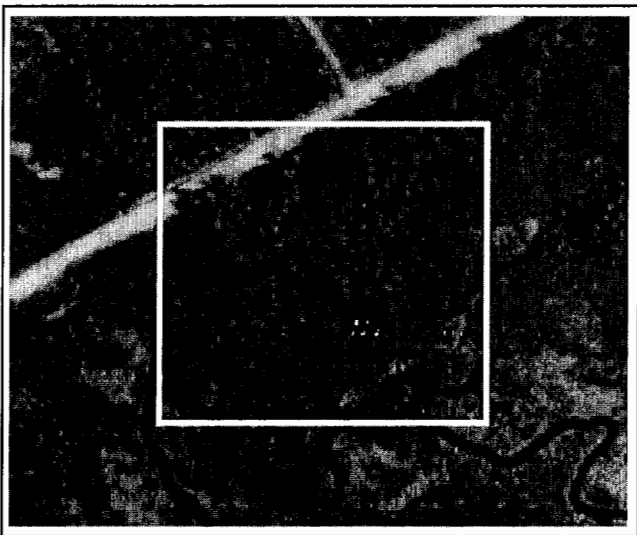
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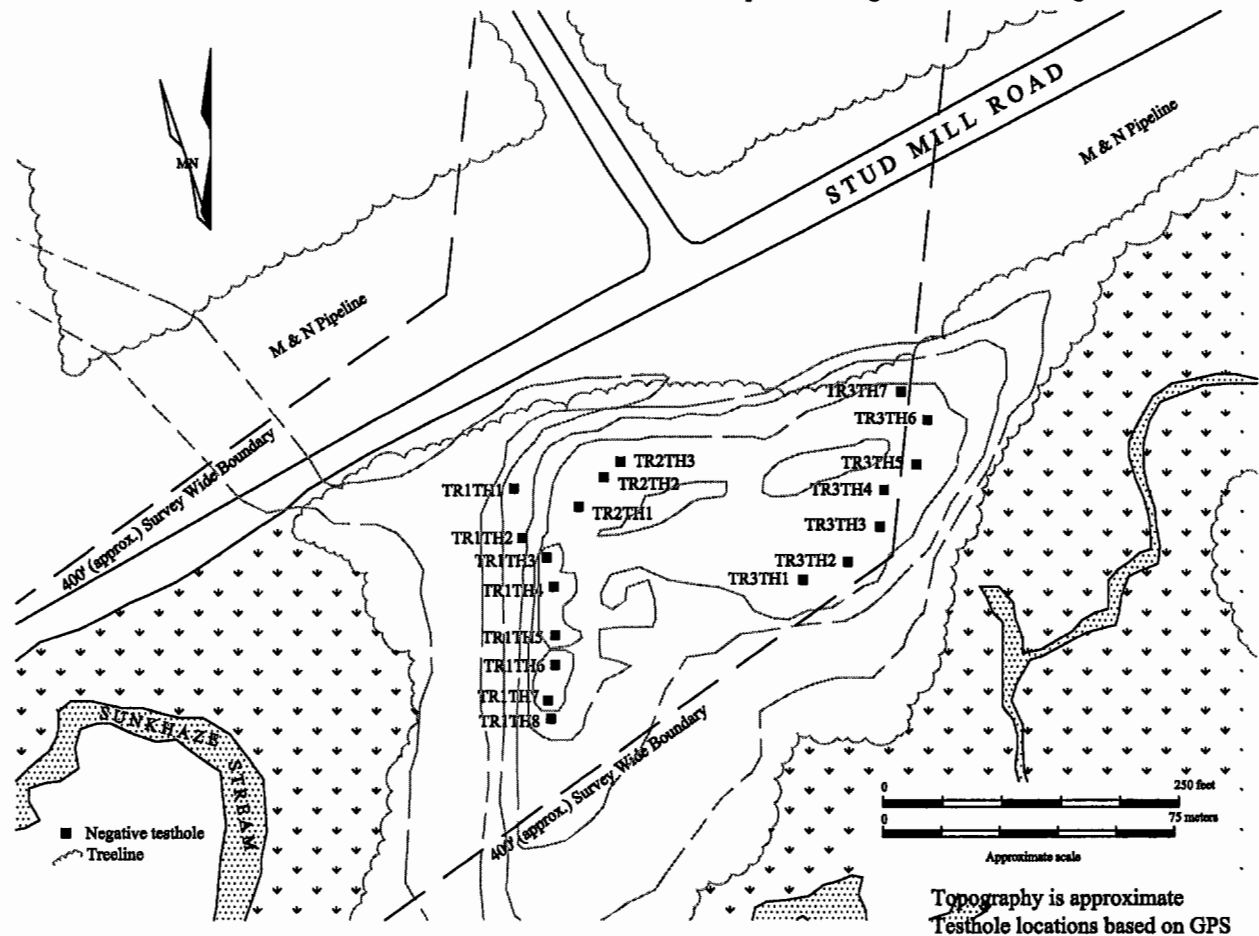
Figure 15.1. Testing Area 15-Sunkhaze Stream—showing the location of archaeological testholes superimposed on USGS 7.5 minute topographic map (above) and aerial imagery (below). Approximate scale is indicated. Transmission line route (approximate) is shown as a dashed white line. Testhole locations are shown as filled x's and reflect corrected GPS coordinates taken in the field. *Image source: U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 and 1:12,000 The Horseback, Maine quadrangles.*



Approximate location of testing area along general BHE Project route



Section of USGS 1:12,000 The Horseback, Maine orthophoto showing the location of testing area 15



Topography is approximate
Testhole locations based on GPS

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Figure 15.2. Field Sketch Map of
Phase I Archaeological Testing
Testing Area 15 - Sunkhaze Stream

PROJECT:

Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project

CLIENT:

Bangor Hydroelectric Company (BHE)

DATE:

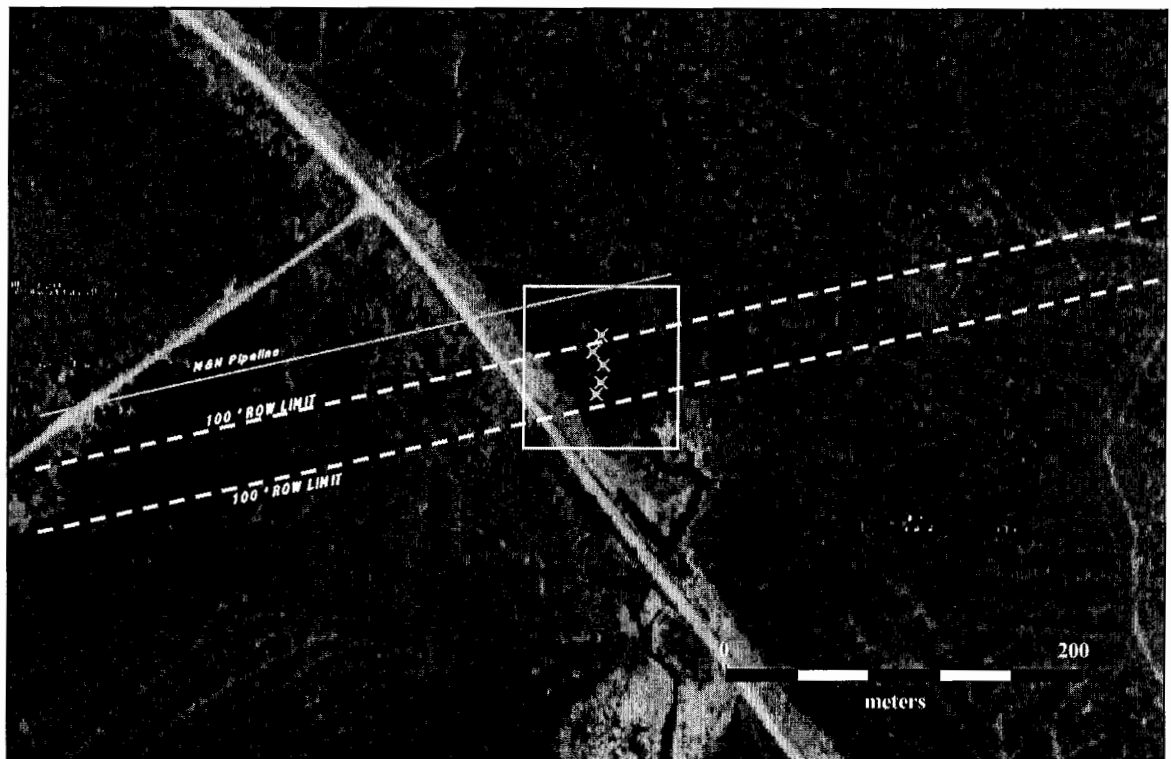
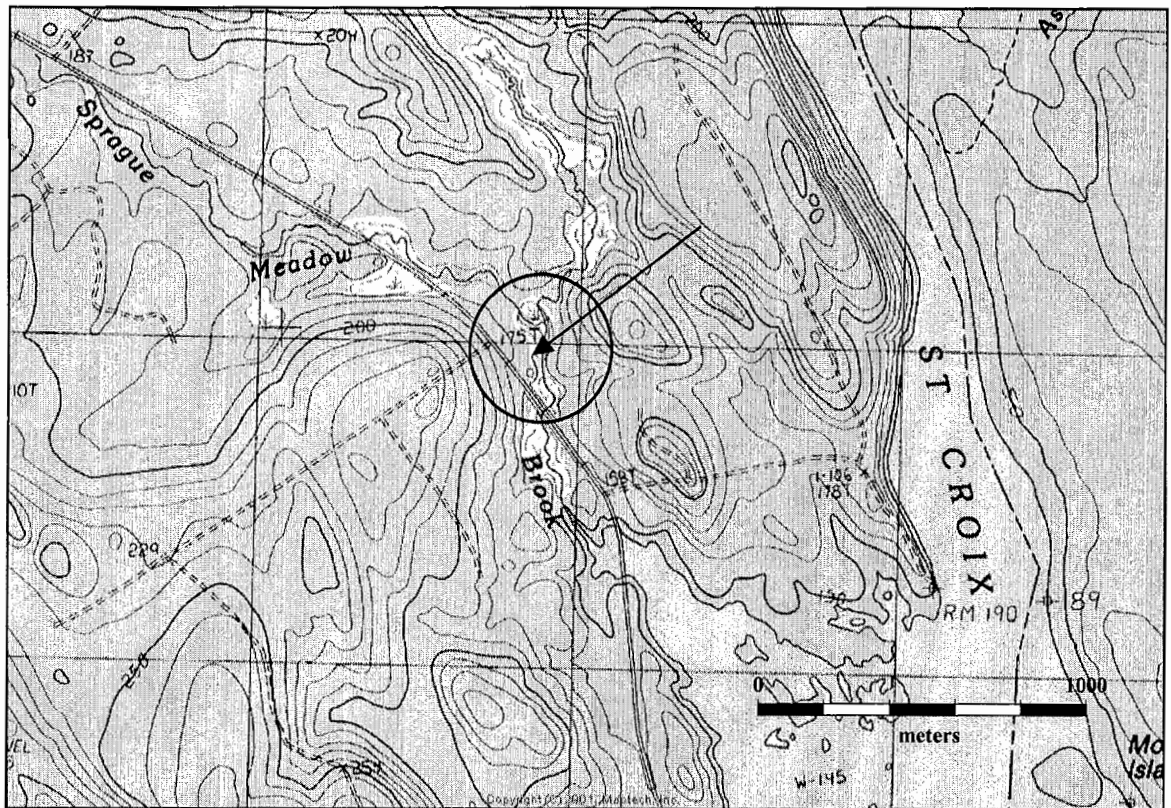
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Figure 16.1. Testing Area 16 –Sprague Meadow Brook west side--showing the location of archaeological testholes superimposed on USGS 7.5 minute topographic map (above) and aerial imagery (below). Approximate scale is indicated. Transmission line route (approximate) is shown as a dashed white line. Testhole locations are shown as filled x's and reflect corrected GPS coordinates taken in the field. Image source: U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 and 1:12,000 Woodland, Maine quadrangles.

The test area is on a knoll-like landform that slopes gently into lowlands to the east and west. To the north, the landform slopes moderately down in elevation 2 to 3 m to the stream (Plate 12a). Sprague Meadow Brook in this location is slow moving with a poorly defined channel. The surface of the area tested is hummocky with occasional exposed boulders. Moss, leaf litter, and deadfall cover the ground. Cover vegetation consists predominately of fir with some birch. The growth is typically more than 20 cm in diameter and numerous saplings are present. Alders grow densely along the western margin of the brook and the eastern side remains low, wet and hummocky for a great distance away from the channel. Archaeological testing was therefore only conducted on the western side.

An exiting transmission line and an old road run along the south and west sides of the landform tested. The M&N pipeline right-of-way borders the landform on the north.

A single transect of five testholes was excavated on a 10 m interval with testholes dug to an average depth of 40.6 cm bs (Figure 16.2). A thin organic horizon covering brown very fine sandy loam with gravel was observed in most testholes. Testing was ended in basal orange-brown very fine sandy loam with gravel.

No prehistoric cultural remains were recovered from testholes in this testing area.

Testing area 17. Testing area 17 is located on the west bank of the St. Croix River in Baileyville, Washington County, Maine at the eastern terminus of the proposed BHE transmission line (Figure 17.1). The testing location can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute (1:24,000 scale) topographic series, Woodland, Maine quadrangle at UTM coordinates N5007220E623022 (NAD 27 meters) and Maine State Plane coordinates N564295E1259280 (Zone Maine East 1801-NAD 83-feet).

The area tested is on a narrow bench at the toe of steep terrain that falls in elevation into the St. Croix River basin. The surface is hummocky and covered in leaf litter and deadfall. The vegetation is of mixed oak, pine, and fir (Plate 12b). The growth is typically greater than 20 cm in diameter and a few trees are over 80 cm in diameter. The undergrowth is closed with dense saplings. The river at this location is impounded and no walkable shoreline was observed at the time of fieldwork. Testholes were excavated within 1 m of the water in places. Disturbances to the area include several logging trails on the higher landform and numerous woodpiles fringing the shoreline.

The area within the proposed transmission line route was tested using a single transect of six testholes spaced on 10 m intervals and dug to an average depth of 45.8 cm bs (Figure 17.2). The typical soil profile observed consisted of an organic horizon over yellow-brown very fine sand with silt. Some testholes exhibited a thin gray-brown albic horizon. All testholes contained pebbles or cobbles.

Despite its proximity to a major waterway, and the location of archaeological sites both north and south along the St. Croix River, no prehistoric cultural remains were recovered from testholes in this testing area. It is possible that the existence of the impoundment has elevated or otherwise modified the pre-contact margins of the river in a way that has either destroyed archaeological resources, or altered its apparent resource sensitivity.

Testing area 18. Testing area 18 is located south of Little Musquash Lake in Township 37 MD BPP, Washington County, Maine (Figure 18.1). The UTM coordinates for the site are N4989008E593393 (NAD 27 meters), which can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute (1:24,000 scale) topographic series, Monroe Lake, Maine quadrangle. Maine State Plane coordinates are N505118E1161724 (Zone Maine East 1801-NAD 83-feet).

The test area is on an esker-like landform overlooking wetlands that extend into Little Musquash Lake basin. There is a steep drop in slope that extends 25 to 35 m on the north and south sides. The terrain drops slightly to the west into a possible spillover channel before rising again. Transect 2 was placed on a bench-like terrace overlooking the Little Musquash Lake lowlands. The area appears to represent a high landform that likely formerly bounded a glacial lake that now forms the lake basin and



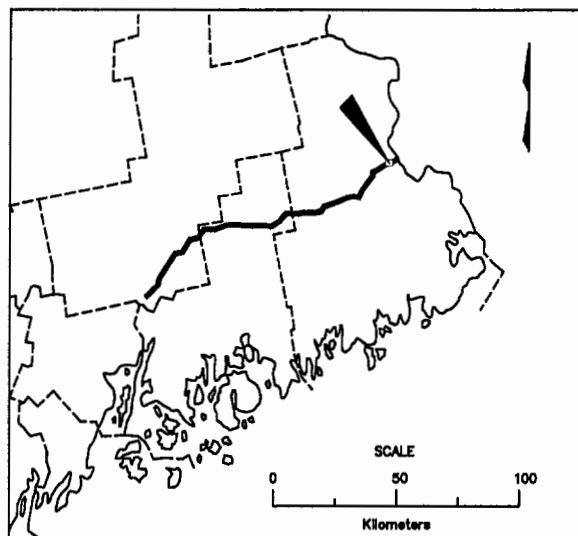
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Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project
Orrington to St. Croix

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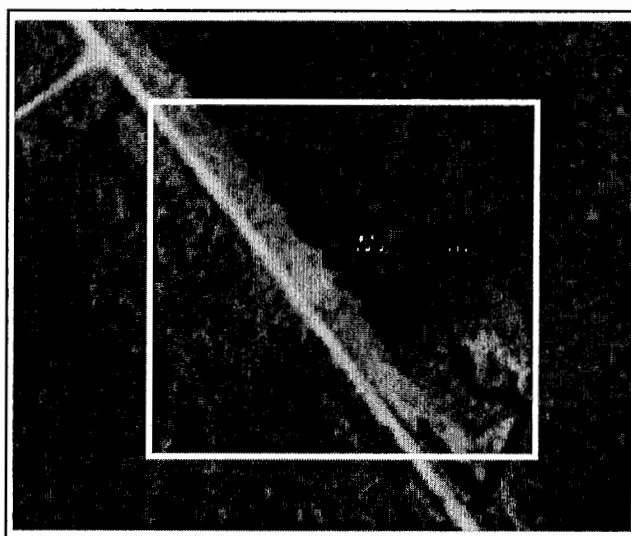
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Plate 12a (top). Testing Area 16—Sprague Meadow Brook— view north of testing in progress.

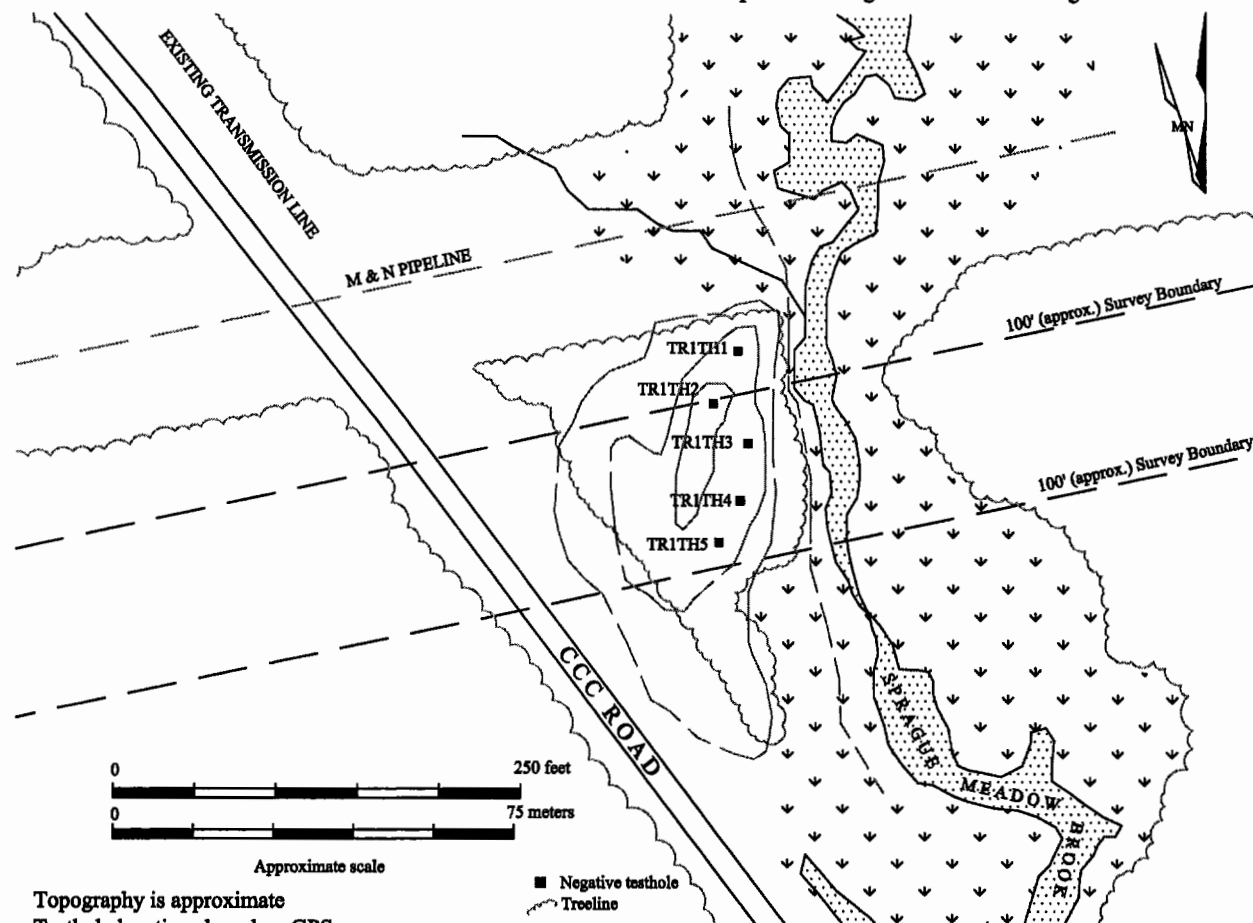
Plate 12b (bottom). Testing Area 17— St. Croix River— view north of testing in progress.



Approximate location of testing area
along general BHE Project route



Section of USGS 1:12,000 Woodland, Maine
orthophoto showing the location of testing area 16



Topography is approximate
Testhole locations based on GPS

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DRAWING:

Figure 16.2. Field Sketch Map of
Phase I Archaeological Testing
Testing Area 16 - Sprague Meadow Brook

PROJECT:

Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project

CLIENT:

Bangor Hydroelectric Company (BHE)

DATE:

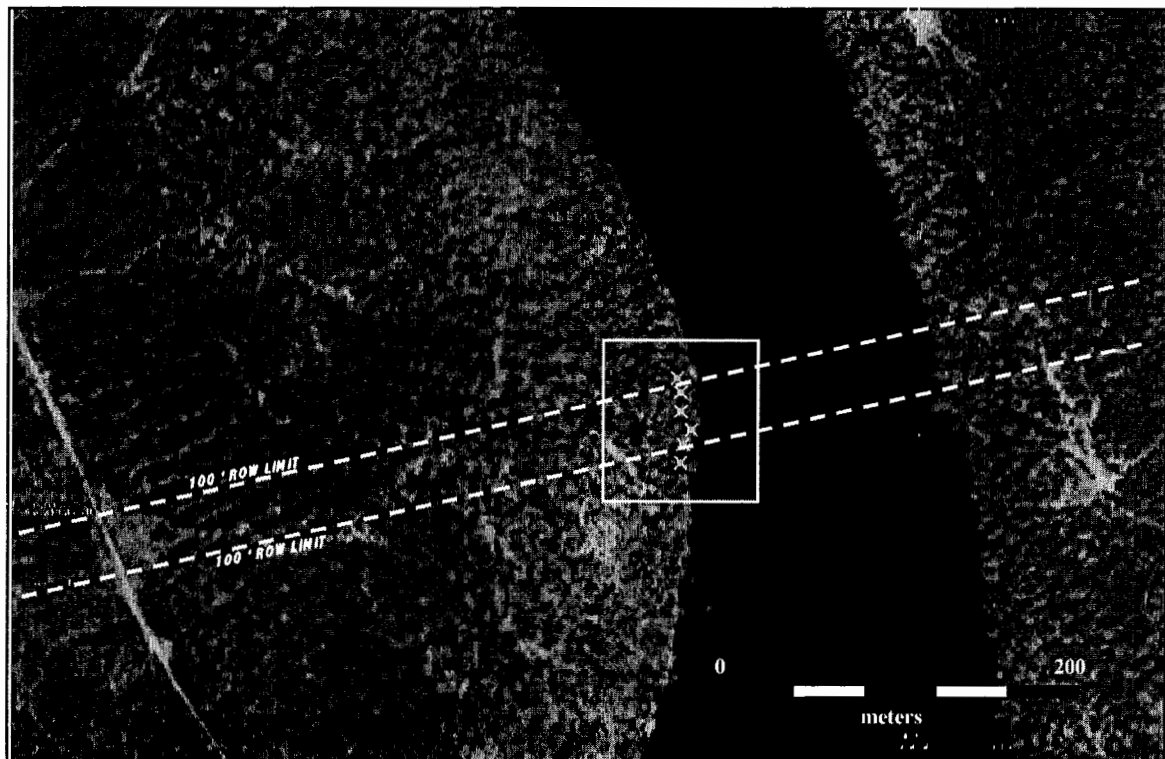
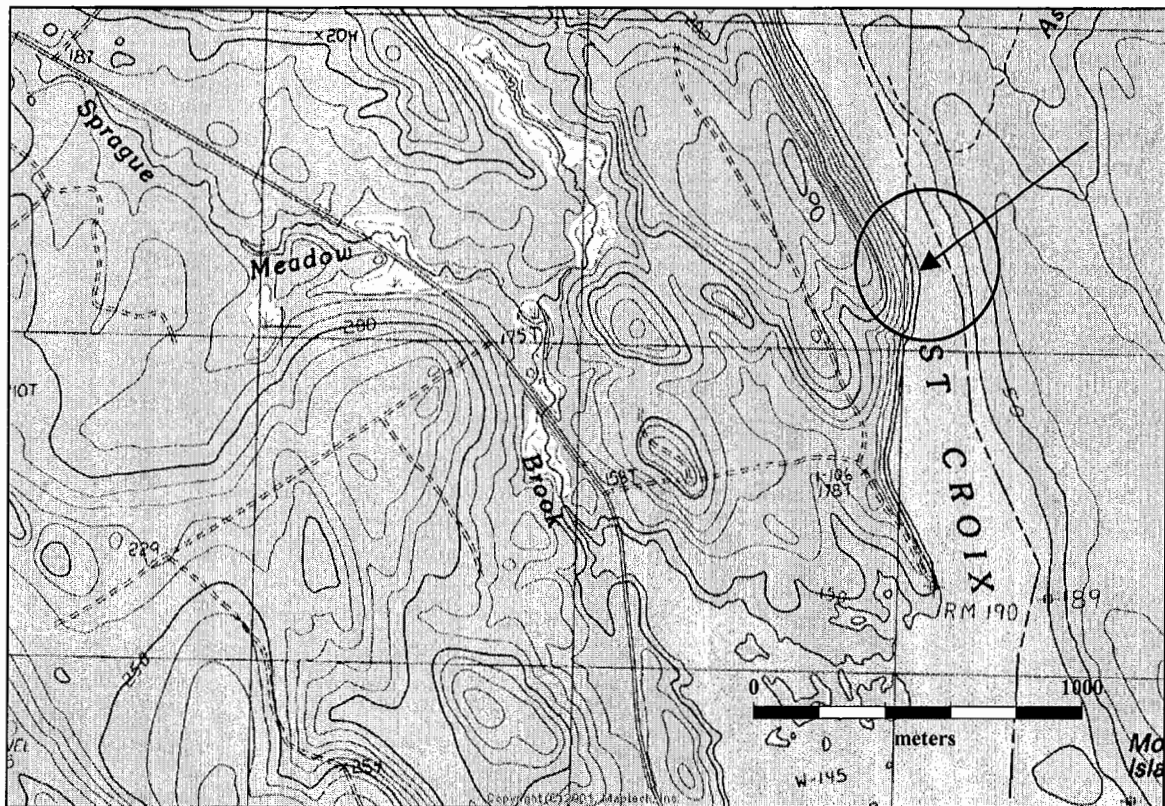
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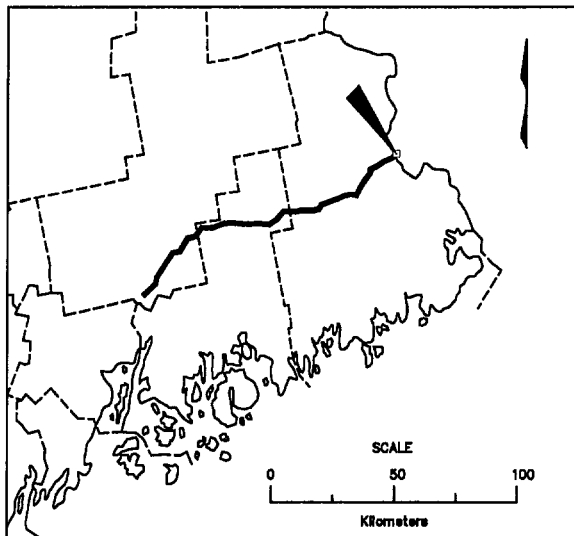


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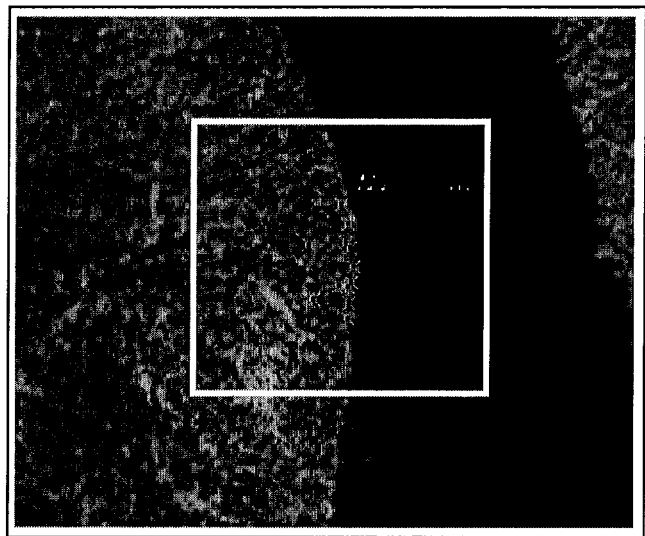
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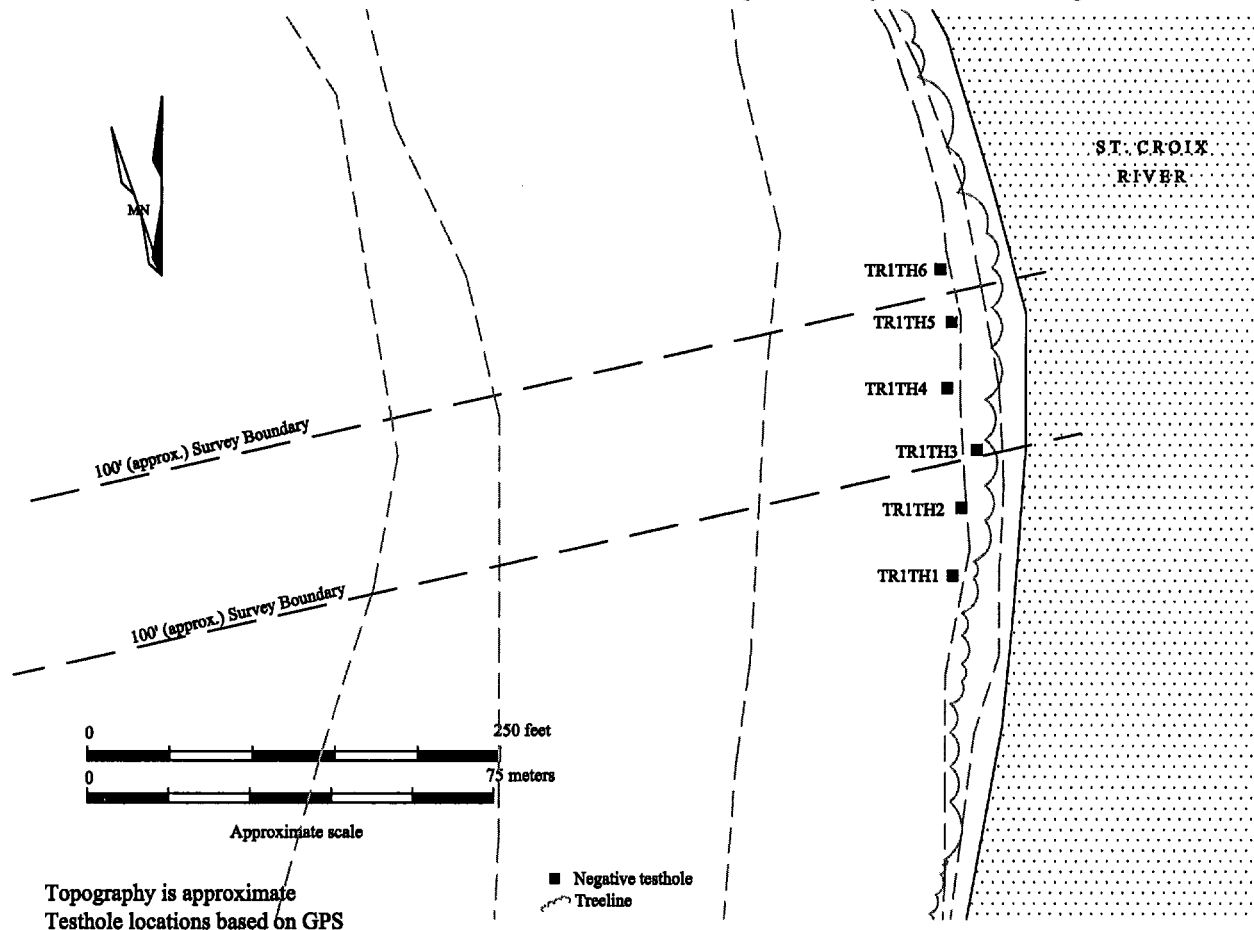
Figure 17.1. Testing Area 17--St. Croix River west side--showing the location of archaeological testholes superimposed on USGS 7.5 minute topographic map (above) and aerial imagery (below). Approximate scale is indicated. Transmission line route (approximate) is shown as a dashed white line. Testhole locations are shown as filled x's and reflect corrected GPS coordinates taken in the field. *Image source: U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 and 1:12,000 Woodland, Maine quadrangles.*



Approximate location of testing area
along general BHE Project route



Section of USGS 1:12,000 Woodland, Maine
orthophoto showing the location of testing area 17



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Bangor Hydroelectric Company (BHE)

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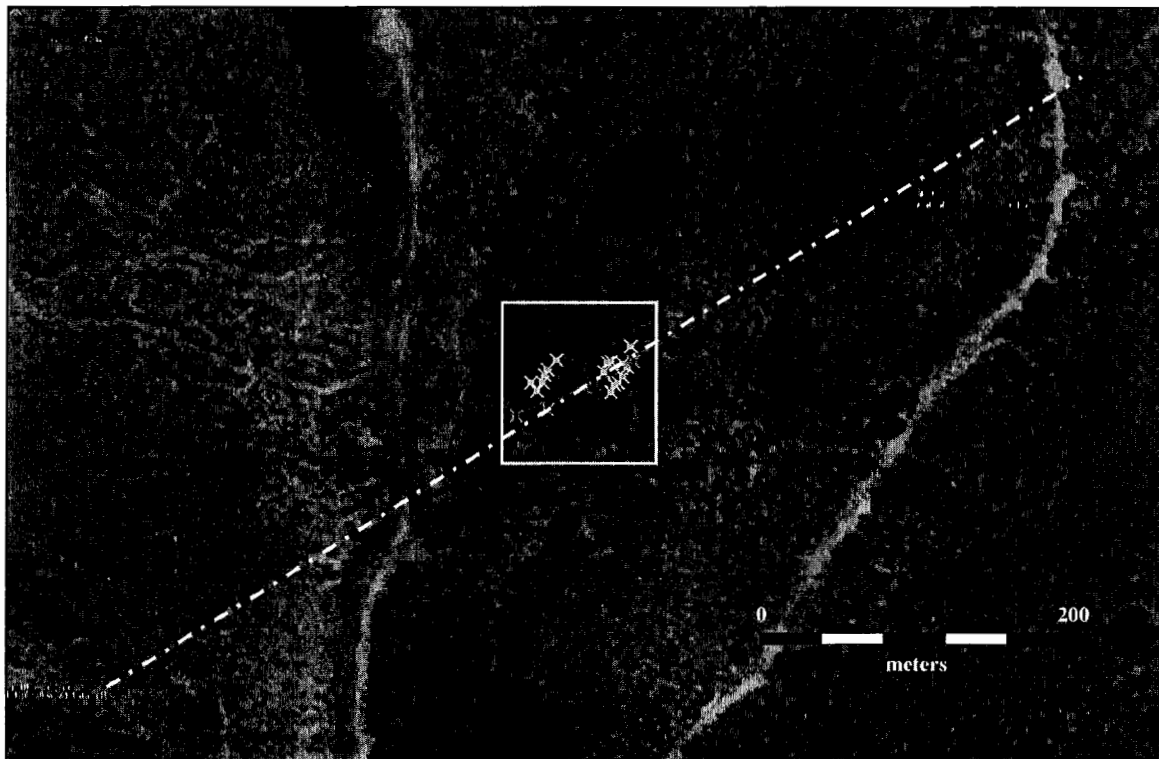
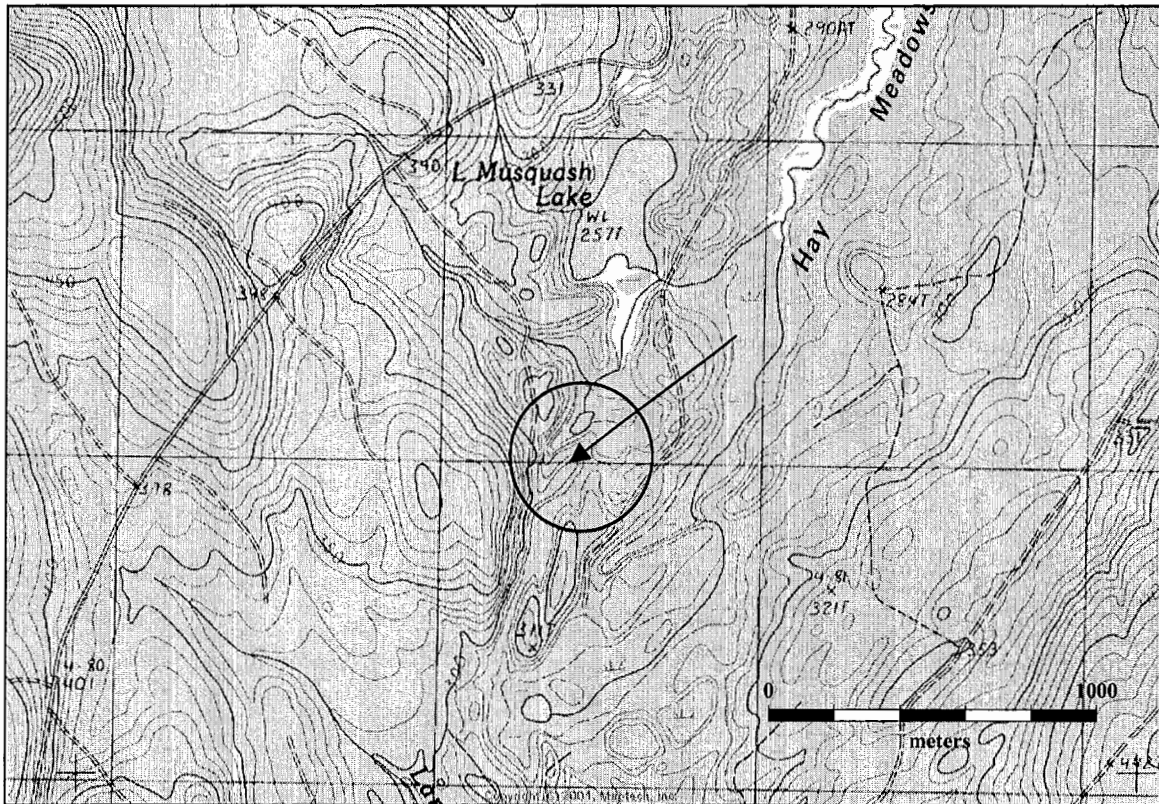
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DRAWING:

Figure 17.2. Field Sketch Map of
Phase I Archaeological Testing
Testing Area 17 - St. Croix River



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Figure 18.1. Testing Area 18—Little Musquash Lake--showing the location of archaeological testholes superimposed on USGS 7.5 minute topographic map (above) and aerial imagery (below). Approximate scale is indicated. Transmission line route (approximate) is shown as a dashed white line. Testhole locations are shown as filled x's and reflect corrected GPS coordinates taken in the field. *Image source: U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 and 1:12,000 Woodland, Maine quadrangles.*

wetlands. The surface of the test area is irregular to undulating. The ground cover is composed of leaf and pine needle litter with moderate deadfall (Plate 13a). The cover vegetation is a mixture of pine, fir, birch, and poplar, typically greater than 20 cm in diameter with the exception of the pines, which are larger. The growth on the slopes is predominately fir and spruce. Evidence of recent mechanical harvesting in the area was observed. Other disturbances observed include the M&N pipeline right-of-way to the south and an access road to the west where the terrain is irregular, covered in small birch, and likely recently disturbed.

Two transects of 16 total testholes were excavated at an interval of 5 m to an average depth of 37 cm bs (Figure 18.2). A thin layer of organic covering a gray silt-sand albic horizon was typical for testholes in the area. This was underlain by orange-brown to yellow-brown layer of fine sand with pebbles and cobbles. Testing was terminated in coarse sand.

No prehistoric cultural remains were recovered from testholes in this testing area. Inspection of exposed sediments likewise did not reveal evidence for prehistoric human occupation of the landform.

Testing area 19. The final area tested for prehistoric cultural materials was testing area 19 located at Hay Meadows Brook in Township 37 MD BPP, Washington County, Maine (Figure 19.1). This location is east of testing area 18 and can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute (1:24,000 scale) topographic series, Monroe Lake, Maine quadrangle at UTM coordinates N4989136E593803 (NAD 27 meters) and Maine State Plane coordinates N505540E1163054 (Zone Maine East 1801-NAD 83-feet).

The test area is on an elevated sandy glacial outwash landform overlooking Hay Meadows wetlands. The terrain slopes gradually 2-3 m into a wetland with no defined break in slope. At the end of the test area, the terrain slopes downward into a drainage (Plate 13b). This drainage is relatively level for 50-75 m before dropping even lower in elevation. The surface in the area tested is undulating with occasional hummocks and depressions. The ground cover consists of moss and pine needles. The vegetation is dense young fir growth less than 20 cm in diameter. Undergrowth is sparse. The M&N pipeline right-of-way is to the south and an access road runs west of the test area.

This location was tested using a single transect of six testholes spaced on 5 m intervals and dug to an average depth of 55 cm bs (Figure 19.2). The typical soil profile consisted of surface organics over gray fine sand, underlain by orange-brown to yellow-brown fine sand. Testing was terminated in yellow-olive medium to coarse sand.

No prehistoric cultural remains were recovered from testholes in this testing area. Inspection of exposed sediments likewise did not reveal evidence for prehistoric human occupation of the landform.

Results of Historic Archaeological Testing

For most of its route, the proposed BHE Project route traverses a landscape that has not been populated nor extensively used during the historic period. This portion of Maine saw little agricultural development and, except for logging, which has been extensive in the area throughout the historical period, little commerce or industry has ever been located over most of this region. Therefore, only two areas were investigated as possible historically significant properties. The first (Historic testing area 1) is the potentially significant domestic remains of a former homestead/farm located north of the Stud Mill Road in Myra. The second is a small stonework feature located nearby also in Myra. We discuss this latter feature first and conclude with an extensive discussion of Historic testing area 1.

Historic testing area 2. Historic testing area 2 is located in Myra (T32 MD), Hancock, County, Maine (Figure 20.1). The location is 25 m east of Ten Hill Road in Myra, roughly 200 m north of the intersection of Ten Hill Road and the Stud Mill Road. The proposed transmission line route will swing wide north of the Stud Mill Road in this location to avoid a series camps that border the Stud Mill Road to the east. The area tested can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute (1:24,000 scale) topographic



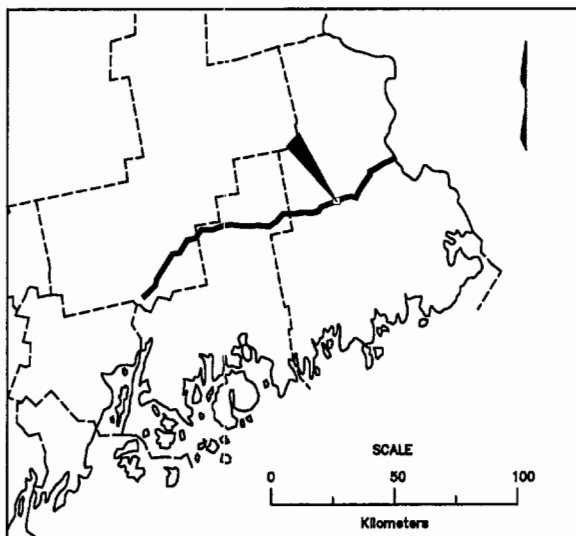
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Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project
Orrington to St. Croix

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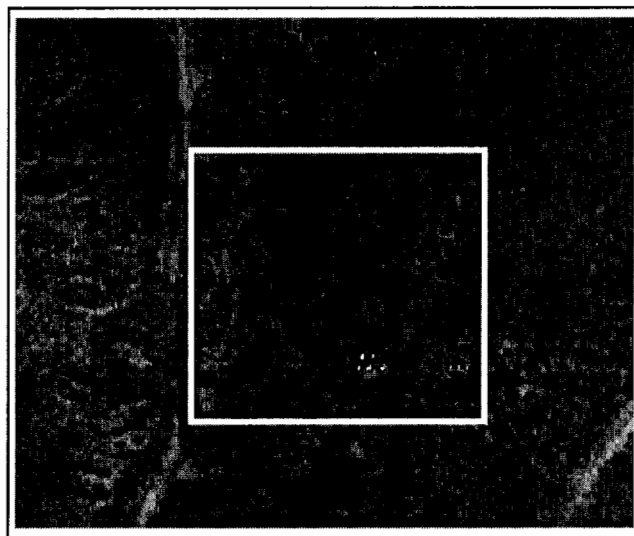
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Plate 13a (top). Testing Area 18—Little Musquash Lake— view north of testing in progress.

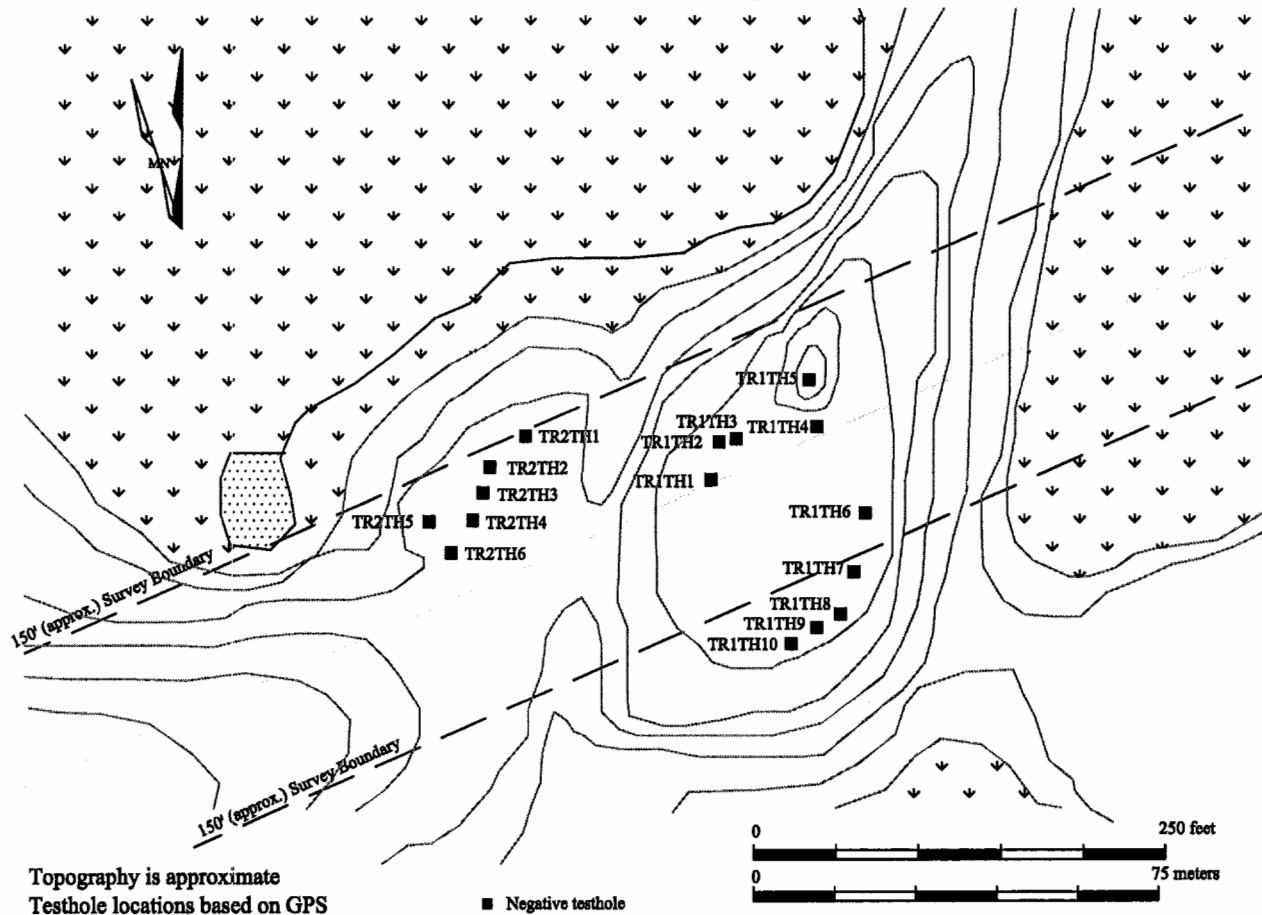
Plate 13b (bottom). Testing Area 19— Hay Meadows Brook— view northeast along M&N pipeline ROW. Testing area is at left.



Approximate location of testing area
along general BHE Project route



Section of USGS 1:12,000 Monroe Lake, Maine
orthophoto showing the location of testing area 18



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Figure 18.2. Field Sketch Map of
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Testing Area 18 - Little Musquash Lake

PROJECT:

Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project

CLIENT:

Bangor Hydroelectric Company (BHE)

DATE:

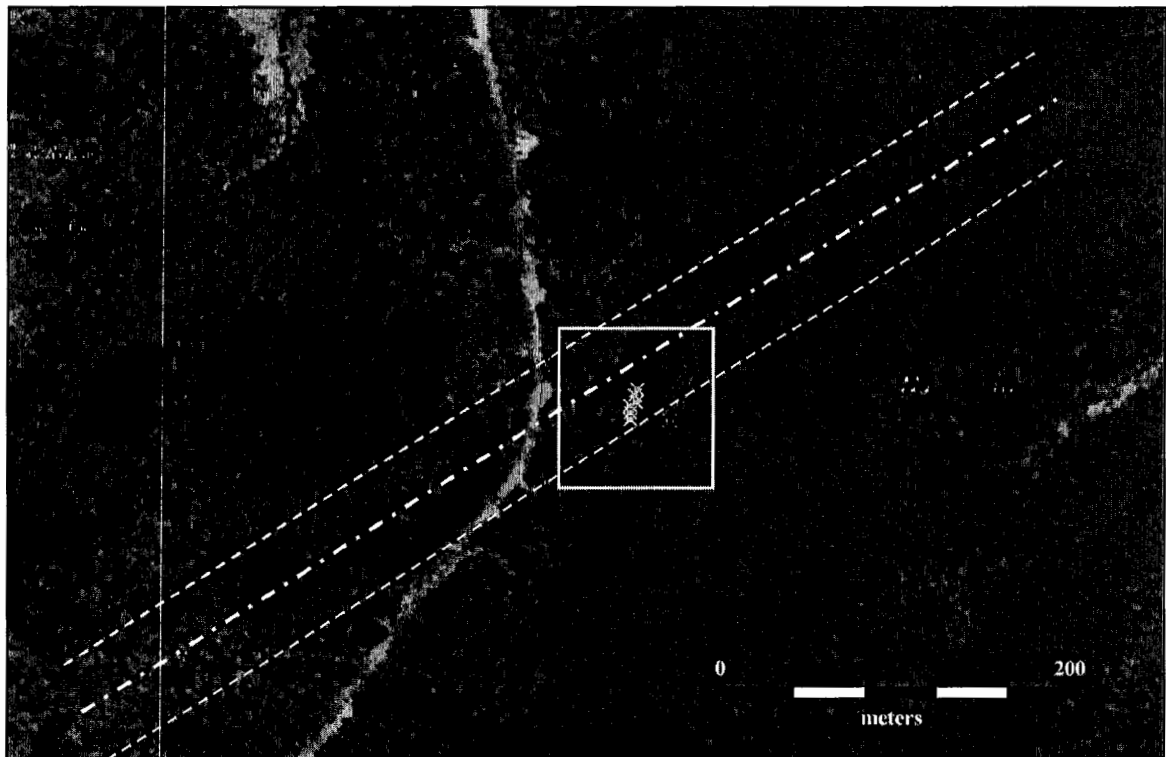
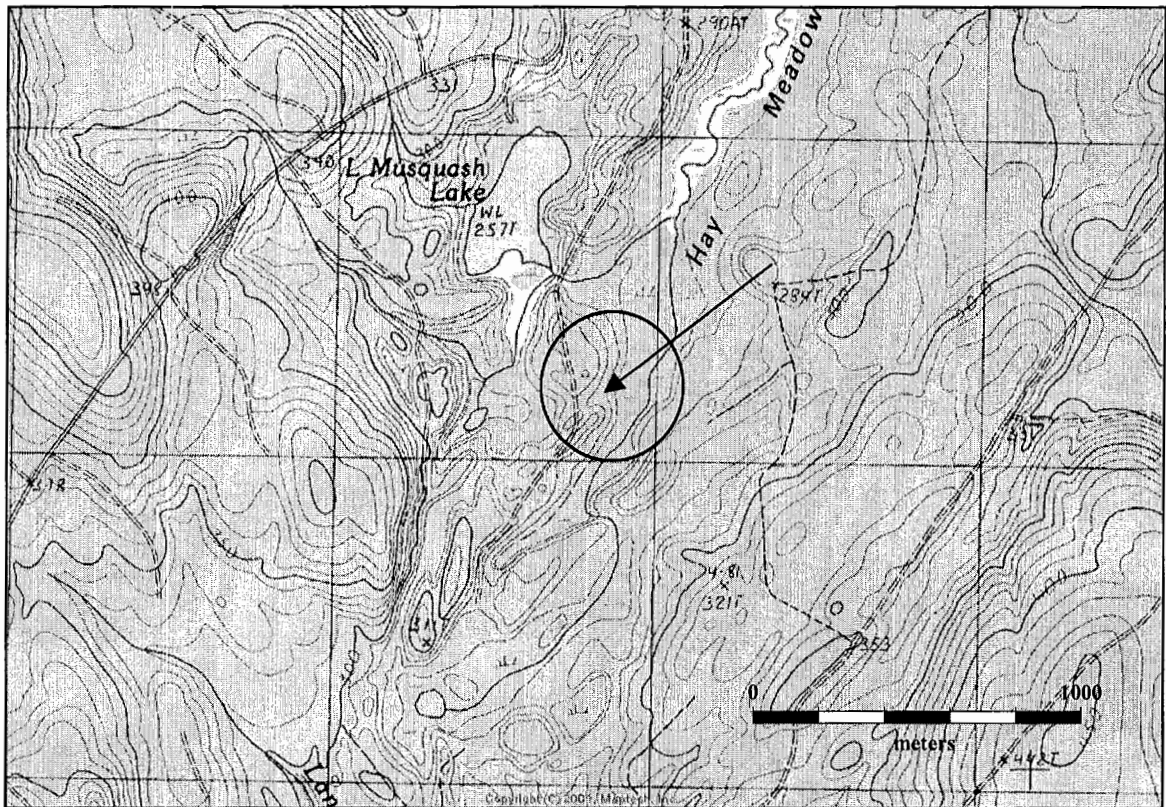
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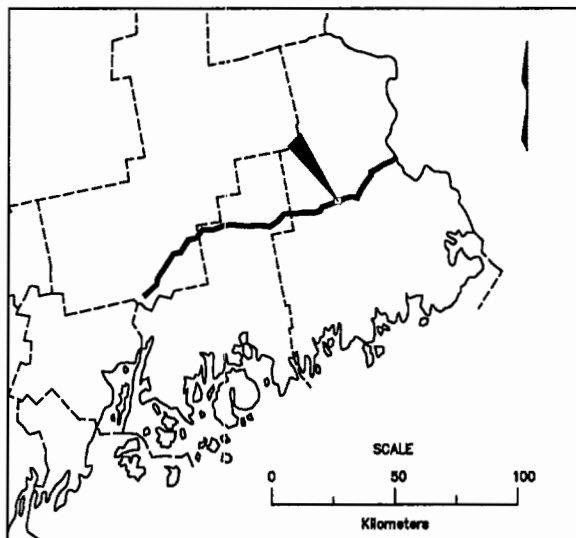


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Orrington to St. Croix

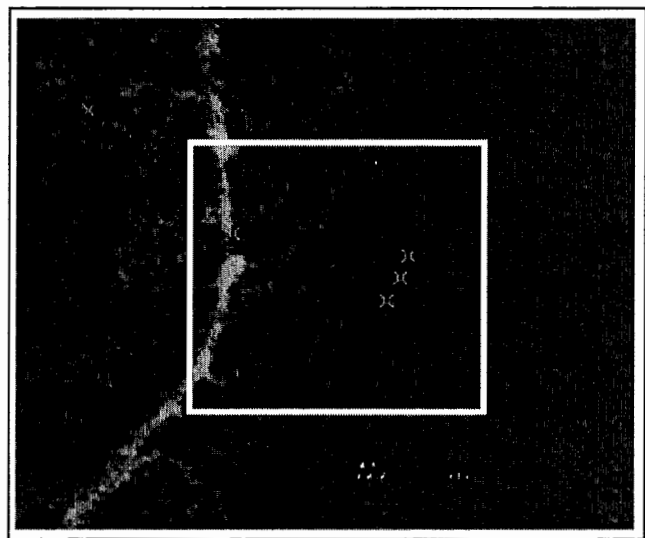
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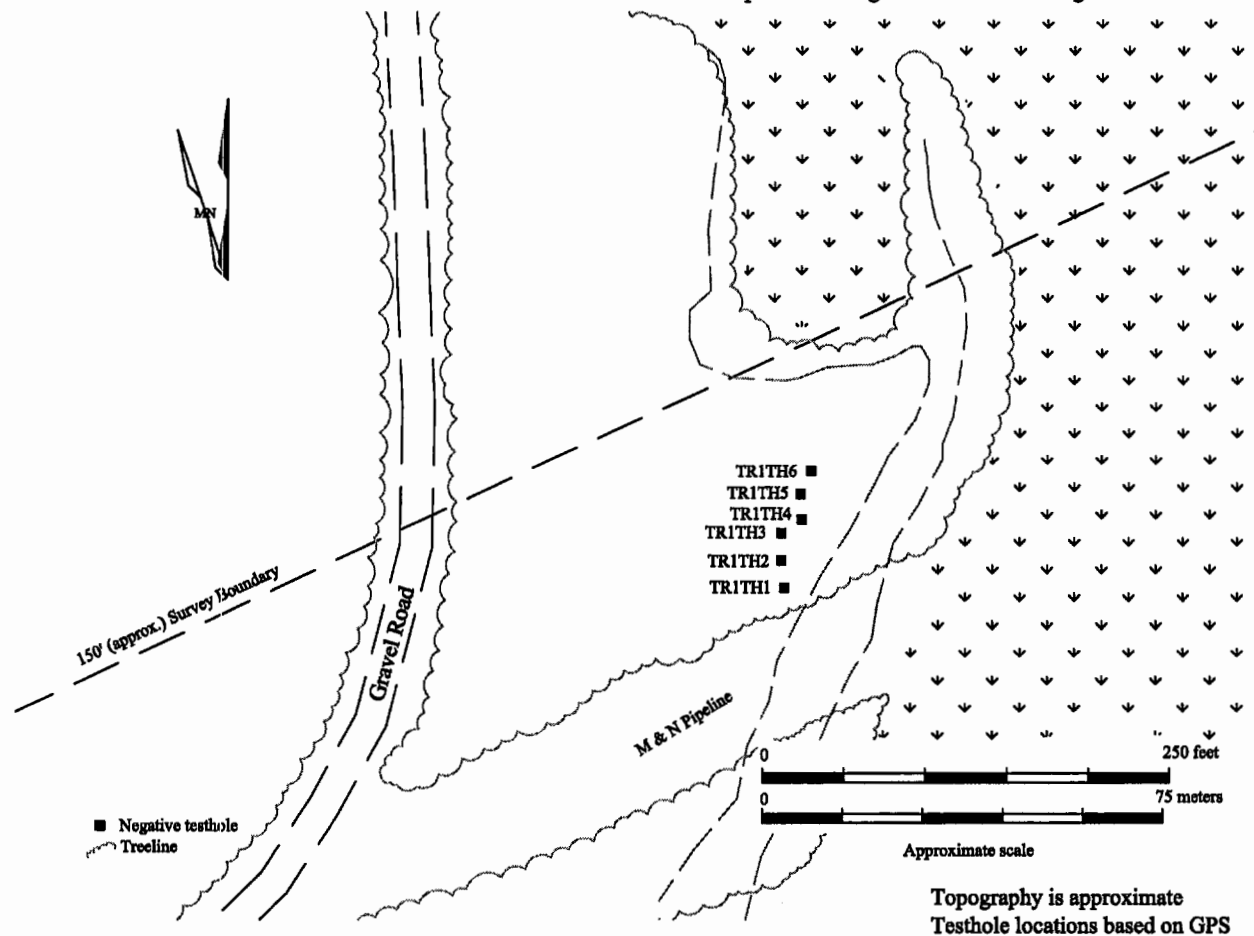
Figure 19.1. Testing Area 19—Hay Meadows Brook—showing the location of archaeological testholes superimposed on USGS 7.5 minute topographic map (above) and aerial imagery (below). Approximate scale is indicated. Transmission line route (approximate) is shown as a dashed white line. Testhole locations are shown as filled x's and reflect corrected GPS coordinates taken in the field. *Image source: U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 and 1:12,000 Monroe Lake, Maine quadrangles.*



Approximate location of testing area
along general BHE Project route



Section of USGS 1:12,000 Monroe Lake, Maine
orthophoto showing the location of testing area 19



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Figure 19.2. Field Sketch Map of
Phase I Archaeological Testing
Testing Area 19 - Hay Meadows

PROJECT:

Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project

CLIENT:

Bangor Hydroelectric Company (BHE)

DATE:

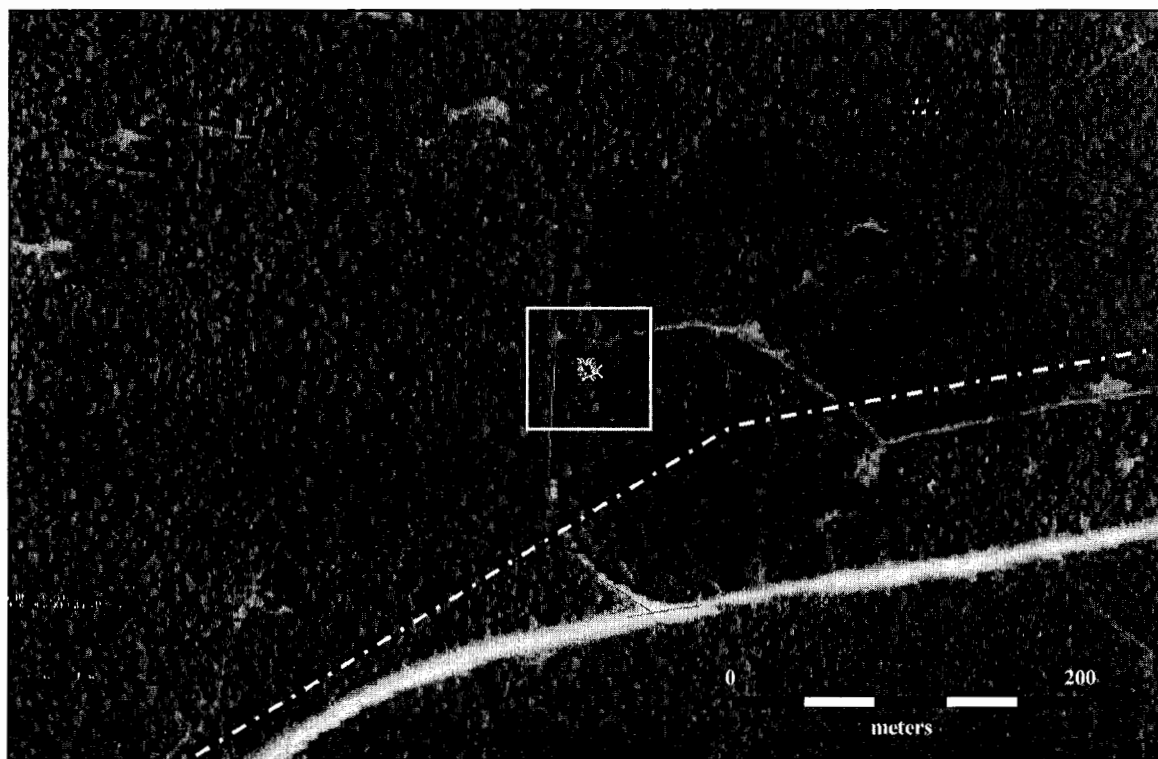
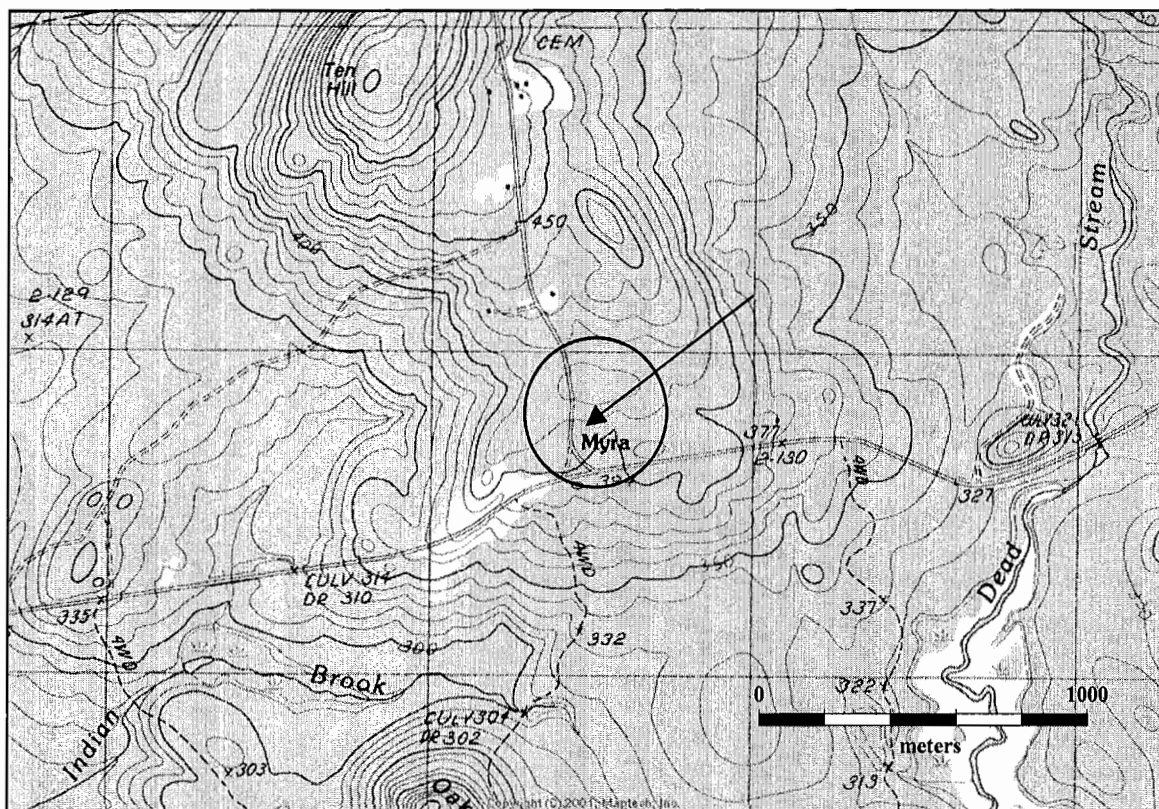
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345 kV Transmission Line Project
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Figure 20.1. Historic Testing Area 2—Myra Camps—showing the location of archaeological testholes superimposed on USGS 7.5 minute topographic map (above) and aerial imagery (below). Approximate scale is indicated. Transmission line route (approximate) is shown as a dashed white line. Testhole locations are shown as filled x's and reflect corrected GPS coordinates taken in the field. *Image source: U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 and 1:12,000 The Horseback, Maine quadrangles.*

series, The Horseback, Maine quadrangle at UTM coordinates N4980827E547450 (NAD 27 meters) and Maine State Plane coordinates N479212E1010764 (Zone Maine East 1801-NAD 83-feet).

The test area is on typical upland terrain that is smooth to undulating with mixed tree growth of uniform age. The area was likely an historic field or cleared land in the not-distant past. A small, bedrock rise was observed during walkover inspection around which a small stone wall, or buttress, had been constructed for an indeterminate purpose. A considerable amount surface debris, including an iron ed spring and a barrel hoop, were observed near the stonework (Plate 14a and 14b) . It was at first thought the stonework might represent a foundation or footing, but this is unlikely due to its small size and irregular shape.

Four testholes were excavated immediately adjacent to the feature, with two dug at the foot of the wall, and two atop the bedrock knoll just north of it (Figure 20.2). These testholes were spaced on a 4 m interval and excavated to an average depth of 26.5 cm bs. Testing was terminated on bedrock in the two upper testholes.

A typical soil profile revealed a thin organic mat over a probable plowzone (Ap) of brown silt underlain by yellow-brown very fine sand silt. All testholes contained minor amounts of gravel throughout.

No cultural remains were recovered from testholes in this testing area. Walkover of the entire area revealed that the stone feature appears to be an isolated find that is not related to any other historical features that are observable on the surface. Neither its function nor its date of construction is known, and surface debris is attributable to the mid 20th century. Photographs were taken to document the feature. No further investigation is recommended.

Historic testing area 1—Stud Mill Road Farmstead (Site ME 871-001). Historic testing area 1 is located in Myra (T32 MD), Hancock, County, Maine (Figure 21.1). The location is just north of the Stud Mill Road, roughly 300 m west of the intersection of Ten Hill Road and the Stud Mill Road. The site can be located on the U.S.G.S. 7-1/2 minute (1:24,000 scale) topographic series, The Horseback, Maine quadrangle at UTM coordinates N4980534E547170 (NAD 27 meters) and Maine State Plane coordinates N478252E1009841 (Zone Maine East 1801-NAD 83-feet).

The location was reported to TRC archaeologists and historic consultant, Dr. Kathleen Wheeler, by Mr. Brett Battaglia of Devine Tarbell Associates (DTA) at the beginning of the Phase I project. DTA survey crews working on the BHE Project had discovered the presence of a cellarhole on the north side of Stud Mill Road, near the intersection of a north-bearing road leading to the small village of Myra (Figure 21.2). Dr. Wheeler developed a scope of work and testing strategy following a site inspection on October 5, 2004. TRC field crews subsequently conducted testing at the location on October 7-8, 2004.

Phase I background research for the site was conducted, but we have been unable to discover the name(s) of landowners or occupants of the farmstead from a review of maps, atlases, or census data. We did not conduct deed research for the project area, owing to the fact that that we propose the site can be avoided and will therefore be preserved for future research. Because we cannot assign a family name to the farmstead, it has been registered with the MHPC as “the Stud Mill Road Farmstead- Site ME 871-001.”

A total of 45 shovel test pits were excavated both in proximity to the cellarhole and in the area to the north in an effort to fully test the area that is more remote from the dwelling but was within the 250' wide construction corridor defined for the BHE project. In all, 16 testholes were positive for Euroamerican cultural material, and 74 artifacts were collected. An additional 11 artifacts were collected from the surface of the site.

The remainder of this section is devoted to a detailed discussion of the results of Phase I fieldwork at the Stud Mill Road Farmstead Site.



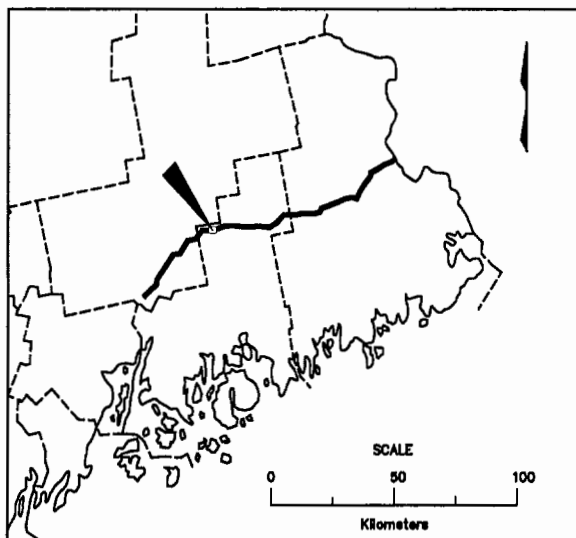
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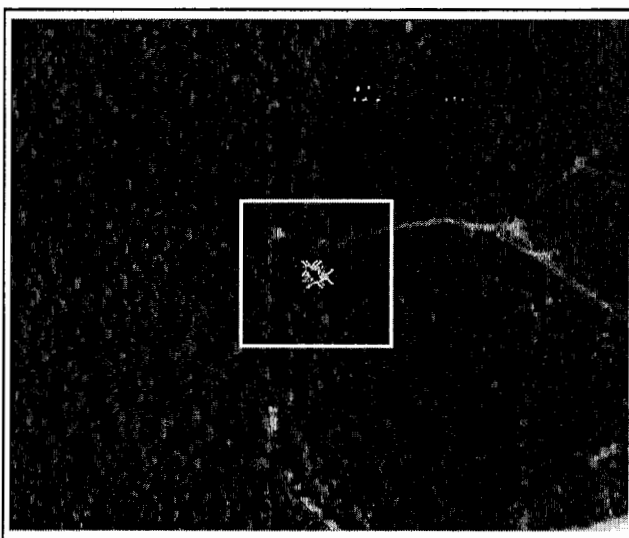
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Plate 14a (top). Historic Testing Area 2— View east of testing in progress above and below the rock feature. Note barrel hoop in foreground.

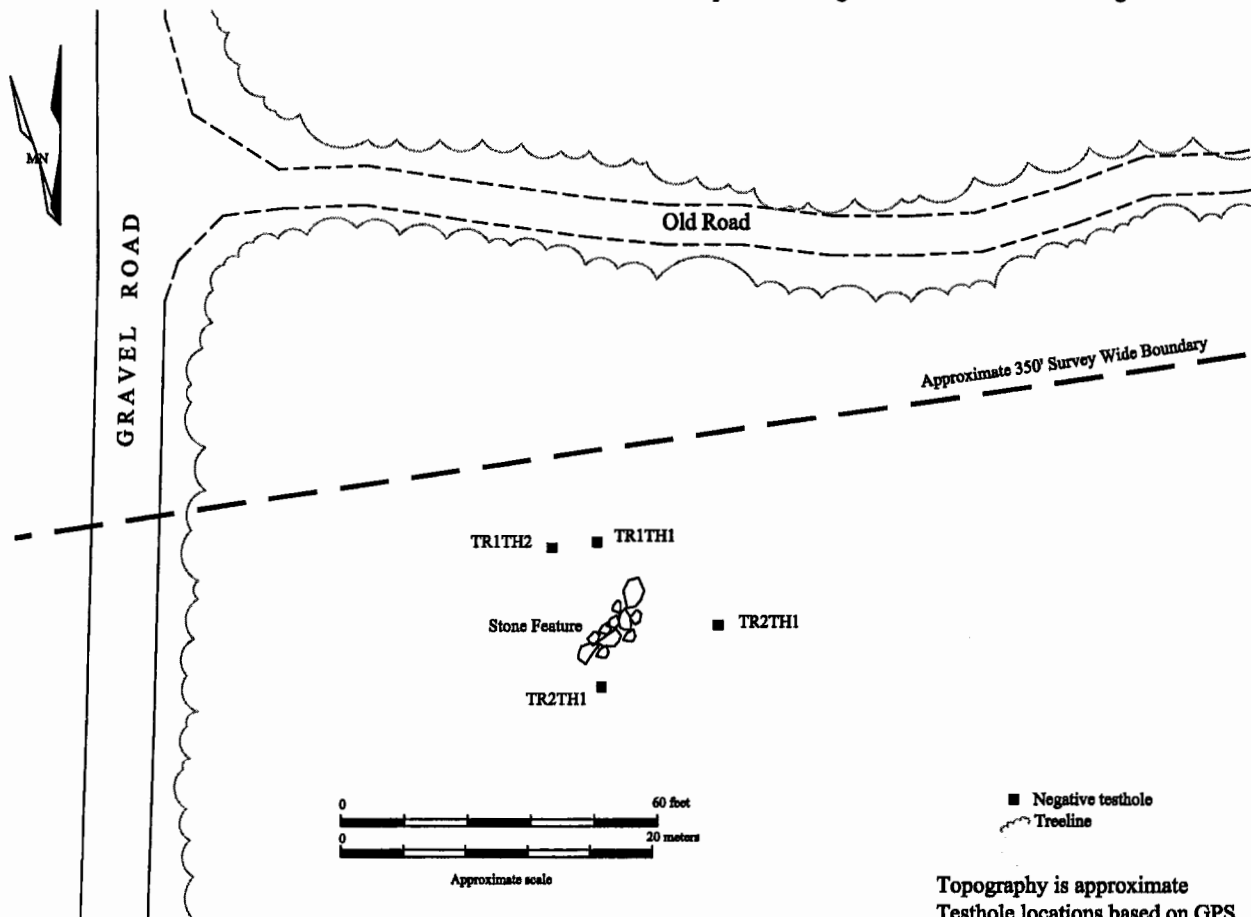
Plate 14b (bottom). Historic Testing Area 2— View north of rock feature.



Approximate location of testing area along general BHE Project route



Section of USGS 1:12,000 The Horseback, Maine orthophoto showing the location of historic testing area 2



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DRAWING:

Figure 20.2. Field Sketch Map of
Phase I Archaeological Testing
Historic Testing Area 2 - Myra Camps

PROJECT:

Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project

CLIENT:

Bangor Hydroelectric Company (BHE)

DATE:

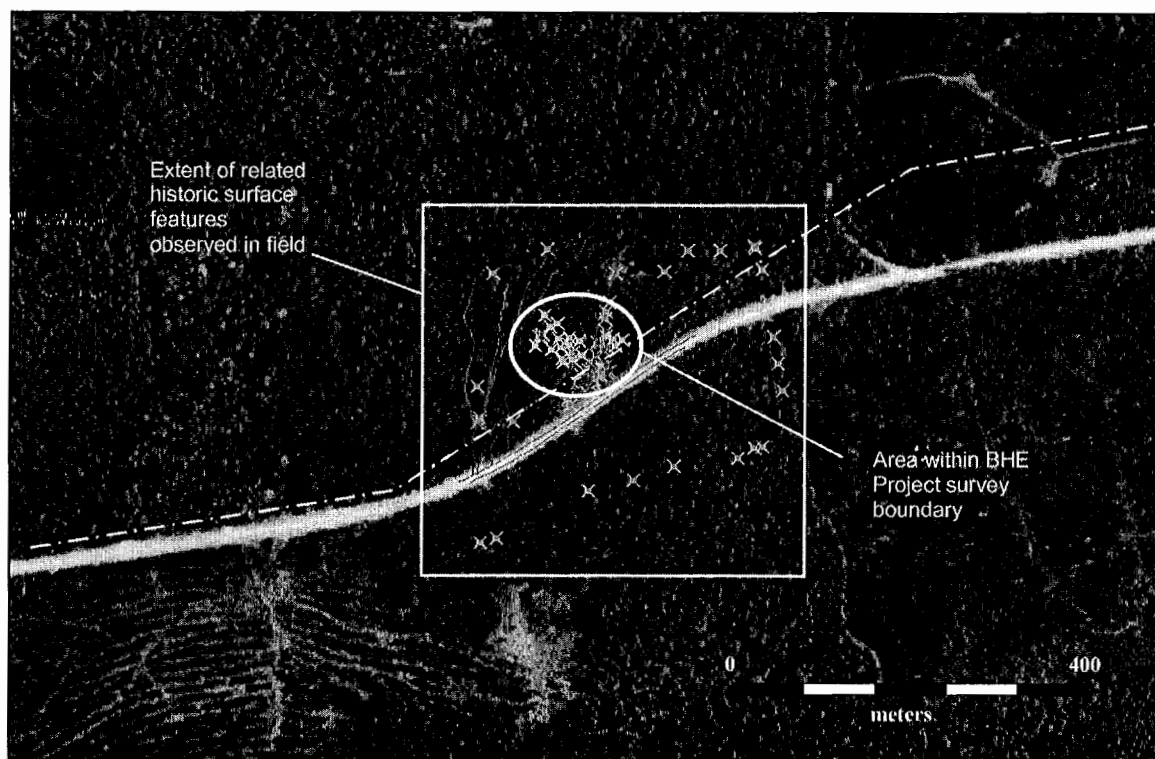
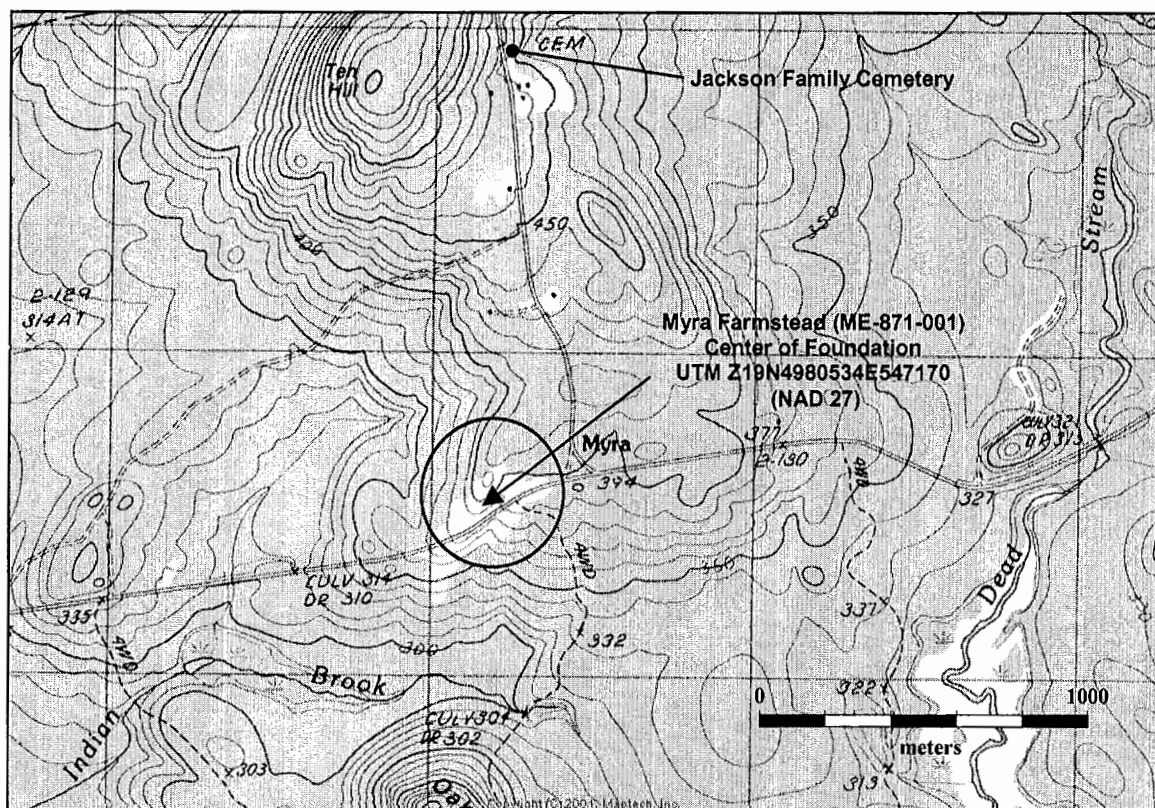
December 2004

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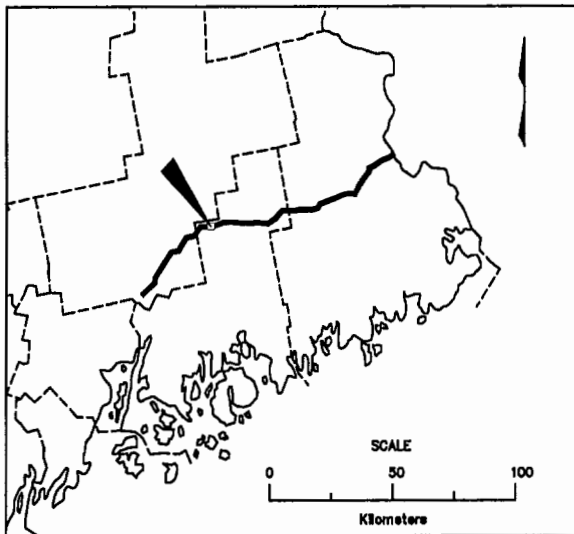


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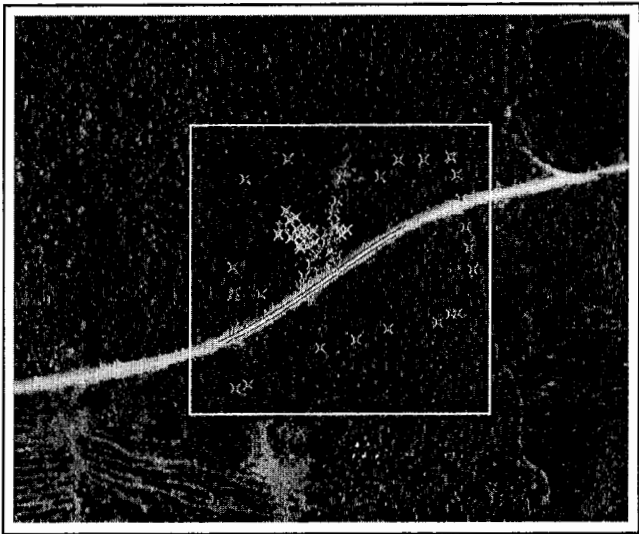
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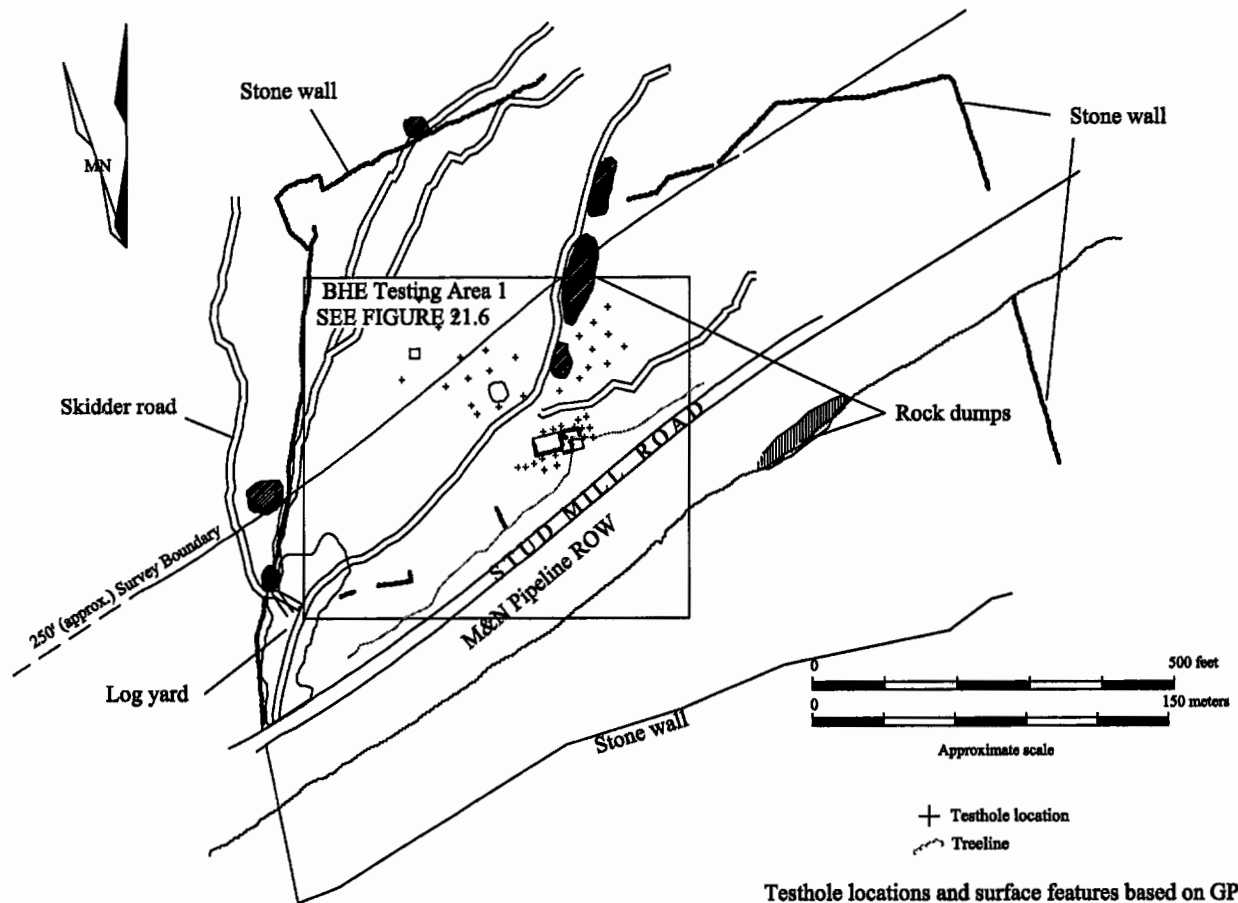
Figure 21.1. Historic Testing Area 1 –Stud Mill Road Farmstead (ME-871-001) showing the location of archaeological testholes superimposed on USGS 7.5 minute topographic map (above) and aerial imagery (below). Approximate scale is indicated. Transmission line route (approximate) is shown as a dashed white line. Testhole locations are shown as filled x's and reflect corrected GPS coordinates taken in the field. *Image source: U.S.G.S. 1:24,000 and 1:12,000 The Horseback, Maine quadrangles.*



Approximate location of testing area
along general BHE Project route



Section of USGS 1:12,000 The Horseback, Maine
orthophoto showing the location of the Stud Mill Road Farmstead



Testhole locations and surface features based on GPS

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Phone (207) 667-4055; Fax (207) 667-0485
willarc@acadia.net

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Figure 21.2. Field Sketch Map of
Phase I Archaeological Testing
Historic Testing Area 1
Stud Mill Road Farmstead-Site ME 871-001

PROJECT:

Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project

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Bangor Hydroelectric Company (BHE)

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December 2004

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Euroamerican cultural context. The site is located in the 36-mile-square Township 32 near a crossroads known as “Myra.” Laid out some time prior to 1881 (Figure 21.3 [Colby 1881]), the township enumerates five households in the 1880 federal population census. The town’s population remained small into the 1930s when only four households were counted. The same families remained in the area for decades at a time, and the Jackson, Nickerson, and Ogden families figured prominently among these.

For our background research, we used primarily map resources and United States federal census records. We did not conduct deed research, as this level of research is typically reserved for more intensive (i.e., Phase II) archaeological investigations. Typically, Phase II survey encompasses a title search for the property, as well as the development of the history of the timbering industry and the construction of Stud Mill Road as a major conduit for transporting raw timber through the area.

Although no roads are shown for TD 32 on the Colby (1881) map, a relatively sophisticated transportation system exists in Greenfield (Figure 21.3). A set of four households is shown along an east-west road leading into the adjoining Township 39. On an 1875 map, these households are identified as the residences of J. R. Jackson, T. Jackson, L. A. Jackson, and B. F. Jackson (Figure 21.4). The short, appended road leading to the dwellings appears to be unimproved (note the dashed lines) and parallels the town line between Greenfield and TD 32. At least eight other homesteads and one school are along the southern road in Greenfield.

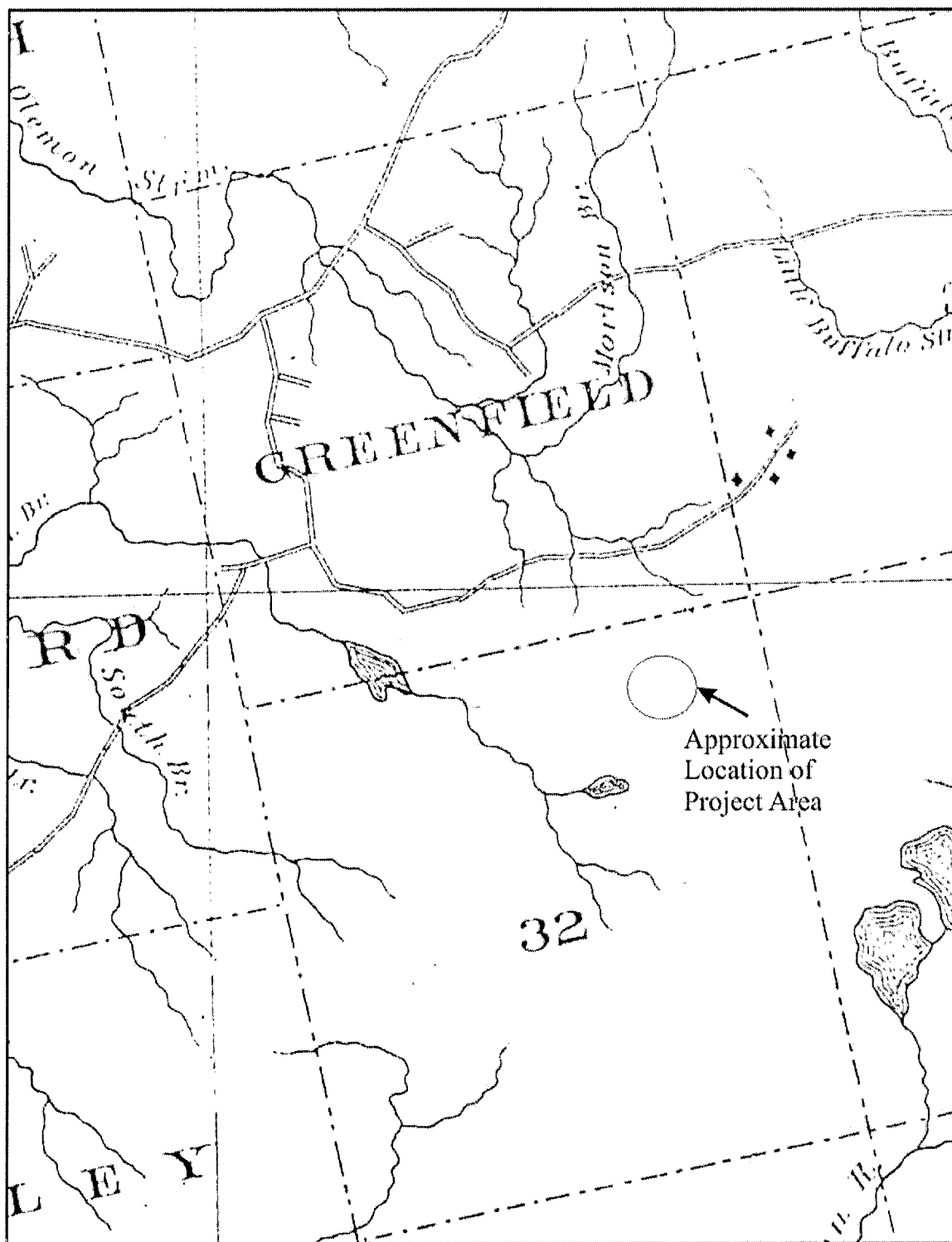
Another map resource is a USGS map dated 1932 (Figure 21.5a) that shows a road leading north into Greenfield as connecting with the old historic road shown in Figure 21.4. The 1932 map indicates “Ten Hill” (which reference we could not decipher), while at its southern terminus is “Myra” at the intersection of a short east-west road. The short spur leading to the west ends at the Stud Mill Road Farmstead (ME-871-001), while the eastern end is shown as a poorly developed jeep trail. (The east-west road/trail later became a component of Stud Mill Road, apparently built to enhance lumbering interests in the region.) The farmstead’s inhabitants were likely counted among the town’s four remaining families listed in the 1930 U. S. Federal Census for TD 32; these were mostly Maine-born farmers and laborers, their children, and an occasional boarder.

By 1957, most features shown on the 1932 map still remained, including a series of farmsteads along the north-south road and the Stud Mill Road Farmstead to the west of Myra (USGS 1957; Figure 21.5b). Differences include the addition of the Jackson family cemetery and the improved stretch of road leading east from Myra. The road to the Stud Mill Road Farmstead appears to be a mere trail, but a sizable area on both sides of the trail/road is depicted as cleared, presumably for agriculture or pasturage. The high ground opposite the Jackson Cemetery is still noted as “Ten Hill.” What is presently Stud Mill Road apparently postdates this 1957 depiction.

Results of site inspection. On October 5, 2004, the authors visited the site, which is represented by a cellarhole (Plate 15a and 15b) with attached ell foundation; the remains of an outbuilding to the northwest of the dwelling (Plate 16a); and a dilapidated outhouse structure some 70 m (230 ft) northwest of the cellarhole (Plate 16b).

The cellarhole and attached ell foundation sit approximately 25 m (80 feet) from the north edge of the Stud Mill Road. On the road side, the area immediately in front of the foundation has been bulldozed up, or otherwise disturbed by Stud Mill Road construction and ditch maintenance activity. The collapsed southeast corner of the cellar may be due to this ditch work.

The cellarhole measures approximately 8 m (26 ft) by 8 m (26 ft), with the northeast corner in a good state of preservation. Plate 15a shows the preserved section of the east wall, which stands 1.3 m (4 ft) tall. Stones are small fieldstone boulders and unmortared. The north and west walls have partially slumped in, while the southeast corner has been pushed into the cellarhole.

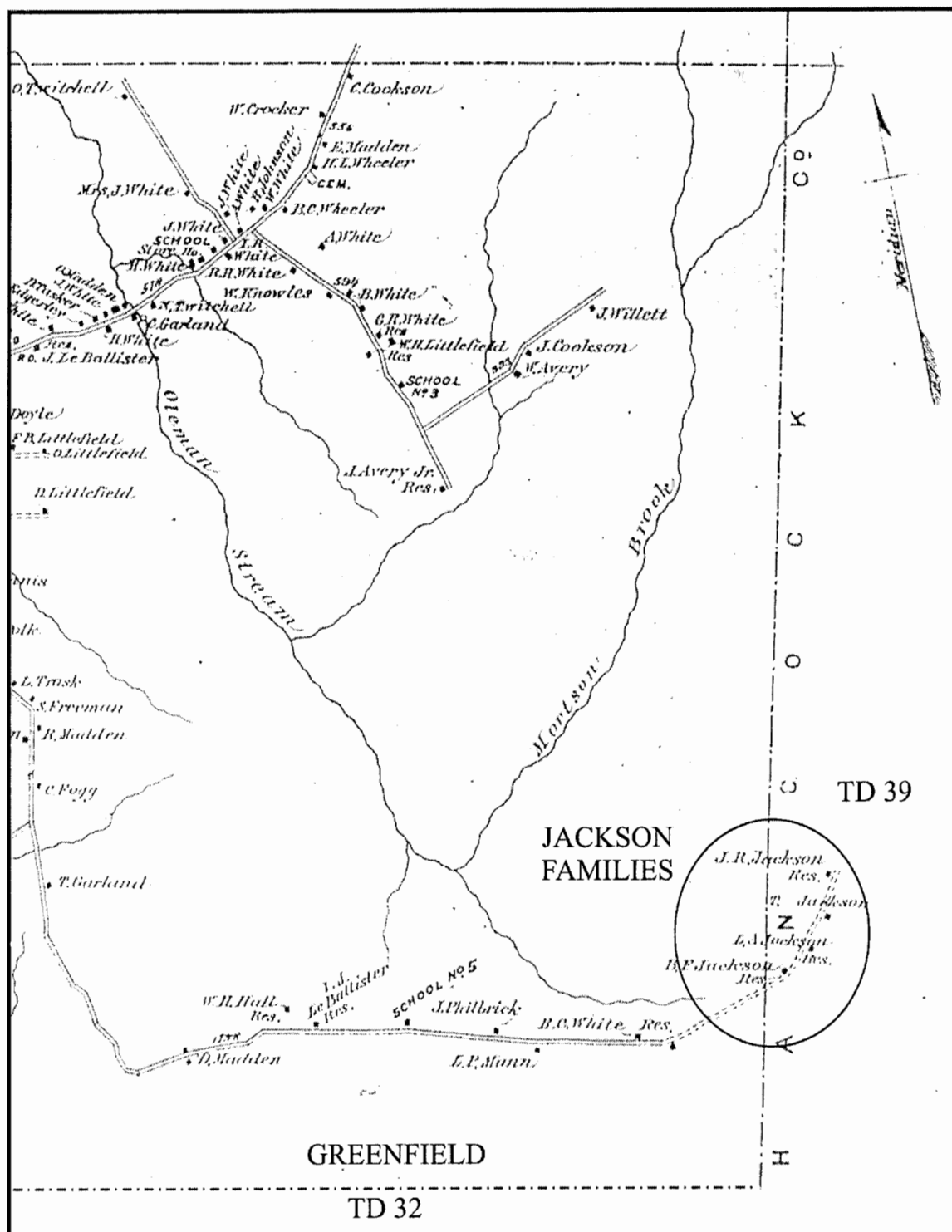


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Figure 21.3. Approximate location of cellarhole in 1881 (after Colby 1881). Note the absence of roads or other transportation systems at this time.

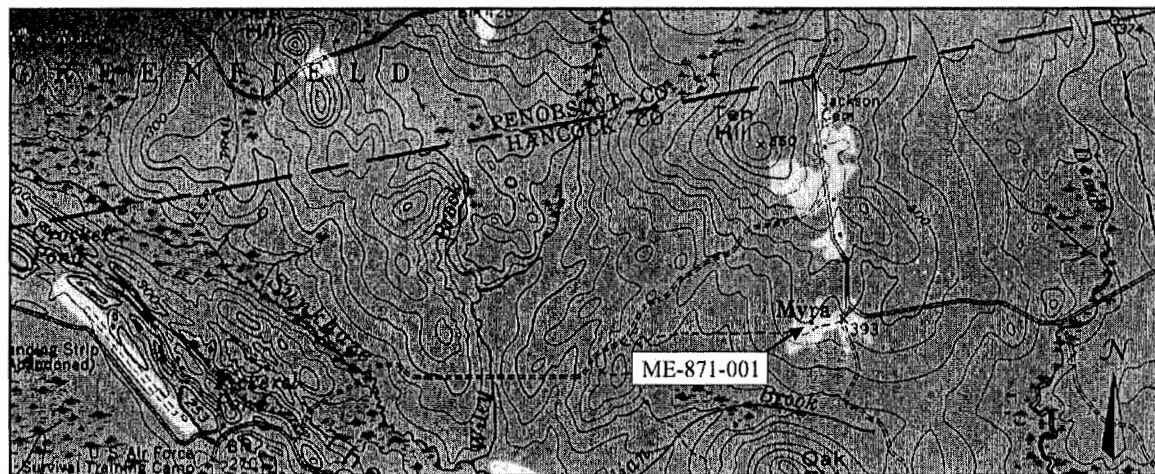
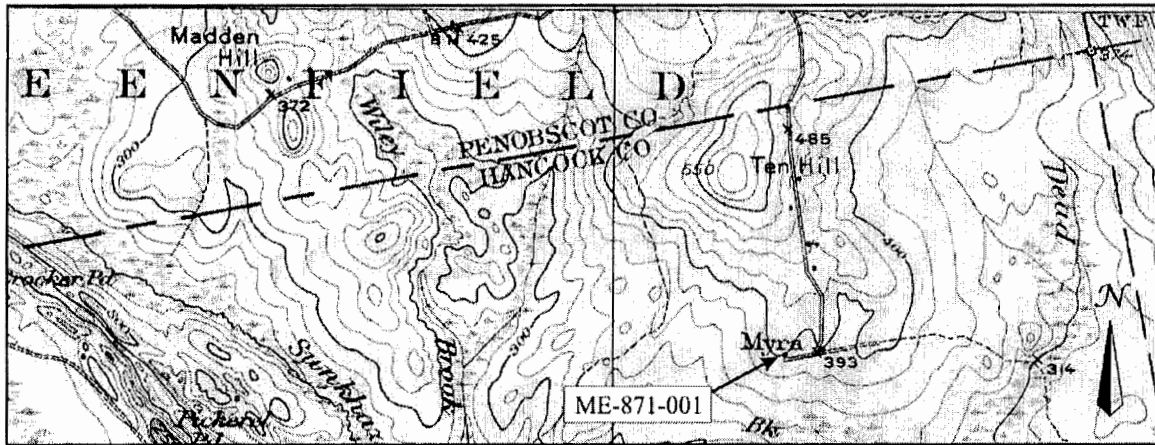


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Figure 21.4. Map showing cluster of Jackson families in TD 39 (after Sherman 1875). The Jackson family is well represented in a local cemetery in TD 32 on "Ten Hill" road leading from the Stud Mill Road to Greenfield (not depicted on this map-see Figure 21.1).



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Figure 21.5a (top). Stud Mill Road Farmstead as shown in 1932 (after USGS 1932). The Stud Mill Road has not yet been constructed.
 Figure 21.5b (bottom). Stud Mill Road Farmstead in 1957 (after USGS 1957). The Stud Mill Road route at this date is a poorly developed trail or perhaps a tote road.



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Plate 15a (top). Stud Mill Road Farmstead— View southeast of east and south wall of foundation. Note: south wall is partially collapsed into cellarhole.

Plate 15b (bottom). Stud Mill Road Farmstead— View northeast of east and north wall of foundation.



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Plate 16a (top). Dilapidated remains of an outbuilding, northwest of the cellarhole.

Plate 16b (bottom). Privy superstructure located approximately 70 m northwest of the cellarhole.

A long, rectangular ell addition is attached to the west side of the cellarhole, with a 1.3-m (4-ft) gap at the southwest corner of the cellar that may have been a bulkhead entrance. The south wall of the ell foundation measures 12 m (40 ft), while the western wall measures 6 m (20 ft). The north wall was not visible in the field in October 2004, but we believe we did find the northwest corner of the ell, permitting an estimate of the addition's dimensions.

There are other, less distinguishable surface stone features east of the foundation – perhaps barn and/or outbuilding footings – but nothing was noted west of the foundation. We found no evidence of a well near the cellarhole. The entire area surrounding the foundation has recently been traversed by a large tracked vehicle and surface disturbances are extensive around the foundation. A skidder trail also runs eastward from just north of the cellar.

North of the foundation is an old roadway, which has recently been used by a tracked mechanical harvester. The road may have been the drive for the farmstead, and if not the farm drive, it is a formerly well-used road/trail. The roadway follows along a naturally occurring bedrock ridge where there has been extensive over-bank dumping of fieldstones along with minor amounts of household debris. The south side of the road is a more or less continuous rock dump rising to a height of several meters.

To the north of the old road is an overgrown pasture covered in a dense thicket of pine and spruce that look to be uniform in age and no older than 20-30 years. (Interestingly, the provisional USGS topographic map of 1988 shows the entire vicinity as cleared land.) While extensive logging has occurred recently in the greater surrounding area, the growth in this portion of the pasture was apparently too young to harvest, and no logging has been conducted.

Near the pasture is a scatter of modern architectural debris (e.g., black plastic water pipe, cinder block fragments, and galvanized sheet rock corner bead) from a small structure that apparently recently burned (Plate 16a above). We surmise that the structure was a supporting outbuilding for the Stud Mill Road Farmstead, although we could not verify that from our Phase I effort. The final cultural feature is the wood frame outhouse on the northern edge of the old pasture located approximately 70 m (230 ft) from the cellarhole (Plate 16b above). The privy superstructure is consistent in design with WPA health manuals from the 1930s. These privy buildings were designed to be portable, so that when an area was soiled or saturated, the privy superstructure could be moved to a new location. It is very likely that the privy box has been moved from its locus of use, as it appears much too remote from the dwelling house for convenient access.

North of the outhouse location, the area has been extensively disturbed by intensive mechanical harvesting and skidding of logs. The logging has cut through and truncated stone walls in a number of areas leaving once-continuous stone walls in disconnected segments.

Finally, during site inspection, several areas that appeared to be backfilled 50 cm² excavation units around the cellarhole and near the outhouse were observed. We have been unable to find any record of this site having been registered with MHPC or tested by other archaeologists.

During initial site inspection, an appropriate testing strategy for the BHE Project area was determined to focus (1) directly around the cellarhole and ell foundation; (2) in the back yard area behind the dwelling house; and (3) in more remote areas that were not underlain by ledge or obviously impacted by tracked or skidder vehicles.

On October 5, 2004, the authors also briefly visited a cemetery in nearby Myra on the Ten Hill Road north of Stud Mill Road. Members of the Jackson family here interred here between 1857 and 1921. The same four households portrayed on the Sherman 1875 map (Figure 21.4 above) are

represented, including those of Luther A. Jackson (1829-1901), Benjamin F. Jackson (1838-1905), James R. Jackson (1842-1891), and Luther Jackson (1800-1881). Representative photographs of the Jackson family memorial stones appear as Plates 17a and 17b.

Results of Phase I subsurface testing. A TRC field crew returned to the site on October 7 and 8, for two days of fieldwork, which resulted in the excavation of 45 shovel testholes (Figure 21.6). Copies of testhole records appear in Appendix I to this report. James Clark conducted extensive mapping of surface features associated with the cellarhole as well as stone walls and rock dumps that extend for thousands of feet around the foundation itself (Figure 21.1 and 21.2 above). The BHE Project will potentially impact only the northern portion of the larger historic property; the Stud Mill Road and the M&N Pipeline bisect the property, breaching the stone walls that run along the east and west side of fields that once surrounded the farmhouse. A site map was produced using corrected Trimble GeoXT GPS data and Trimble Pathfinder Office and AutoCAD software.

Archaeological sampling took place in three different areas – in close proximity to the cellarhole and ell foundation (Transects F1, F2, F3, F4, and F5), in the back yard area (Transects 1 and 6), and in a more remote area to the northwest of the cellarhole (Transects 2, 3, 4, and 5). Each of the three areas had consistent soil stratification (discussed below). Across all three areas, soils were very rocky, with much gravel, pebbles, and cobbles. In several instances, excavators reached ledge at less than 20 cm bs.

Around the cellarhole, Transect F1 sampled an area immediately adjacent to the east side of the cellarhole. The A_p was a brown silt loam with pebbles and cobbles approximately 30 cm thick, and the underlying B was an oxidized silt loam. On the north side of the cellarhole and foundation, Transect F2 testholes revealed two separate stratigraphic sequences. Directly behind the cellarhole (testholes 1, 2, and 3), the A_p was a light brown silt loam with pebbles and cobbles about 30 cm thick. In the more western units behind the foundation, there was a grass sod layer, overlying a thin A. In the westernmost testhole along Transect F2 – STP 6 – excavation halted in a stony rubble just below the grass sod. It is not clear if the rubble represents the demolition of the northwest corner of the ell foundation.

Transect F3 was oriented parallel to the front (south side) of the ell foundation, where an upper grass/sod layer ranged from 3 to 12 cm thick. The A_p was a dark brown silt loam, ranging from 10 to 18 cm thick. In all five testholes in front of the ell foundation, excavators exposed a stony rubble layer, over which a thin B horizon had developed. Again, it is not clear if the rubble represents the byproduct of the demolition of an architectural feature, or if the ell foundation was built into and on top of broken ledge fragments.

Transect F4 ran parallel to Transect F1 and 4 m to the east of it. The three testholes were very consistent in stratification, with a very thin A_o, an A_p of brown fine sandy loam (only 10-15 cm thick) and an oxidized B horizon of yellow-brown fine sand silt. Transect F5 consisted of three shovel test pits 4 m south of Transect F3, where testholes revealed soil profiles similar to those along Transect F4, with the sole exception that the A_p horizon was thicker (25-30 cm). It is in this general area where a bed of day lilies is still visible, and it is likely the thicker A_p horizon is related to the development of the decorative garden bed.

The backyard area immediately behind the cellarhole is partially covered by a bedrock outcrop or has been impacted by a skidder trail, so two transects were set further north of the obvious disturbance along Transects 1 and 6. Stratification was consistent between both transects, with a thin A_o only about 3 cm thick, covering an A_p horizon of brown fine sand loam approximately 15 cm thick. The B horizon is a yellow brown fine silt sand that becomes more oxidized the further one moves east along the transects.



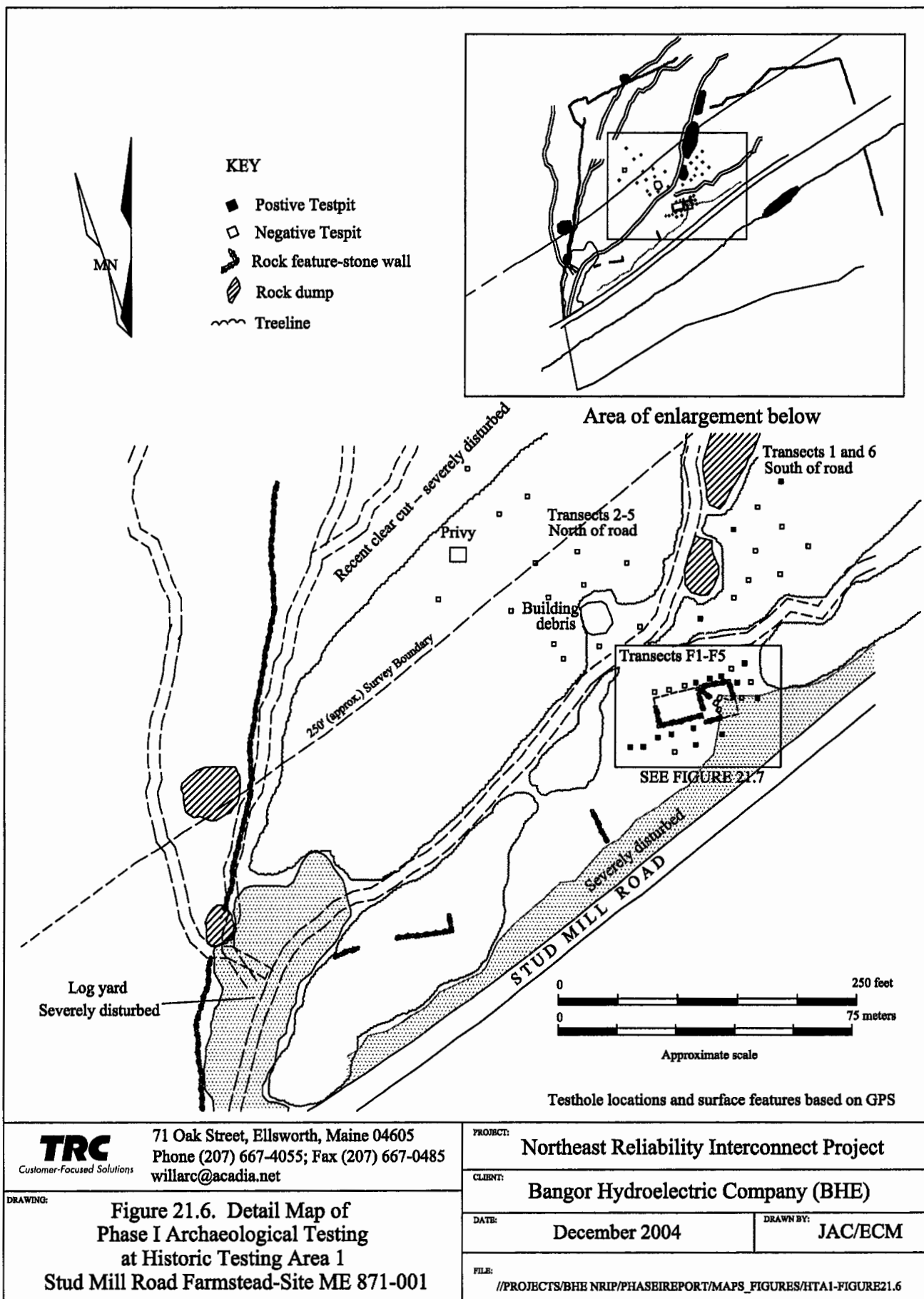
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Plate 17a (left). Memorial stone for Benjamin F. Jackson and his wife, Marilla Mann.

Plate 17b (right). Memorial stone for Luther A. Jackson and his wife, Hannah Trask.



On the northwest side of an old farm road, four transects sampled the more remote area between the dwelling and the site of the privy superstructure. Testholes along Transects 2, 3, 4, and 5 all showed thin Ao horizons over a shallow Ap of brown very fine sand silt; the average thickness of the Ap horizon was 10 cm. The B horizon was an oxidized very fine sand silt that graded to olive hues. In at least one instance (T4-2), the testhole revealed bedrock at less than 10 cm bs.

Soils were very stony across the entire site, with gravel, pebbles, and cobbles in all testholes.

Artifact analysis. Of the 45 testholes excavated, 16 were positive for Euroamerican material culture, resulting in the recovery of 74 artifacts from controlled hand excavation. An additional 11 artifacts were collected from the surface, including white granite chamberpot fragments, clear and cobalt bottle glass, and a large ferrous latch. The complete artifact catalog for the 85 artifacts is included as Appendix II to this report, while the breakdown of material classes is provided in Table 3. It is noteworthy that no faunal materials were recovered at the Stud Mill Road Farmstead (ME-871-001).

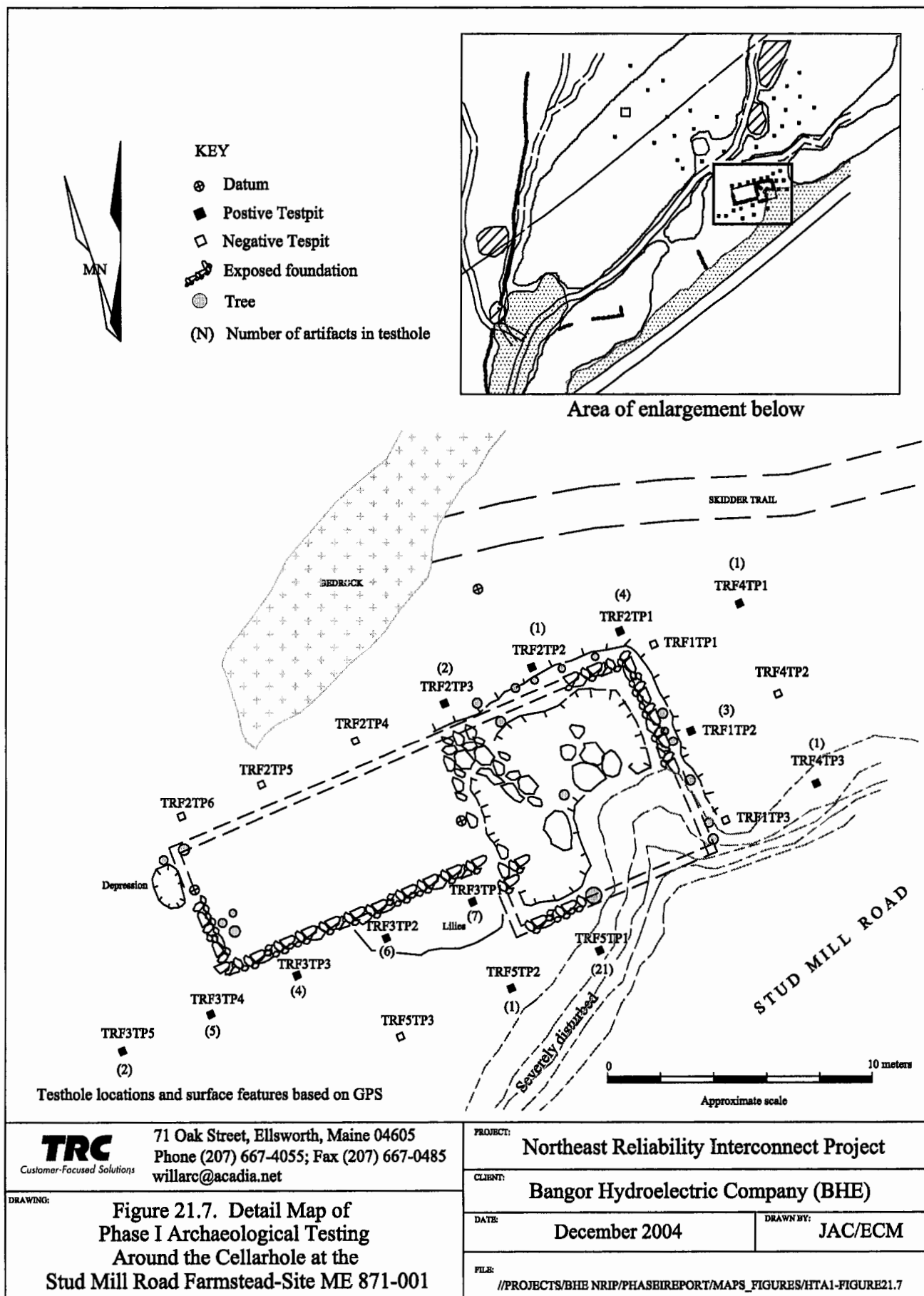
Table 3. Distribution of materials by artifact class recovered at the Stud Mill Road Farmstead.

Transect/ Testhole	Total	Cerm	Bott	Faun	Arch	Other	%Cerm	%Bott	%Arch	%Other
TR1, TH1	9	7	0	0	0	2	77.78%	0.00%	0.00%	22.22%
TR6, TH1	6	6	0	0	0	0	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
TR6, TH4	1	1	0	0	0	0	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
TRF1, TH2	3	0	0	0	3	0	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
TRF2 TH1	4	4	0	0	0	0	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
TRF2, TH2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
TRF2, TH3	2	0	0	0	1	1	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	50.00%
TRF3, TH1	7	0	0	0	7	0	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
TRF3, TH2	6	0	5	0	1	0	0.00%	83.33%	16.67%	0.00%
TRF3, TH3	4	0	2	0	2	0	0.00%	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%
TRF3, TH4	5	0	5	0	0	0	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
TRF3, TH5	2	0	0	0	2	0	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
TRF4, TH1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
TRF4, TH3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
TRF5, TH1	21	14	1	0	6	0	66.67%	4.76%	28.57%	0.00%
TRF5, TH2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Surface	11	3	7	0	0	1	27.27%	63.64%	0.00%	9.09%
Total	85	35	21	0	24	5	41.18%	24.71%	28.24%	5.88%

Note: No faunal remains were collected

Nearly half (n=19) of the testholes were excavated within close proximity of the cellarhole and attached ell foundation. The goal of testing near the dwelling house was to collect enough material culture to identify the time period of occupation. Of these, 13 testholes contained material, accounting for 73 artifacts. The distribution of materials is shown in Figure 21.7. The artifact classes represented were ceramics, bottle glass, and architectural debris, in fairly even numbers.

On the east side of the cellarhole, a total of six testholes yielded only five artifacts from three positive STPs. Four of the five artifacts were architectural (one brick fragment, two sherds of window



glass, and a cut nail), with one piece of chimney lamp glass. Directly behind the house, along Transect F2, the only three positive testholes were those directly behind the cellarhole; the three behind the ell foundation were sterile. Unlike the east side of the yard, materials here were primarily domestic, including ceramics (n=4), a piece of clear bottle glass, and a fragment of a metal can. One brick fragment was also recovered.

Surprisingly, the highest artifact concentration was along Transects F3 and F5, in the “front” yard south of the house and ell foundation. Typically, the front yard was not used for trash disposal activities, as farmstead occupants reserved these yards for formal and public presentation. Although overall the number of artifacts is relatively low (in comparison with other Euroamerican farmsteads), in relation to other parts of the Stud Mill Road Farmstead, the front yard yielded the greatest number of artifacts along these two transects. All but one of the eight testholes was positive, resulting in the recovery of 46 artifacts (more than half of the total assemblage). Materials were mixed, with architectural debris (wire and cut nails, window glass, and brick), and domestic materials (ceramics and bottle glass).

In testing near the cellarhole, we did not discover evidence of burning, nor did we find copious quantities of nails and window glass that often signal the remains of burned houses. Consequently, we speculate that the structure may have been moved off-site rather than burned or left to collapse in place.

On the north side of the old farm road, all 16 STPs along Transects 2, 3, 4, and 5 were negative, suggesting that the road marked a boundary between activity areas related to the house and more remote, less busy areas. On the south side of the old farm road – and closer to the dwelling– three of nine shovel test pits along Transects 1 and 6 were positive, containing white granite and stoneware sherds and unidentifiable iron pieces.

Eleven artifacts were also collected from the surface, from a variety of proveniences around the site. A total of three ceramic sherds, seven bottle and jar glass fragments, and one large metal latch was retrieved during fieldwork.

Altogether, artifacts from the 16 positive testholes yielded a modest number of late 19th to early 20th-century artifacts including ceramics, bottle glass, cut and wire nails, and fragments of metal cans and straps. The ceramics are represented by 35 sherds, of which the most predominant ware is white granite earthenware, which was first produced in the 1840s but became most popular in the United States after 1860. The second most common ware type is American stoneware with a dark brown “Albany” slip, in use throughout the 19th century until the 1920s (Miller 2000). One glass bottle base, found on the surface, features a scar from an “Owens” automatic bottle-blowing machine, developed in 1903. Both wire nails and machine-cut nails were recovered in small numbers and undoubtedly relate to the structure that stood on the foundation. Although wire nails came into use after 1890, cut nails were still produced at that time, and either type could have been used for the original construction or later repair of the building.

All of these artifacts point toward an initial occupation dating to the late 19th century, which is consistent with map and census information indicating several families lived in the small township beginning about 1880, although no specific family name can yet be ascribed to the farmstead site. Their relative scarcity (only 85 artifacts from 16 positive testholes) can be perhaps ascribed to more modern practices of trash removal away from the general dwelling space or to the economic means of the residents that limited the amount of material culture at this remote farmstead.

A second reason for the low quantity of artifacts is perhaps due to the fact that sampling was constrained by obvious ground disturbance by a skidder trail that ran less than 6 m north of the cellarhole

and by extensive disturbance to the south related to the Stud Mill Road. We purposefully avoided Phase I testing in or near the disturbed skidder trail, even though it is precisely this area that typically contains high quantities of artifacts at Euroamerican sites. We had hoped that the more northerly transects (1 and 6) would yield more materials from an undisturbed context, but we recovered very few artifacts from testholes here. We suspect that they were too remote to capture many of the traces of activities that would take place behind the dwelling house.

Recommendations

Prehistoric. The majority of the proposed BHE Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project does not possess great archaeological sensitivity. All of the Project route that follows along the Penobscot River from Orrington (an area of higher resource potential) has been previously surveyed by Cox (1990). In addition, neither previous archaeological surveys conducted north of the present route for a prior development of this project (see Cox 1990) and south of the present route for the M&N Natural Gas Pipeline have resulted in the identification of significant archaeological sites. In fact, the Cox survey, excavated nearly 1,000 testholes and identified only three sites (two of them spot finds). The M&N survey discovered one prehistoric Native site that was later determined to be not significant.

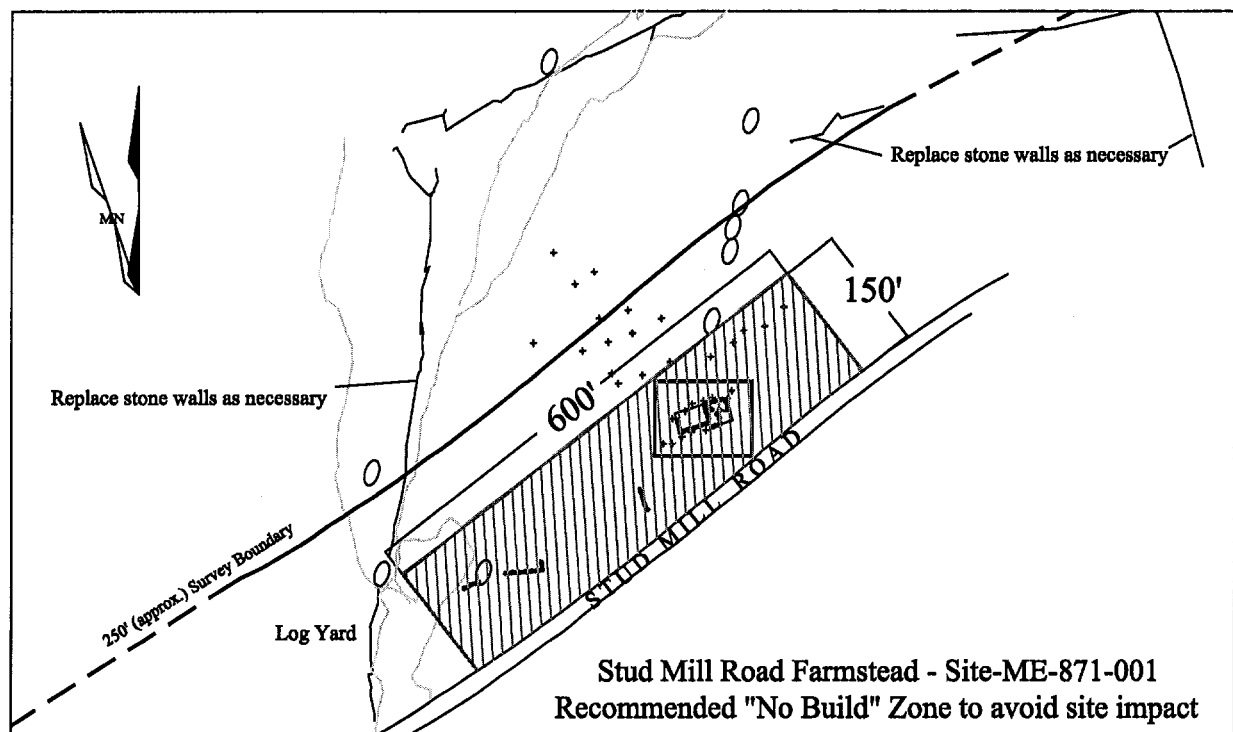
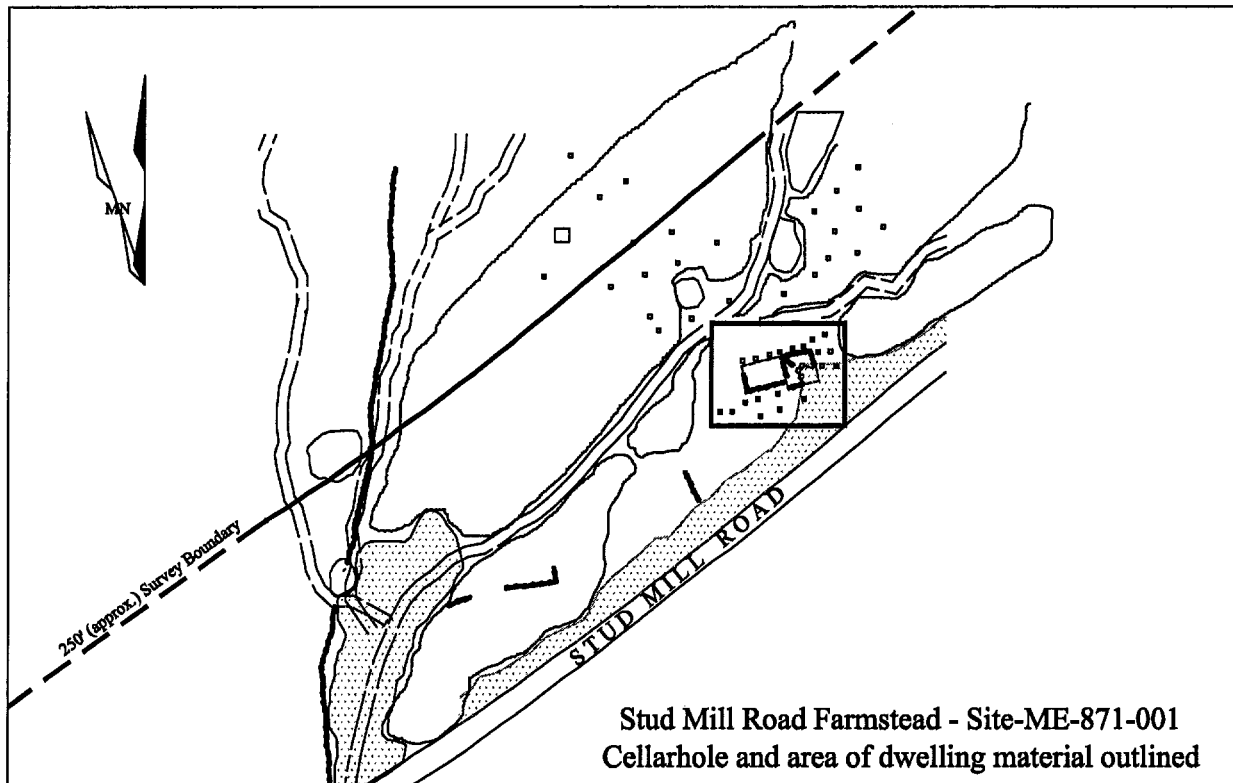
This survey took the results of these previous surveys into consideration. Areas that were selected for sampling generally fell into one or more categories. Most areas exhibit archaeologically sensitive soils and were on landforms adjacent to major streams, drainages, or wetlands. Two locations were in close proximity to previously identified archaeological sites. Many locations that were identified as having “moderate archaeological sensitivity” based on map inspection were determined to not require testing based on field observation. These areas either border minor or intermittent streams and wetlands, are disturbed by logging activities, display no marked break in slope or inhabitable surface, or have received testing with a negative result during previous archaeological surveys conducted for BHE and the M&N Pipeline.

No prehistoric cultural materials or sites were discovered during Phase I archaeological survey of the BHE Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project. No further survey for prehistoric resources is recommended for the Project as it is presently proposed.

Historic. The Stud Mill Farmstead (ME-871-001) is a rare resource, as the homestead represents one of the earliest domestic occupations in the township of TD 32 MD. The site is probably associated with the small village of Myra, which is accessed via a north-bearing road just east of the farmstead. The site may be tied to the Jackson family, whose members lived in a cluster of four farmsteads just east of Greenfield in TD 39, and who are buried in a small cemetery on the north-south road leading from Myra to Greenfield (“Ten Hill” Road). The farmstead was not accessed by Stud Mill Road, as it is today, and, in fact, the construction of Stud Mill Road may have impacted the southeast corner of the cellarhole. We believe the site is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, as it will contribute to an understanding of remote rural farmsteads in late 19th-century Hancock County.

The identity of the site inhabitants *may* be discovered through deed research at the Hancock County Courthouse, although it might be difficult to sort through the timberland tracts to find the right deed to start with. Alternatively, International Paper Company may have land acquisition records, but these may not be accessible to private researchers. However, if the site is avoided, there is no reason to propose further archaeological survey or background research.

Based on the results of our field testing and artifact analysis, we feel that a “no build” area will be adequate to avoid disturbance to potentially significant historic resources (Figure 21.8). We propose



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71 Oak Street, Ellsworth, Maine 04605
Phone (207) 667-4055; Fax (207) 667-0485
willarc@acadia.net

PROJECT:

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CLIENT:

Bangor Hydroelectric Company (BHE)

DATE:

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FILE:

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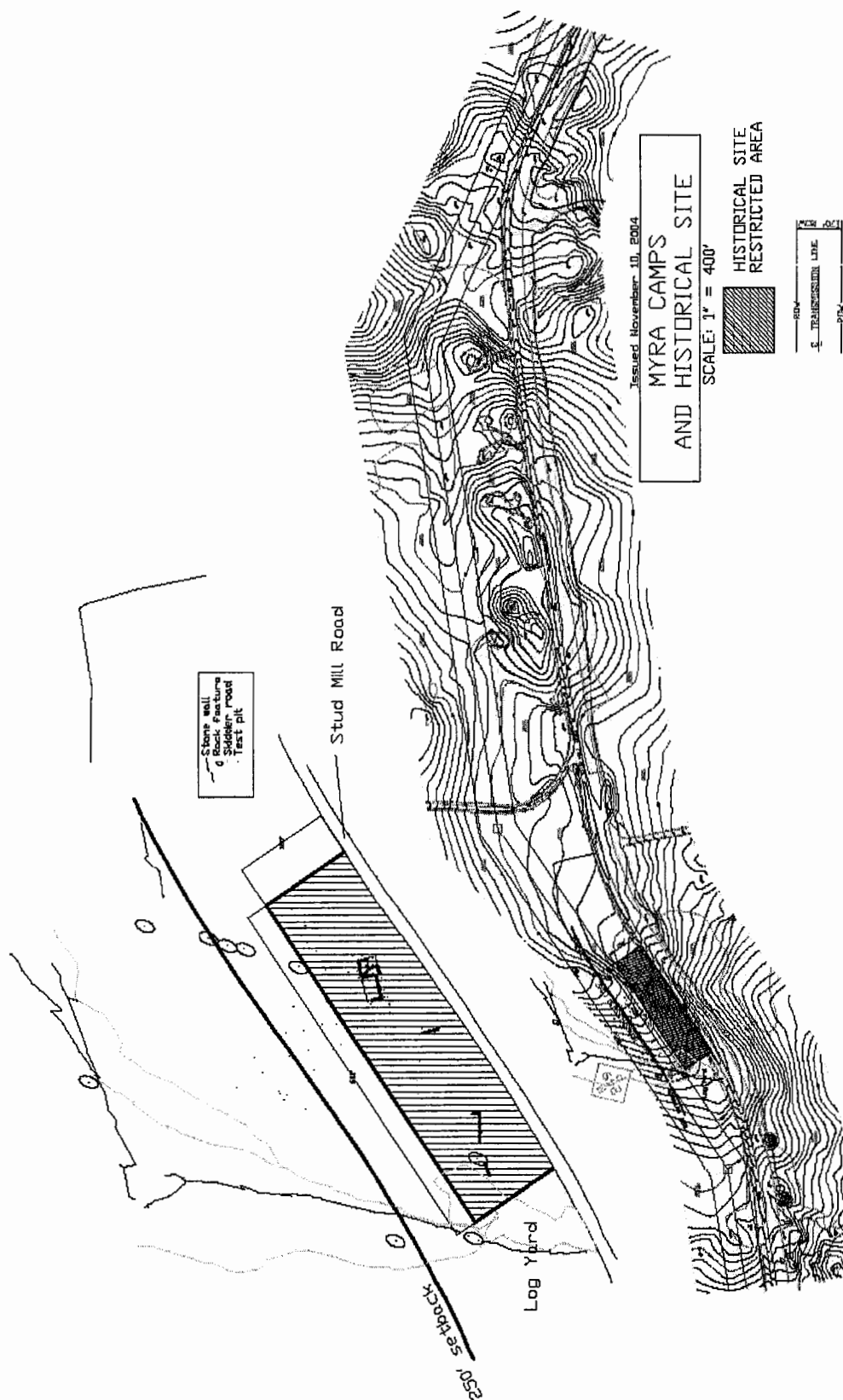
DRAWING:

Figure 21.8. Map Showing Recommended
"No Build" Zone to Avoid Site Impacts at
Stud Mill Road Farmstead-Site ME 871-001

that the “no build” area extend north of the Stud Mill Road by 150’ over a distance of 600’ beginning at the area recently used as a log yard. This area encompasses completely the foundation and related surface features, and all testholes that contained artifacts also fall within this area. We recommend that no clearing, construction, equipment movement, or other disturbance related to the BHE transmission line construction occur within this “no build” zone.

In addition, as part of the Phase I survey, TRC archaeologists GPS-mapped large segments of stone walls and rock dumps that were likely related to the farm complex and which extend beyond the 150’ x 600’ “no build” zone. Suitable effort should be made to avoid disruption to these surface features during power line design and construction. As with pipeline projects, where disturbance is unavoidable (such as in traversing equipment), we ask that any breaches to stone walls be repaired upon construction completion. We took note of one extensive area north of the 250’ setback zone that has been recently severely disturbed by mechanical harvesting activity, where disturbance to stone walls and features has already occurred. We have documented these instances of disturbance and taken photographs of the present conditions for which BHE is not and will not be responsible.

At the conclusion of Phase I fieldwork, consultation with the Project Lead Consultant resulted in the design of a re-route of the proposed BHE Project corridor that we believe effectively avoids potential impacts to the Stud Mill Road Farmstead Site, as recommended above. This re-route will move the projected transmission line and all related construction impacts north of the 150’ x 600’ “no build” zone (Figure 21.9). We find this modification to the Project’s design will accomplish the desired outcome of avoiding impacts to this potentially significant historic property and we recommend the route change be approved as currently designed.



Top: GPS-based map of historical features and recommended avoidance area (shaded) as submitted to BHE November 2004.
 Below: Project re-route designed to avoid impacts to identified historical site and features (Source BHE).

Bangor Hydroelectric Company (BHE)
 Northeast Reliability Interconnect Project
 Orrington to St. Croix

TRC
 Customer-Focused Solutions

71 Oak Street
 Ellsworth, Maine 04605
 207-667-4055

Figure 21.9. Proposed re-route of BHE transmission line to avoid potentially-significant historical resources at Stud Mill Road Farmstead (Site-ME-871-001).

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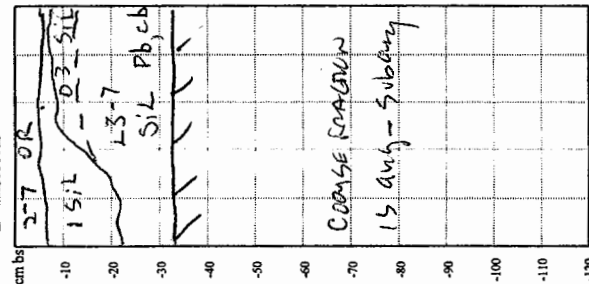
APPENDIX I
Archaeological Testhole Records

Site _____
Location/Area TR 1 TH 1

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project
Archaeological Testhole Record

Date 10-04-04
Page 1 of 1

TR 1 TH 1
Wall: ☒ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

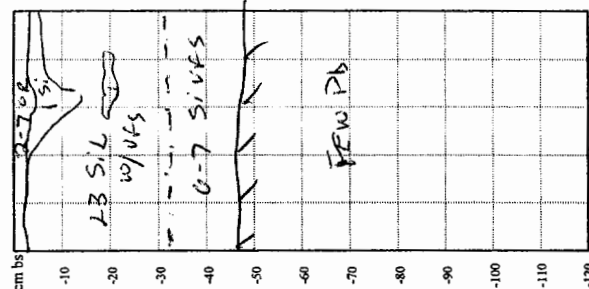


Max depth 32 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 1 TH 2
Wall: ☒ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

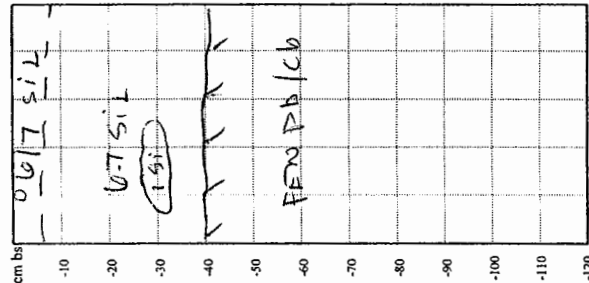


Max depth 48 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: VEL SCARPS
LESS COARSE
CONCRETE

TR 1 TH 3
Wall: ☒ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

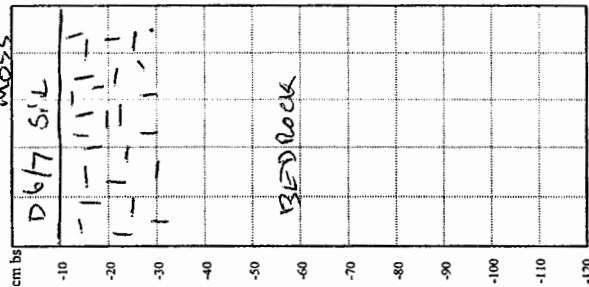


Max depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: LARGE ROCK
IN CTP OF TP
POSSIBLY DISTURBED
NO SUBGRIFF

TR 1 TH 4
Wall: ☒ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

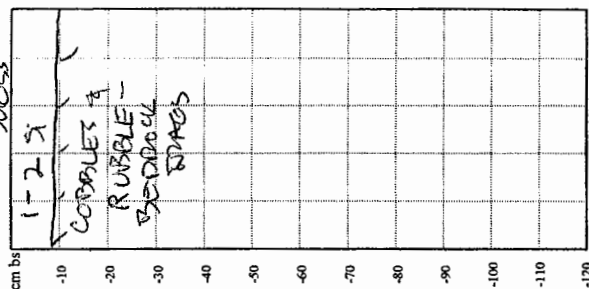


Max depth 10 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: TPS HANDS
ON BED ROCK
CONVOLVED KNOLL

TR 1 TH 5
Wall: ☒ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max depth 8 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: TERMINAL DIPS
IN ELEVATION TO
NORTH

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site _____

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project

Location/Area TEST AREA 3^W MAIN STREAM (WEST)

Date 10-04-04

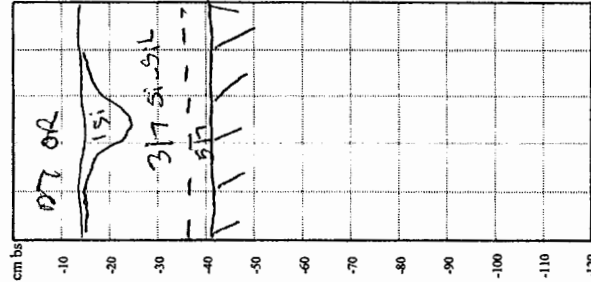
Page 1 of 3

Archaeological Testhole Record

TR 1 TH 1

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 42 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 0

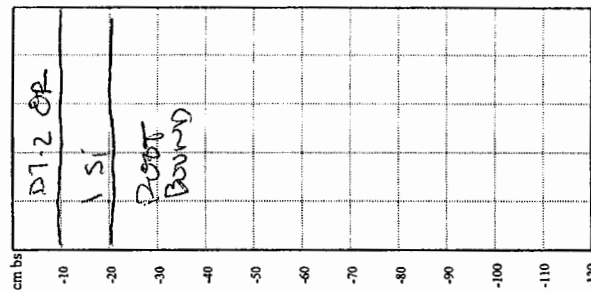
Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 1 TH 2

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 20 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 0

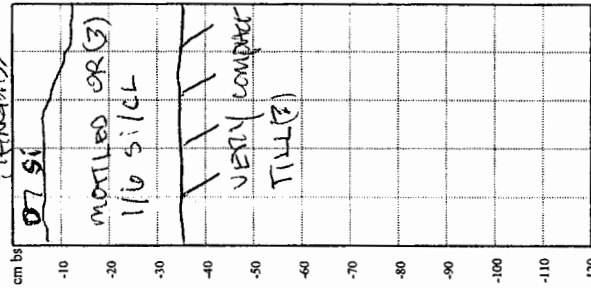
Material	Depth

Notes: TP NEXT TO LACROE MAPLE ± 16"

TR 1 TH 3

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 35 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 0

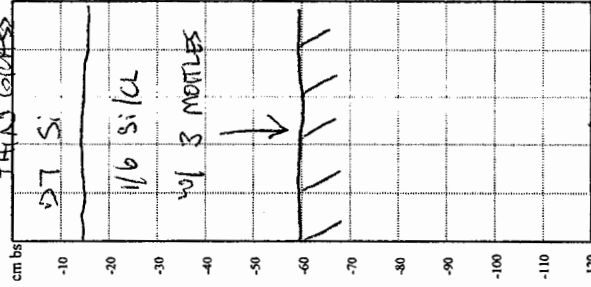
Material	Depth

Notes: TP IS 1.2m FROM STREAM DENSE CHALK AT

TR 1 TH 4

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 60 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 0

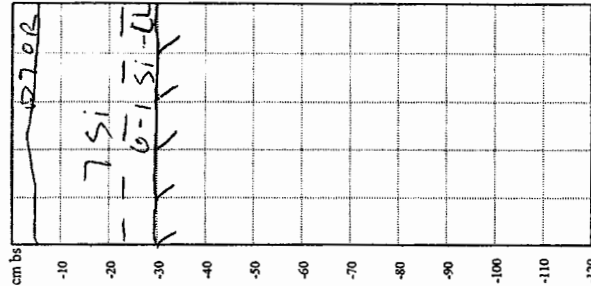
Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 1 TH 5

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 30 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

wet compact clay at bottom

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

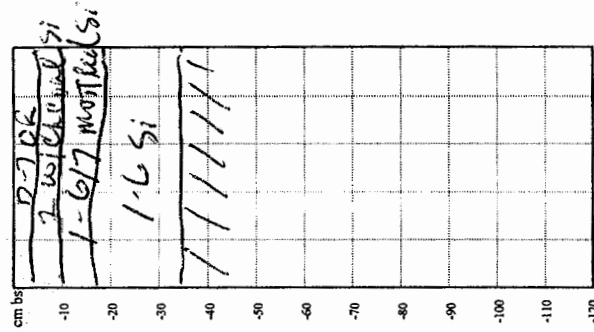
Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site TRC-Area - Brite
Location/Area Test Area #3

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

Date 10-5-04
Page 2 of 3

TR 1 TH 6
Wall: ☒ N ☐ E ☐ S ☐ W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



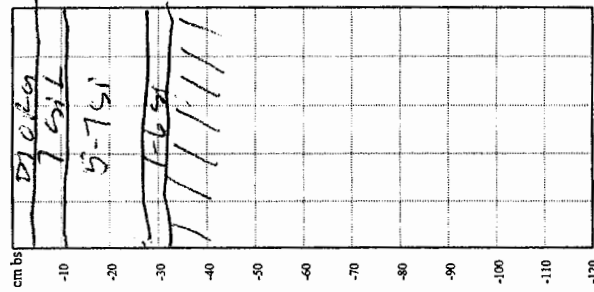
Max. depth 33 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

Chertal Bangor
@ 5-10 cm bs

TR 1 TH 7
Wall: ☒ N ☐ E ☐ S ☐ W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

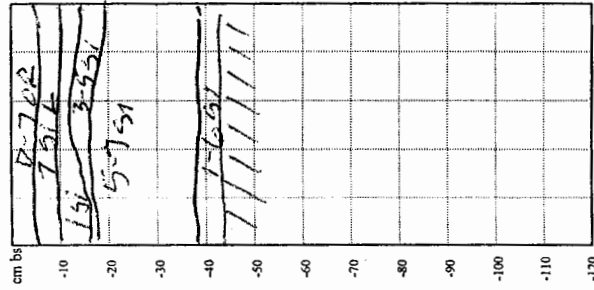


Max. depth 31 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 1 TH 8
Wall: ☒ N ☐ E ☐ S ☐ W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

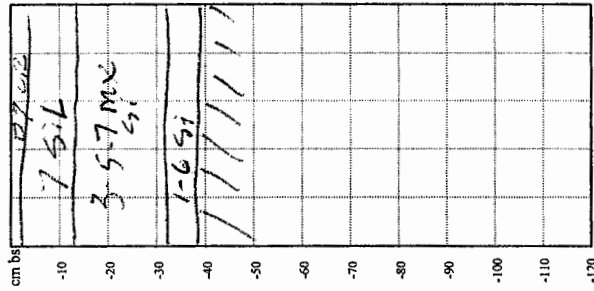


Max. depth 42 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 1 TH 9
Wall: ☒ N ☐ E ☐ S ☐ W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

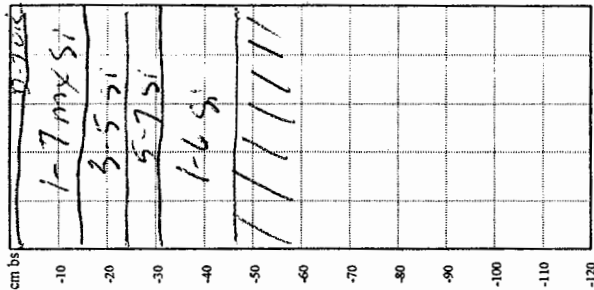


Max. depth 38 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 1 TH 10
Wall: ☒ N ☐ E ☐ S ☐ W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 47 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

Many roots
from F.R. in surf

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Ch - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

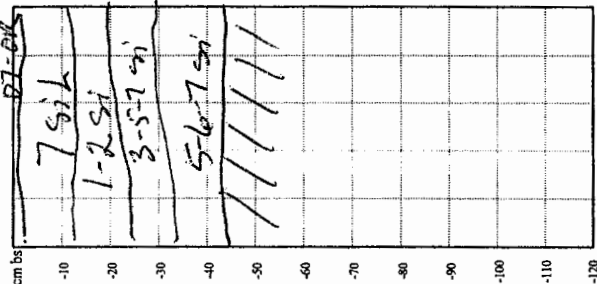
Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site TRC - Area BHL
Location/Area Test Area #30

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project
Archaeological Testhole Record

Date 10-5-04
Page 8 of 3

TR 1 TH 11
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

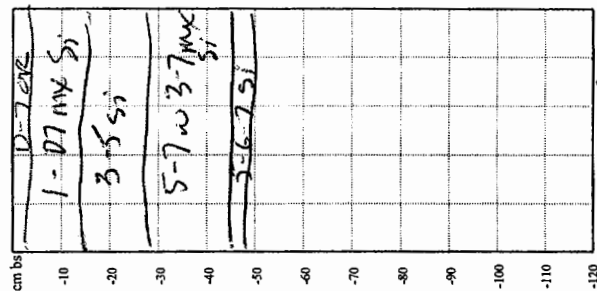


Max. depth 45 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 1 TH 12
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

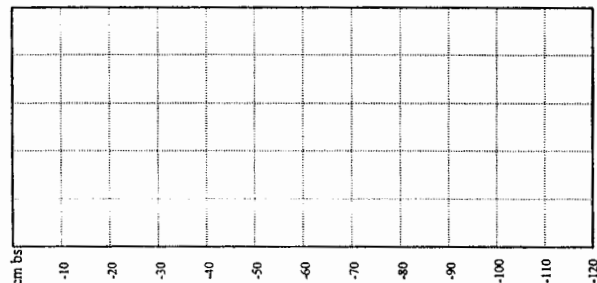


Max. depth 48 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

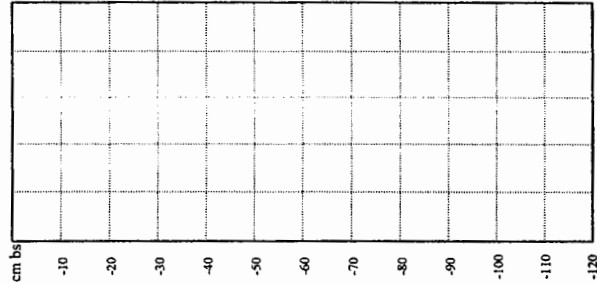


Max. depth _____ cm bs
Recorder(s) _____
of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

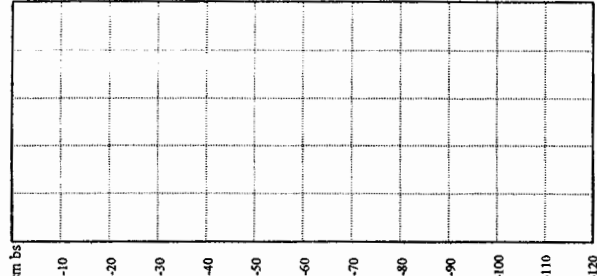


Max. depth _____ cm bs
Recorder(s) _____
of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth _____ cm bs
Recorder(s) _____
of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

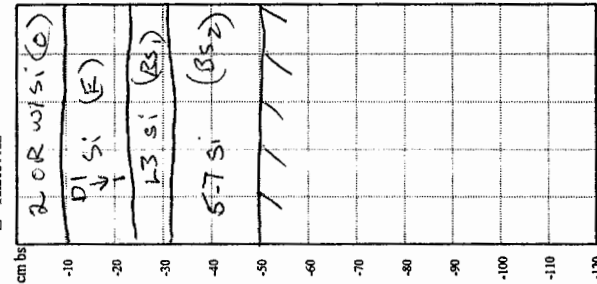
Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site TRC Arch-BHE
 Location/Area TEST AREA 3 EAST
MAIN STREAM

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

Date 10-05-04
 Page 1 of 2

TR 1 TH 1
 Wall: (N) E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

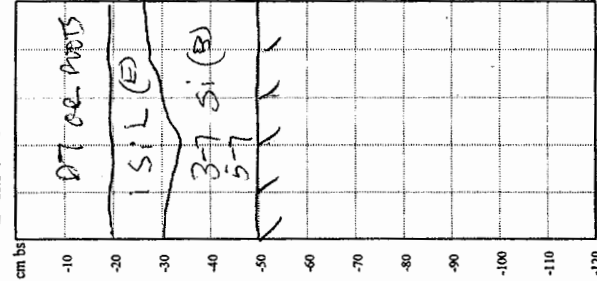


Max. depth 50 cm bs
 Recorder(s) JAC
 # of Bags Collected 2

Material	Depth

Notes: VERY NICE
SPOTIC DEBR.

TR 2 TH 2
 Wall: N E S (W)
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

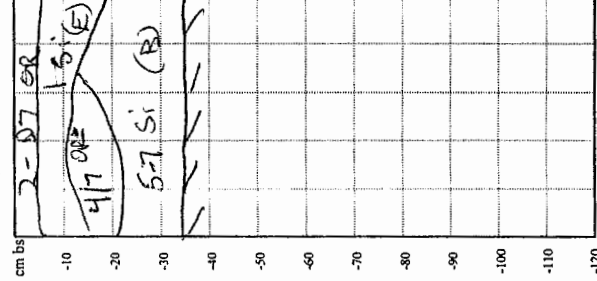


Max. depth 50 cm bs
 Recorder(s) JAC
 # of Bags Collected 2

Material	Depth

Notes: VERY POOR
Few Coarse midwib

TR 3 TH 3
 Wall: N E (S) W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

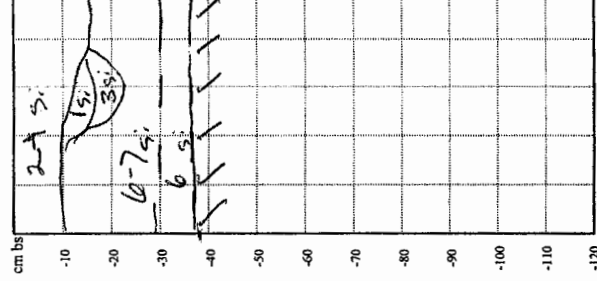


Max. depth 34 cm bs
 Recorder(s) JAC
 # of Bags Collected 2

Material	Depth

Notes: * POTTER HOG
NO Coarse

TR 4 TH 4
 Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

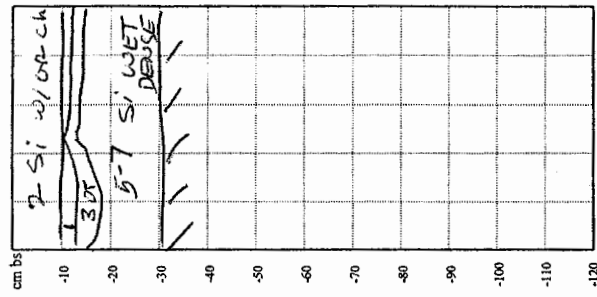


Max. depth 38 cm bs
 Recorder(s) JAC
 # of Bags Collected 2

Material	Depth

Notes: NO Coarse

TR 5 TH 5
 Wall: (N) E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 30 cm bs
 Recorder(s) JAC
 # of Bags Collected 2

Material	Depth

Notes: Few FER
AT SURFACE
AT SURFACE

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
 VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
 Inclusions: Gr - gravel Ch - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
 Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

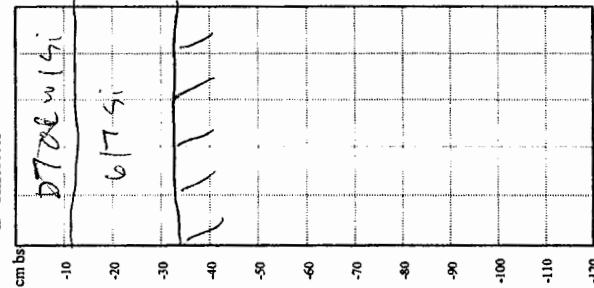
Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red
 Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site TRC-ARCLH-BHE
Location/Area TEST AREA 3E

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project
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TR 2 TH 6
Wall: ☒ N ☐ E ☐ S ☐ W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

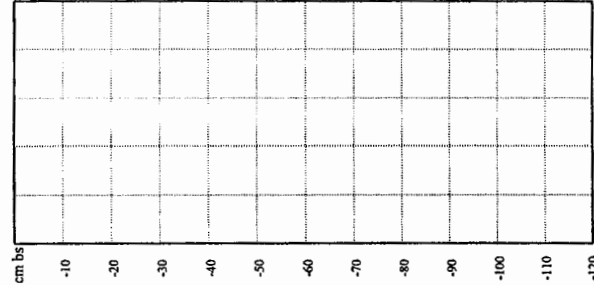


Max. depth 33 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: NO ALBIC

TR _____ TH _____
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

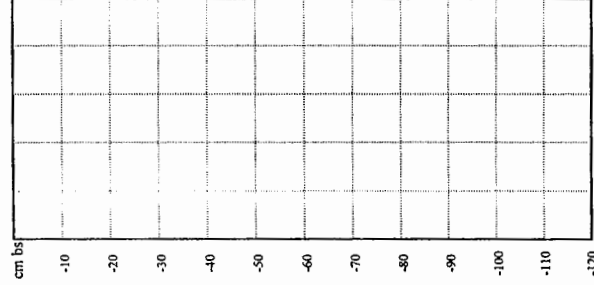


Max. depth _____ cm bs
Recorder(s) _____
of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR _____ TH _____
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

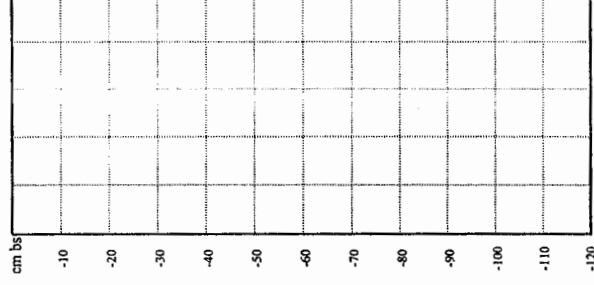


Max. depth _____ cm bs
Recorder(s) _____
of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR _____ TH _____
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

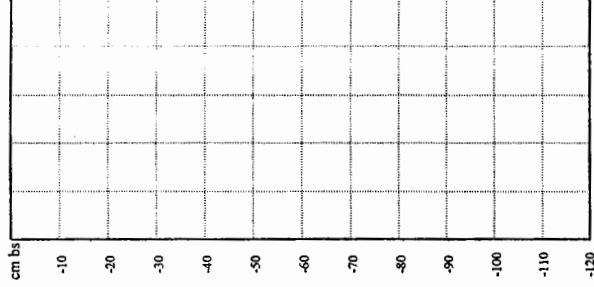


Max. depth _____ cm bs
Recorder(s) _____
of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR _____ TH _____
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth _____ cm bs
Recorder(s) _____
of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots ▨ - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site TBC AREA BHE

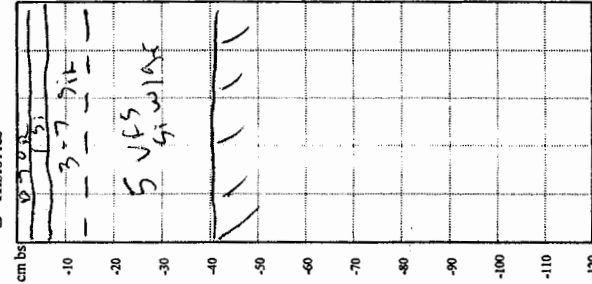
Location/Area TEST AREA 4

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

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TR 1 TH 1
Wall: N E (S) W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

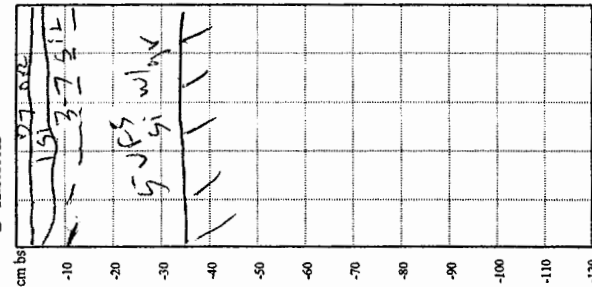


Max. depth 10 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 1 TH 2
Wall: N E (S) W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

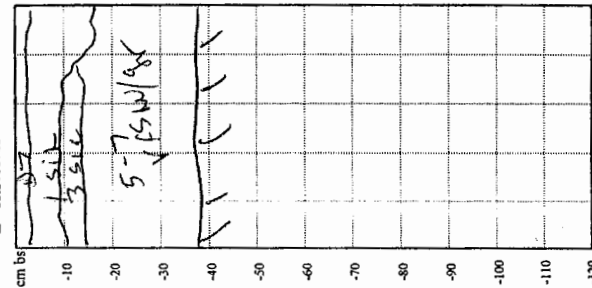


Max. depth 35 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 1 TH 3
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

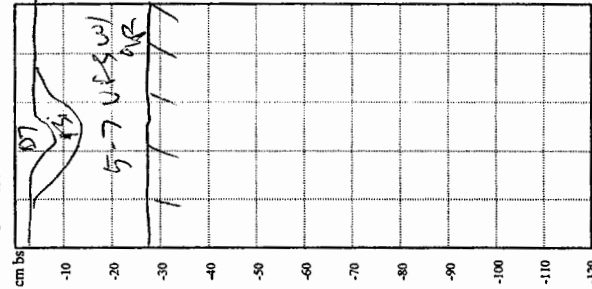


Max. depth 36 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 1 TH 4
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

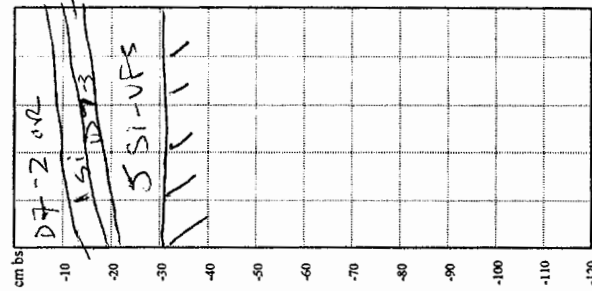


Max. depth 38 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 1 TH 5
Wall: N E (S) W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 30 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Ch - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

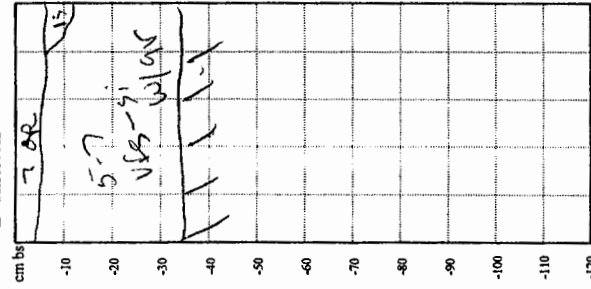
Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site TRC AREA BHE
Location/Area TEST AREA 4

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TR 1 TH 10
Wall: ☒ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

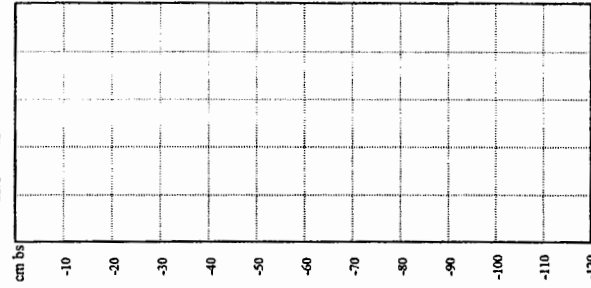


Max. depth 35 cm bs
Recorder(s) 502
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

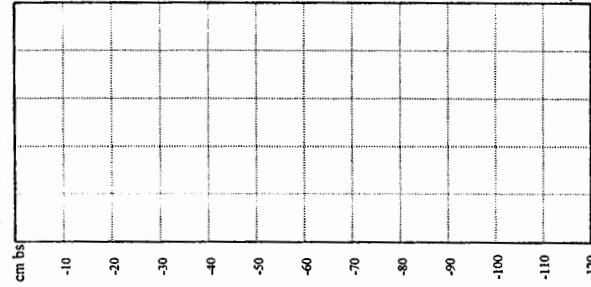


Max. depth _____ cm bs
Recorder(s) _____
of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

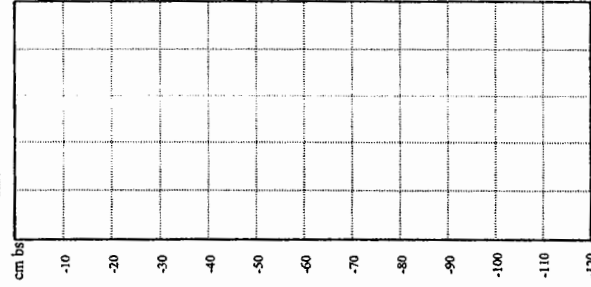


Max. depth _____ cm bs
Recorder(s) _____
of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

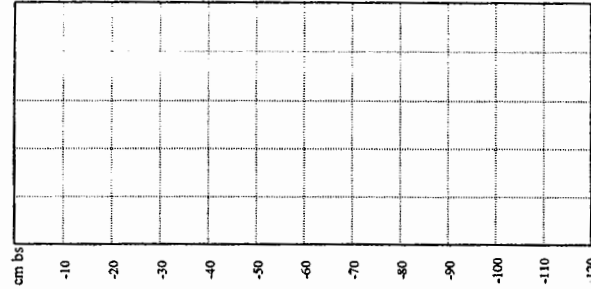


Max. depth _____ cm bs
Recorder(s) _____
of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth _____ cm bs
Recorder(s) _____
of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site TA 6

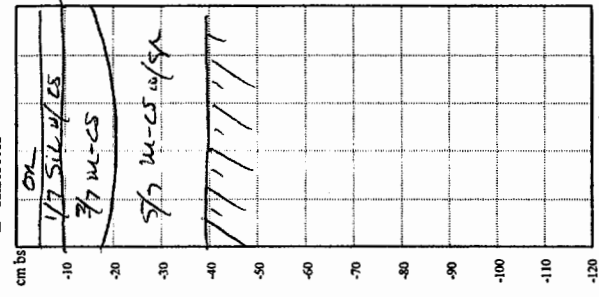
Location/Area TR 1 (5TH)

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

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TR 1 TH 1
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

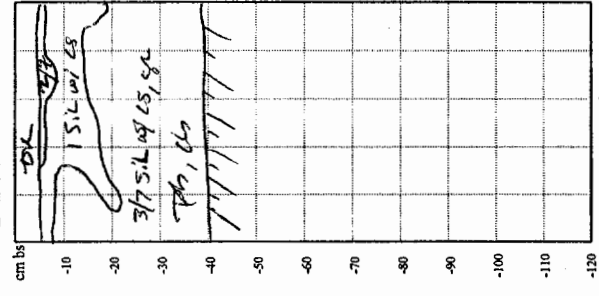


Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) NH
of Bags Collected 0

Material _____
Depth _____

Notes: Gravel is sub-surface between 1-5 cm. Inclusions: 1-5 cm. Inclusions: 1-5 cm. Inclusions: 1-5 cm.

TR 1 TH 2
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

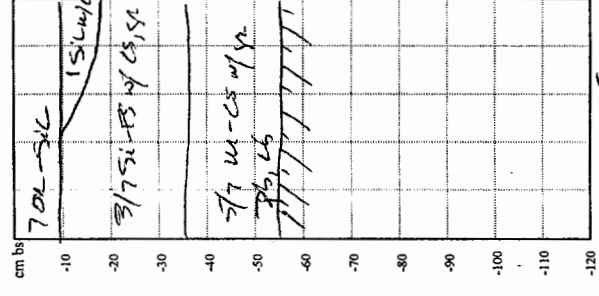


Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) NH
of Bags Collected 0

Material _____
Depth _____

Notes: Siltier than previous. TH: Gravel concentration. Gravel - more (approx) 5-16 cm.

TR 1 TH 3
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

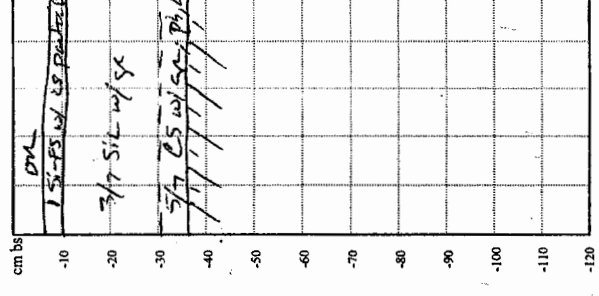


Max. depth 55 cm bs
Recorder(s) NH
of Bags Collected 0

Material _____
Depth _____

Notes: About transition into M-CS deposit - gravel concentration similar to previous TH's.

TR 1 TH 4
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

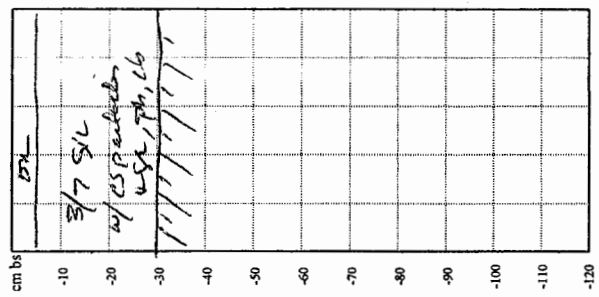


Max. depth 38 cm bs
Recorder(s) NH
of Bags Collected 0

Material _____
Depth _____

Notes: Similar to previous TH - CS deposit - large grains than previous.

TR 1 TH 5
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 30 cm bs
Recorder(s) NH
of Bags Collected 0

Material _____
Depth _____

Notes: Similar to previous TH's - CS deposit not really large pebbles.

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

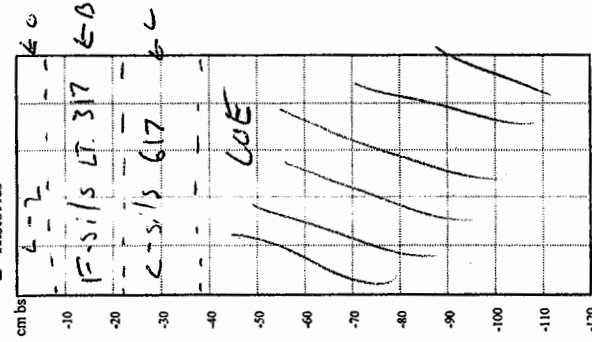
Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site TA6
Location/Area TA6

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project
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TR 2 TH 1
Wall: N 0 S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



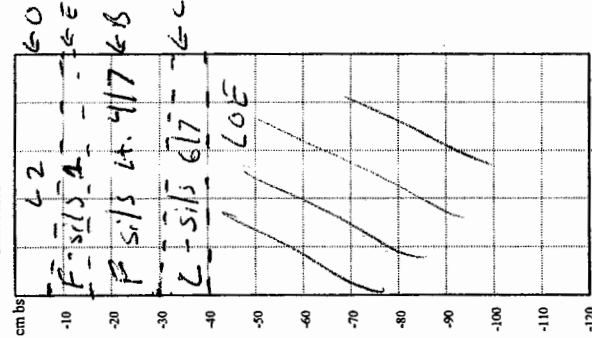
Material	Depth

Notes: Sub angular inclusion
w/ gravel slowly lower
in unit. 10" gravel
by end of unit

Soil Texture Key: S - sand SI - silt CL - clay L - loam G - gravel
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse P - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments

Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

TR 2 TH 2
Wall: N 0 S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



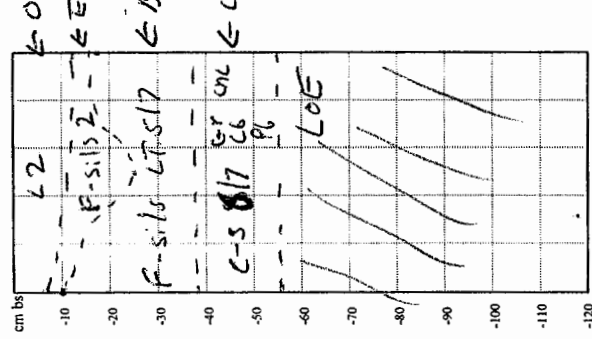
Material	Depth

Notes: sand become
coarser at depth
gravel sub angular then hard
10-15% gravel by bottom

Soil Texture Key: S - sand SI - silt CL - clay L - loam G - gravel
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse P - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments

Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

TR 2 TH 3
Wall: N 0 S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



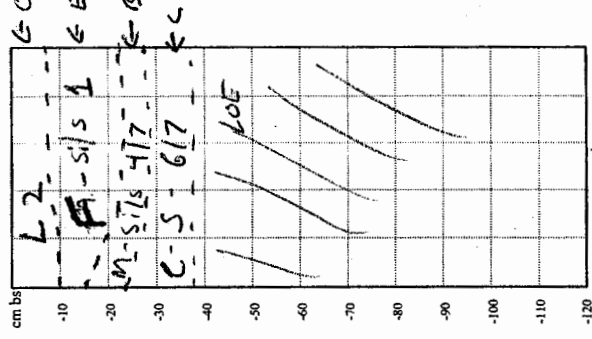
Material	Depth

Notes: Sand looser
w/ depth sub angular
gravel 1-2% top
10-15% bottom

Soil Texture Key: S - sand SI - silt CL - clay L - loam G - gravel
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse P - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments

Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

TR 2 TH 4
Wall: N 0 S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



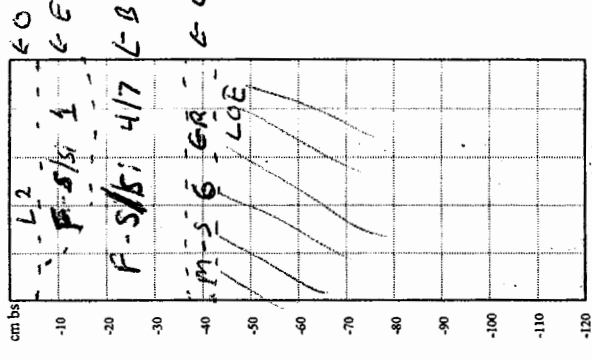
Material	Depth

Notes: Sub angular
gravel 10-15% top
1-2% bottom

Soil Texture Key: S - sand SI - silt CL - clay L - loam G - gravel
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse P - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments

Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

TR 2 TH 5
Wall: N 0 S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Material	Depth

Notes: Sub angular
gravel 10-15% top
1-2% bottom

Soil Texture Key: S - sand SI - silt CL - clay L - loam G - gravel
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse P - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments

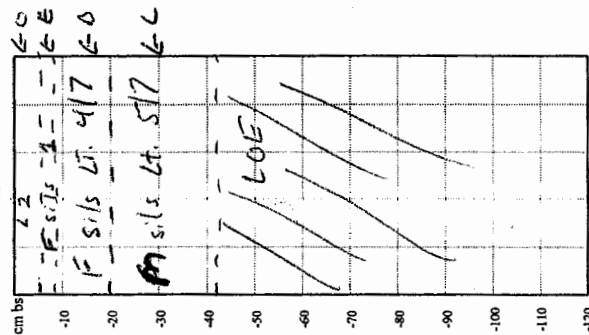
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

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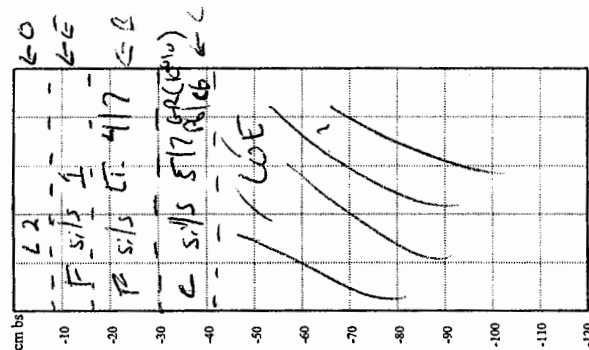
TR 3 TH 1
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 512 cm bs
Recorder(s) SAF
of Bags Collected 0

Notes: Soil becomes more coarse deeper in unit. Bands / boulders scattered throughout. Increased gravel content (20%)

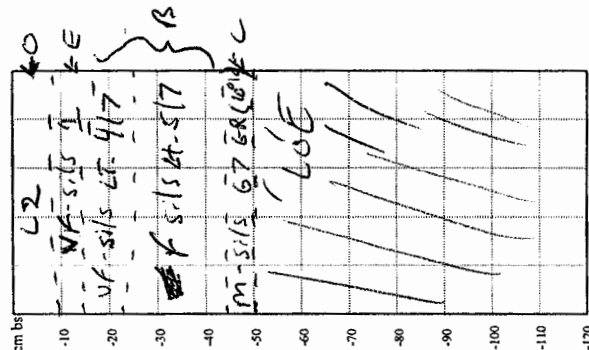
TR 3 TH 2
Wall: N E S
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 42 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAK
of Bags Collected 0

Notes: Soil becomes coarser towards LOE and increases gravel content. So angular inclusions

TR 3 TH 3
Wall: N E S
☐ Positive prehistor
☒ Negative prehistor
☐ Historics

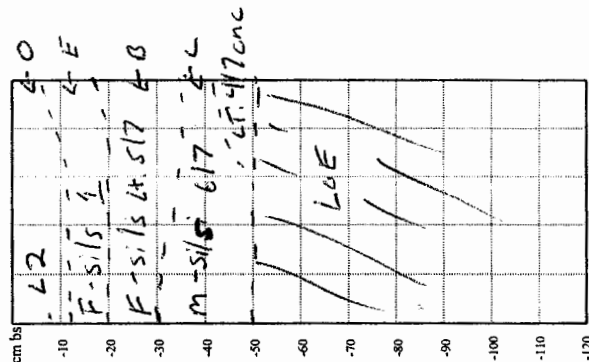


Max. depth 50 cm bs
Recorder(s) SAF
of Bags Collected 0

[illegible]

Notes: Coarser with depth.
Cobbles increase near
LOE.

TR 3 TH 4
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

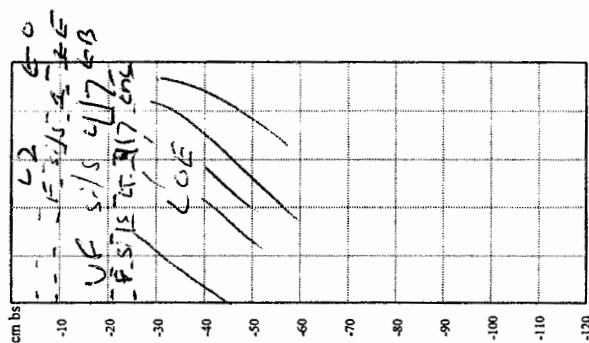


Max. depth 50 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAF
of Bags Collected

[illegible]

Notes: Soil coarse and
depth. Sub angular
inclusion of green
cobbles ~~size~~ size

TR 3 TH 5
Wall: N (E) S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth _____ cm bs
Recorder(s) _____
of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S – sand Si – silt Cl – clay L – loam

VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse

Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments

Cnc = concretions Ch = charcoal ● = roots

- disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown

Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Downloaded At: 11:53 11 September 2009

TR 3 TH 6
 Wall: N ☒ E ☐ S ☐ W ☐
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

cm bs
 -10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
-100
-110
-120

Max. depth 32 cm bs
 Recorder(s) JAF
 # of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Loose w/ depth
Sub angular inclusion
Gravel (w/ 1" or Lof)

TR _____ TH _____
 Wall: N ☐ E ☐ S ☐ W ☐
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

cm bs
 -10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
-100
-110
-120

Max. depth _____ cm bs
 Recorder(s) _____
 # of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR _____ TH _____
 Wall: N ☐ E ☐ S ☐ W ☐
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

cm bs
 -10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
-100
-110
-120

Max. depth _____ cm bs
 Recorder(s) _____
 # of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR _____ TH _____
 Wall: N ☐ E ☐ S ☐ W ☐
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

cm bs
 -10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
-100
-110
-120

Max. depth _____ cm bs
 Recorder(s) _____
 # of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR _____ TH _____
 Wall: N ☐ E ☐ S ☐ W ☐
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

cm bs
 -10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
-100
-110
-120

Max. depth _____ cm bs
 Recorder(s) _____
 # of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes:

Site NARRAGANSETT PLAINS

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project
Archaeological Testhole Record

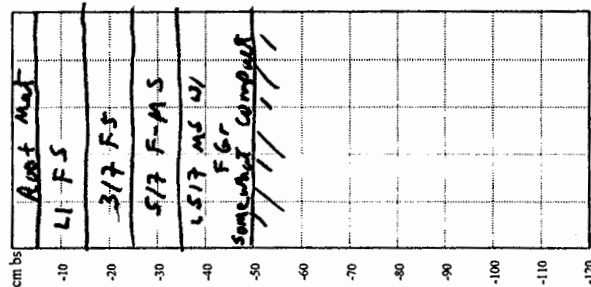
Date 10/13/04
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Location/Area FW

TR 1 TH 1

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 50 cm bs

Recorder(s) SM

of Bags Collected 0

Material

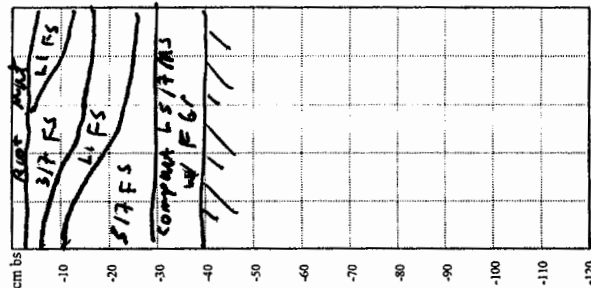
Depth

Notes: Some Pen
gravel throughout
5% sub rounded

TR 1 TH 2

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 40 cm bs

Recorder(s) SM

of Bags Collected 0

Material

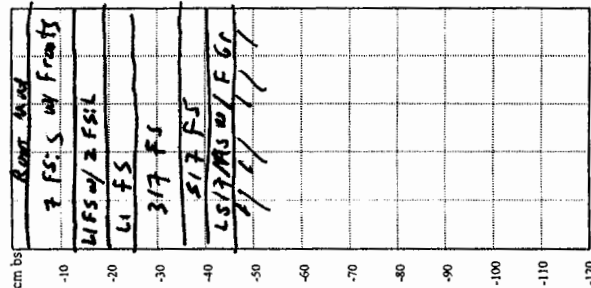
Depth

Notes: AS TH1

TR 1 TH 3

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 40 cm bs

Recorder(s) SM

of Bags Collected 0

Material

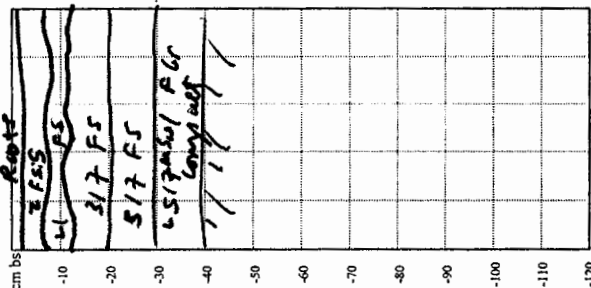
Depth

Notes: Pen gravel and
some pebbles
throughout

TR 1 TH 4

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 40 cm bs

Recorder(s) SM

of Bags Collected 0

Material

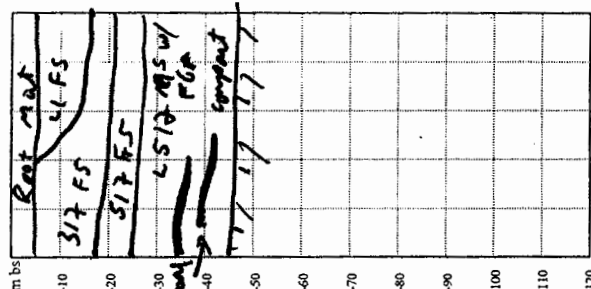
Depth

Notes: AS TH1

TR 1 TH 5

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 45 cm bs

Recorder(s) SM

of Bags Collected 0

Material

Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam

VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse

Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments

Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown

Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site Naxxatziqun Wapiti

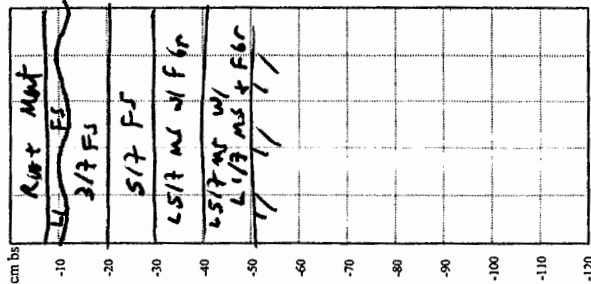
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Date 10-13-04

Location/Area 70

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TR 1 TH 6
Wall: ☒ E ☒ S ☒ W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

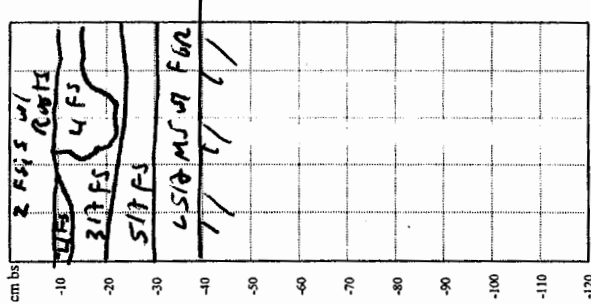


Max. depth 50 cm bs
Recorder(s) DM
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Albic Pathway

TR 1 TH 7
Wall: ☒ E ☒ S ☒ W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

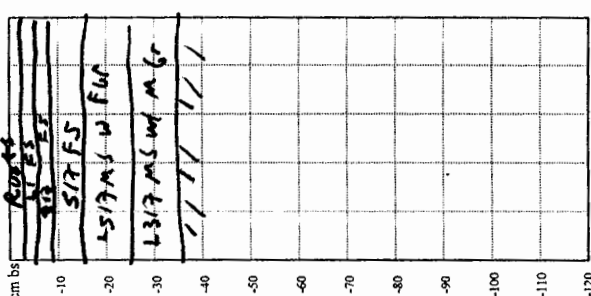


Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) DM
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Pen Gravel through out

TR 1 TH 8
Wall: ☒ E ☒ S ☒ W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

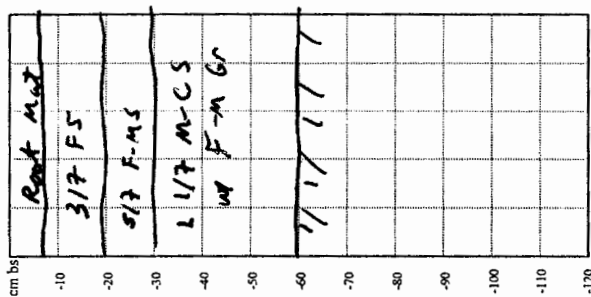


Max. depth 35 cm bs
Recorder(s) DM
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 1 TH 7
Wall: ☒ E ☒ S ☒ W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

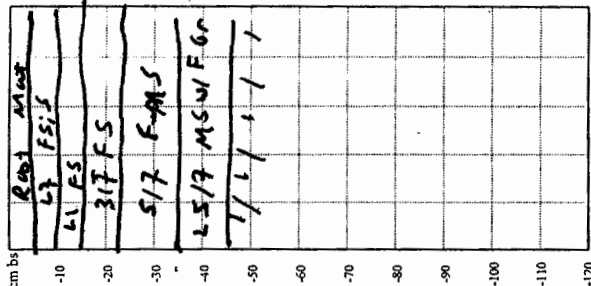


Max. depth 60 cm bs
Recorder(s) DM
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 1 TH 10
Wall: ☐ N ☐ E ☐ S ☐ W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 45 cm bs
Recorder(s) DM
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Pathway Albic

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site ALCANTARAS (LAWNS)

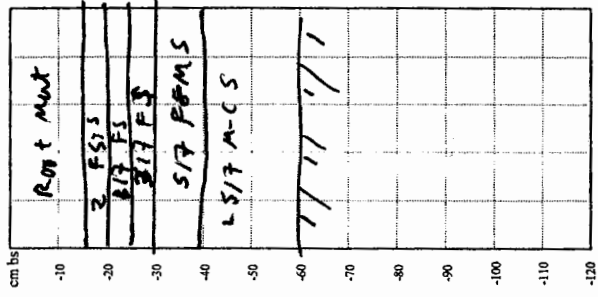
Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project
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Date 10-13-04

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TR 1 TH 11
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

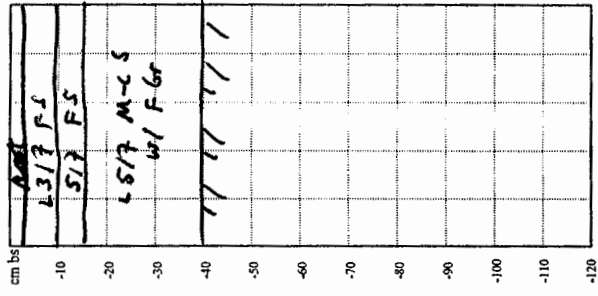


Max. depth 60 cm bs
Recorder(s) DM
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: 5% sub-round pea gravel throughout

TR 1 TH 12
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

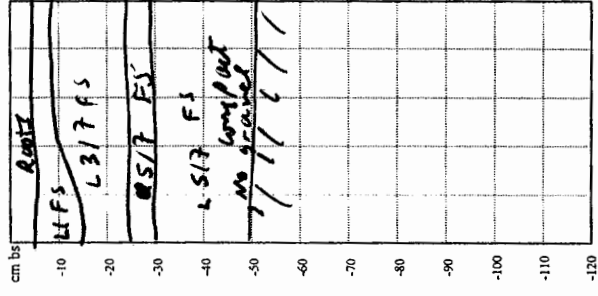


Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) DM
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 1 TH 13
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

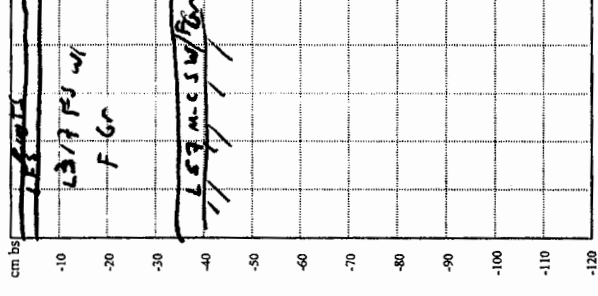


Max. depth 50 cm bs
Recorder(s) DM
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: very little gravel

TR 1 TH 14
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

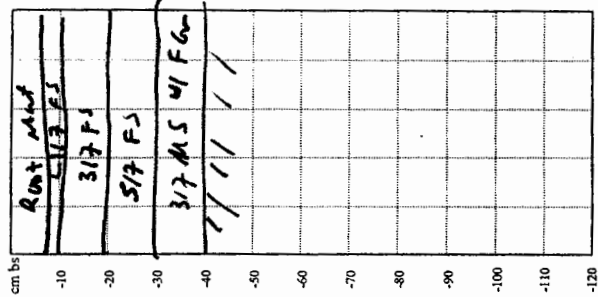


Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) DM
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 1 TH 15
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) DM
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site NANKATZUAGUS CLAYMDS

Location/Area 7W

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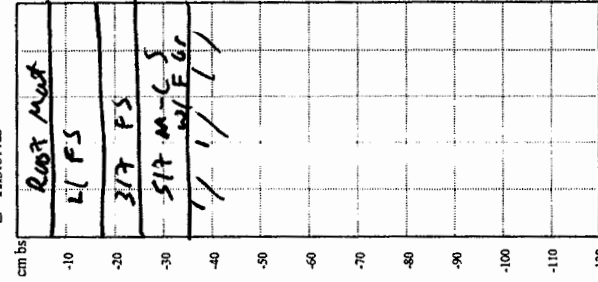
Date 10-13-04

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TR 16 TH 16

Wall: ☒ N ☐ E ☐ S ☐ W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 35 cm bs

Recorder(s) 2M

of Bags Collected 0

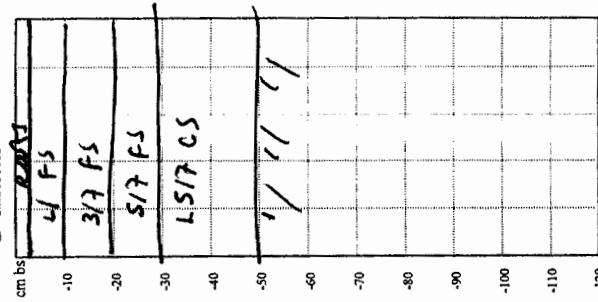
Material	Depth

Notes: 8 more compact and was some iron concretions

TR 17 TH 17

Wall: ☒ N ☐ E ☐ S ☒ W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 50 cm bs

Recorder(s) 2M

of Bags Collected 0

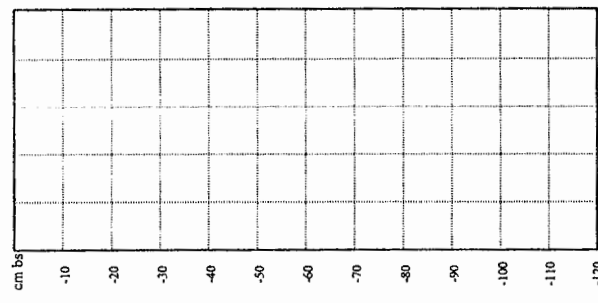
Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 18 TH 18

Wall: ☐ N ☐ E ☐ S ☐ W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth cm bs

Recorder(s)

of Bags Collected

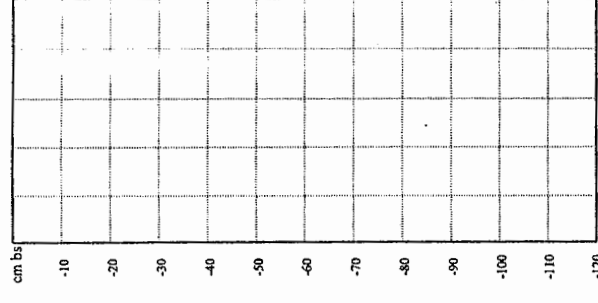
Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 19 TH 19

Wall: ☐ N ☐ E ☐ S ☐ W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth cm bs

Recorder(s)

of Bags Collected

Material	Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site ANABEN ABT SAM

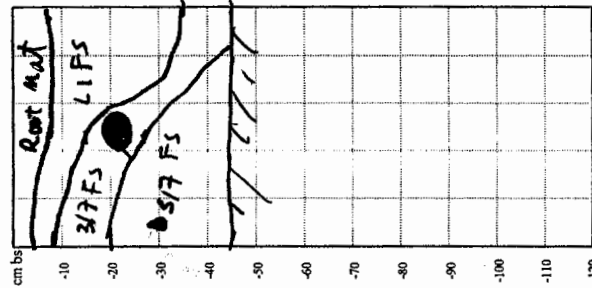
Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

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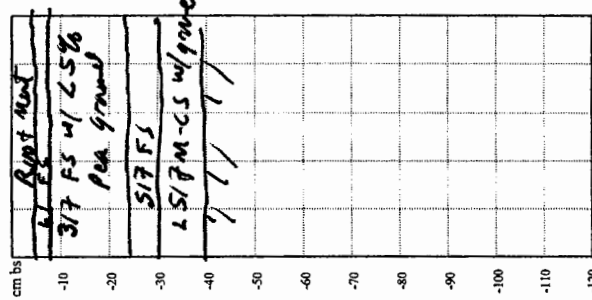
TR 2 TH 1
Wall: ☒ N ☒ E ☒ S ☒ W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 45 cm bs
Recorder(s) JM
of Bags Collected 0
Material _____ Depth _____

Notes: Almost no gravel

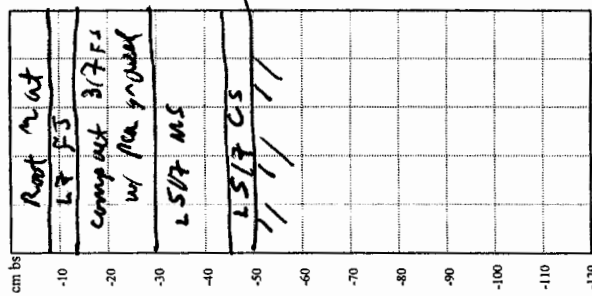
TR 2 TH 2
Wall: ☒ N ☒ E ☒ S ☒ W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) JM
of Bags Collected 1
Material _____ Depth _____

Notes: gravel concentrated in B, 5%

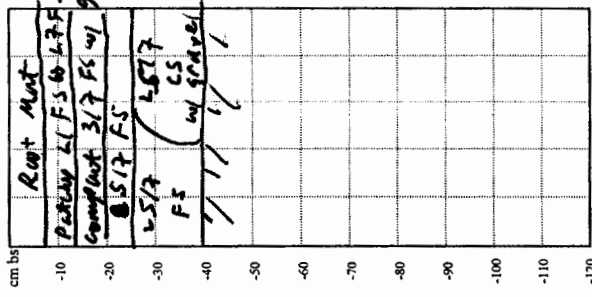
TR 2 TH 3
Wall: ☒ N ☒ E ☒ S ☒ W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 50 cm bs
Recorder(s) JM
of Bags Collected 4
Material _____ Depth _____

Notes: 5% gravel

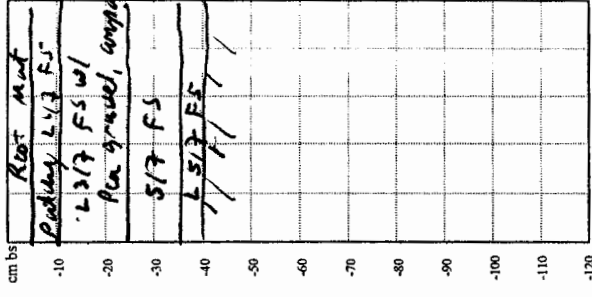
TR 2 TH 4
Wall: ☒ N ☒ E ☒ S ☒ W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) JM
of Bags Collected 0
Material _____ Depth _____

Notes: 5% gravel

TR 2 TH 5
Wall: ☒ N ☒ E ☒ S ☒ W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) JM
of Bags Collected 0
Material _____ Depth _____

Notes: 5% gravel

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site NACCAQUATIAS WEST SIDE

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project

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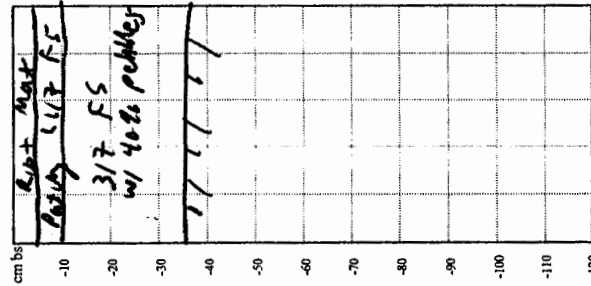
Archaeological Testhole Record

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TR 2 TH 6

Wall: ☒ E ☐ S ☐ W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 35 cm bs

Recorder(s) Jm

of Bags Collected 11

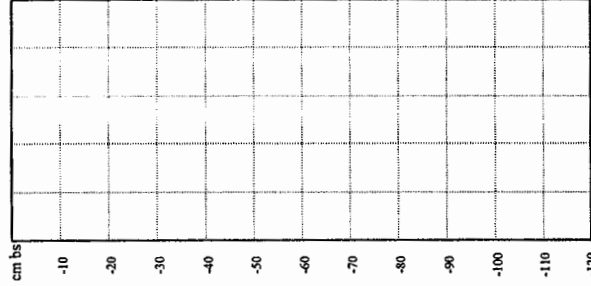
Material	Depth

Notes: gravel + pebbles from surface down

TR TH

Wall: ☐ N ☐ E ☐ S ☐ W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth cm bs

Recorder(s)

of Bags Collected

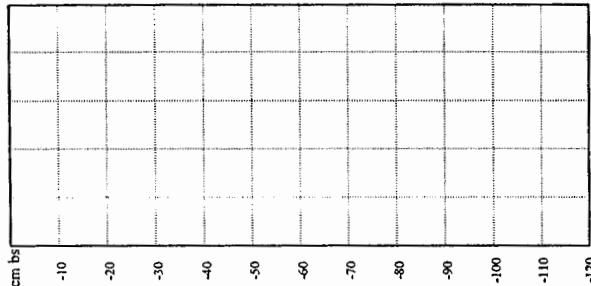
Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH

Wall: ☐ N ☐ E ☐ S ☐ W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth cm bs

Recorder(s)

of Bags Collected

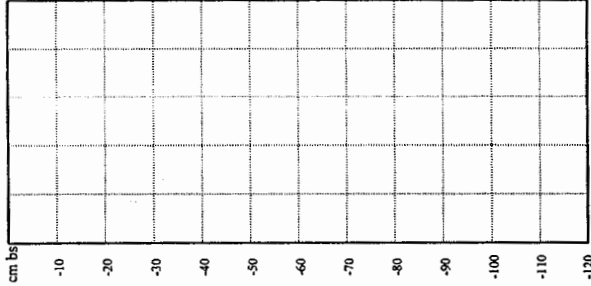
Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH

Wall: ☐ N ☐ E ☐ S ☐ W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth cm bs

Recorder(s)

of Bags Collected

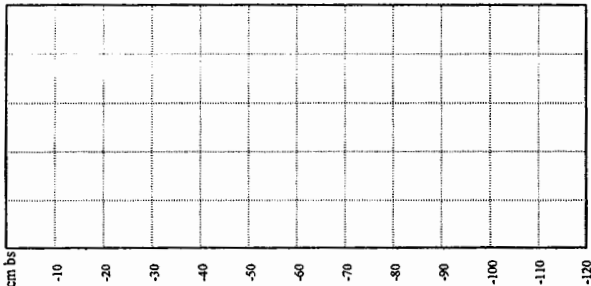
Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH

Wall: ☐ N ☐ E ☐ S ☐ W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth cm bs

Recorder(s)

of Bags Collected

Material	Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site NH 44-60-001 with 5100

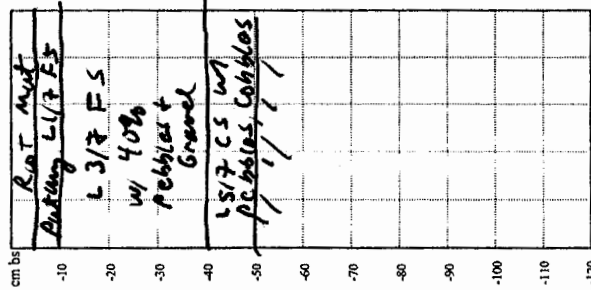
Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

Date 10-13-04

Location/Area 7W

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TR 2 TH 1
Wall: ESW
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

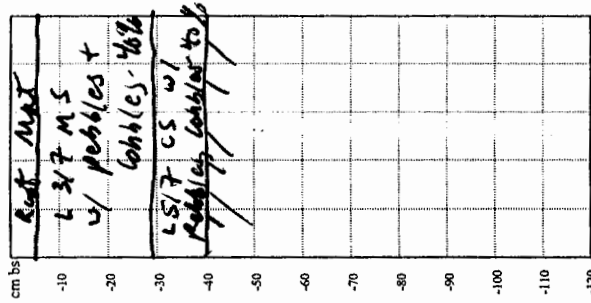


Max. depth 50 cm bs
Recorder(s) Jm
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: gravel throughout

TR 3 TH 2
Wall: ESW
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

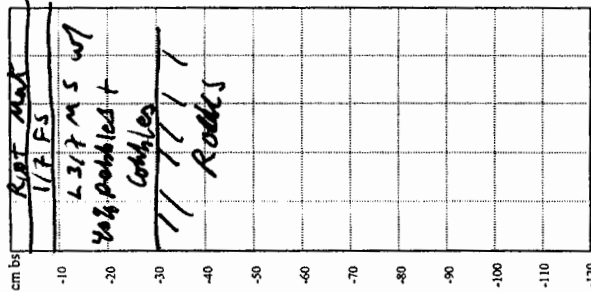


Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) Jm
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Gravel throughout

TR 3 TH 3
Wall: ESW
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

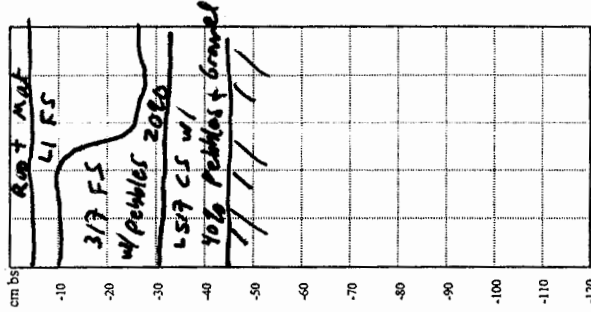


Max. depth 30 cm bs
Recorder(s) Jm
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Gravel

TR 3 TH 4
Wall: NES
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

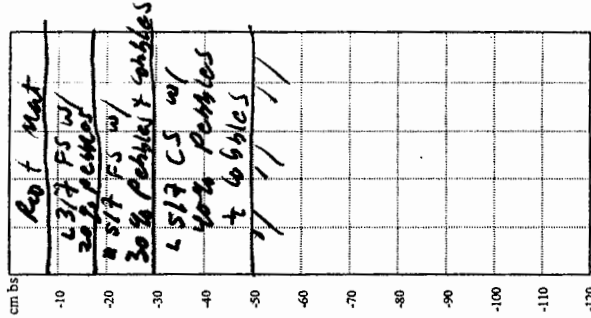


Max. depth 45 cm bs
Recorder(s) Jm
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Gravel

TR 3 TH 5
Wall: ESW
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 50 cm bs
Recorder(s) Jm
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Gravel

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site NANAKATABAZAR EAST SIDE

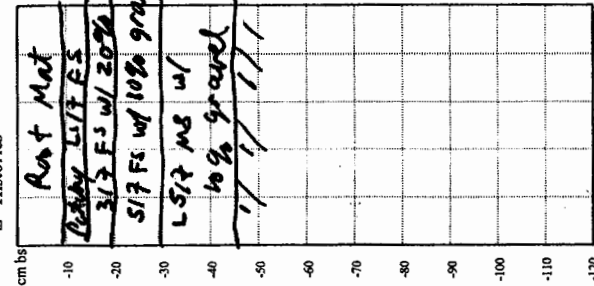
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Date 10/13/04

Location/Area 7E

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TR 1 TH 1
Wall: ☒ E ☐ S ☐ W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

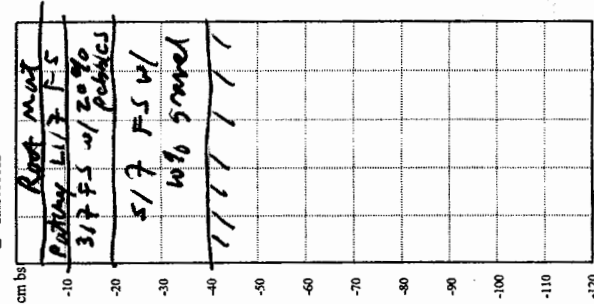


Max. depth 45 cm bs
Recorder(s) DM
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 1 TH 2
Wall: ☒ E ☐ S ☐ W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

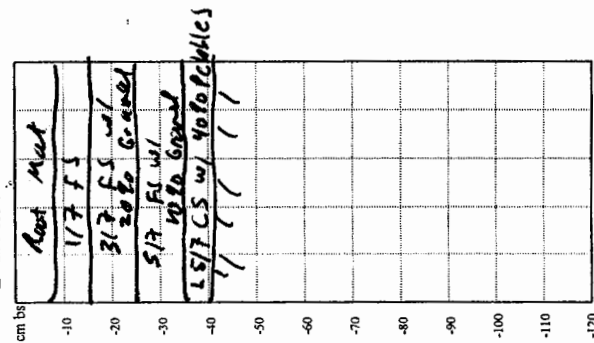


Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) DM
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 1 TH 3
Wall: ☒ E ☐ S ☐ W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

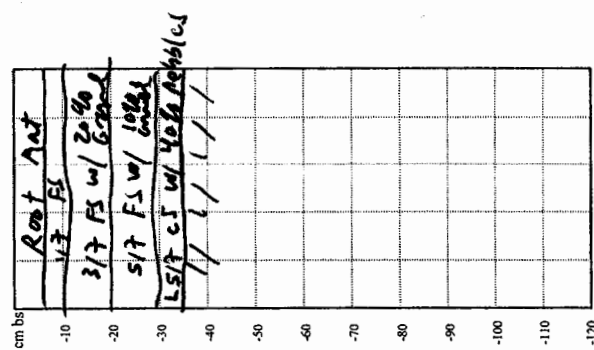


Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) DM
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 1 TH 4
Wall: ☒ E ☐ S ☐ W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

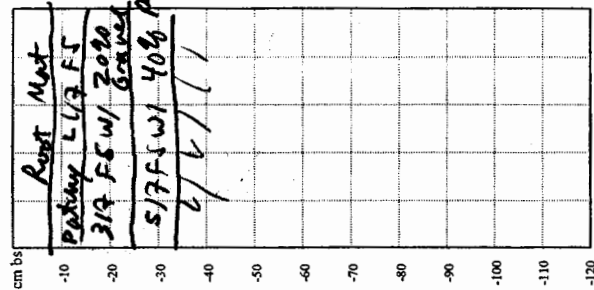


Max. depth 35 cm bs
Recorder(s) DM
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 1 TH 5
Wall: ☐ N ☐ E ☐ S ☐ W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 35 cm bs
Recorder(s) DM
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

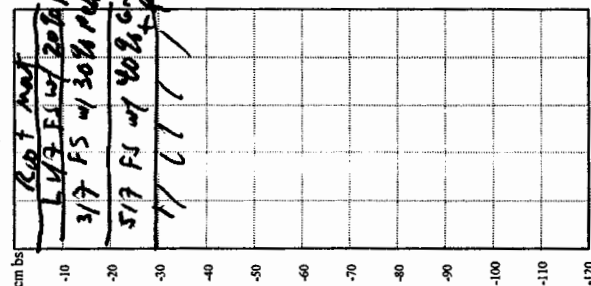
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Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

Site NARXAGUAGU EAST STAS
Location/Area 7E

TR 6 TH 6

Wall: ☒ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



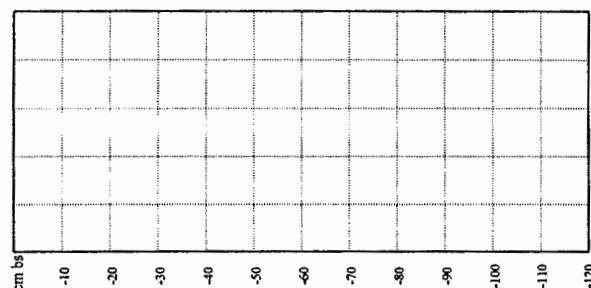
Max. depth 30 cm bs
Recorder(s) DM
of Bags Collected 4

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH

Wall: ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



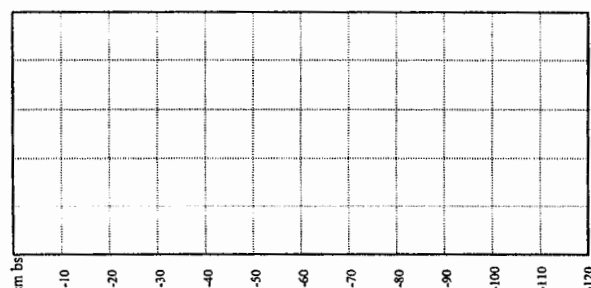
Max. depth _____ cm bs
Recorder(s) _____
of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH

Wall: ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



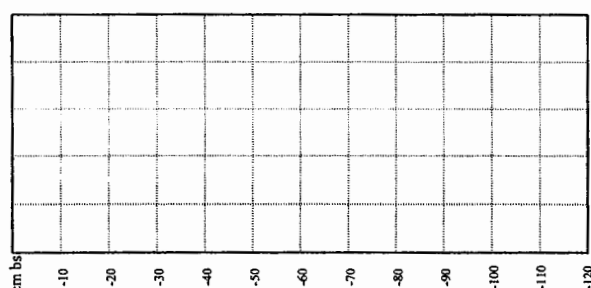
Max. depth _____ cm bs
Recorder(s) _____
of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH

Wall: ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



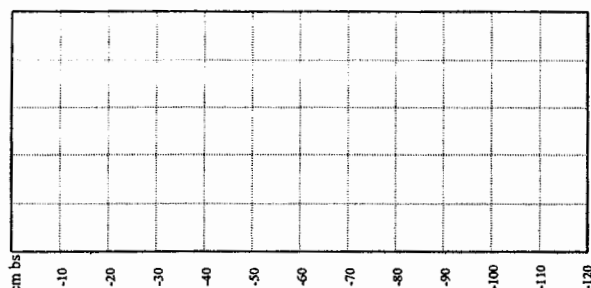
Max. depth _____ cm bs
Recorder(s) _____
of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH

Wall: ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth _____ cm bs
Recorder(s) _____
of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

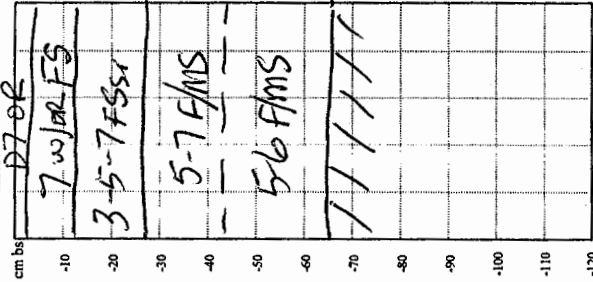
Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site TAS
Location/Area TAS

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

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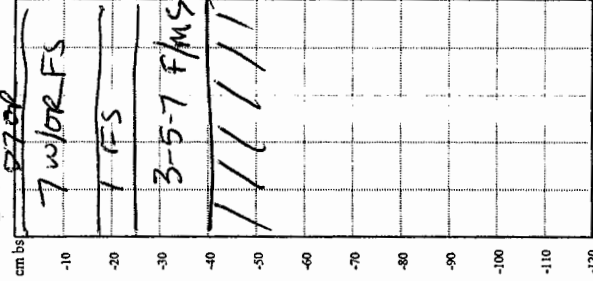
TR 1 TH 1
Wall: N (E) S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 66 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0
Material Depth

Notes: Some small
gr - throughout
@ 28 cm bs to bottom

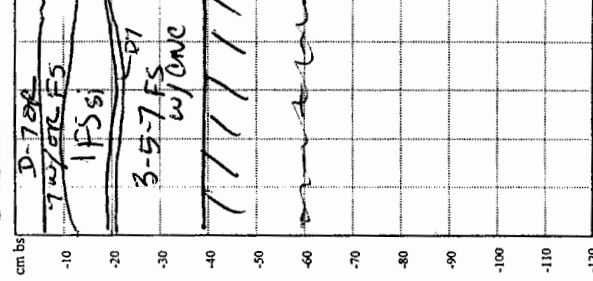
TR 1 TH 2
Wall: N E S (W)
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0
Material Depth

Notes: Many roots

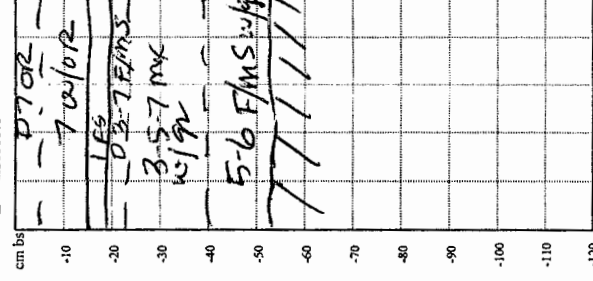
TR 1 TH 3
Wall: N (E) S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0
Material Depth

Notes: Bed of cone.
at 40 cm bs

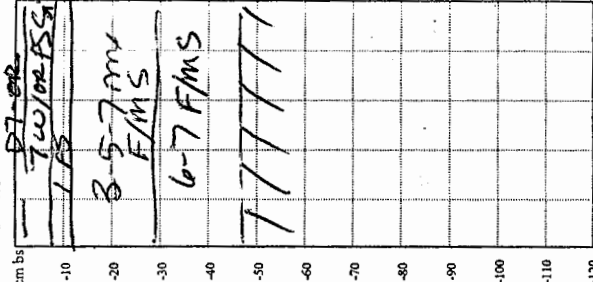
TR 1 TH 4
Wall: N (E) S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 54 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0
Material Depth

Notes:

TR 1 TH 5
Wall: N (E) S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 47 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0
Material Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

TR 1 TH 6
 Wall: N ☒ S ☐ W ☐
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

cm bs
 -10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
-100
-110
-120

Max. depth 56 cm bs
 Recorder(s) LE
 # of Bags Collected 0

Material
 Depth

Notes:
 at 33 to 56 cm bs

TR _____ TH _____
 Wall: N ☐ E ☐ S ☐ W ☐
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

cm bs
 -10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
-100
-110
-120

Max. depth _____ cm bs
 Recorder(s) _____
 # of Bags Collected _____

Material
 Depth

Notes:

TR _____ TH _____
 Wall: N ☐ E ☐ S ☐ W ☐
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

cm bs
 -10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
-100
-110
-120

Max. depth _____ cm bs
 Recorder(s) _____
 # of Bags Collected _____

Material
 Depth

Notes:

TR _____ TH _____
 Wall: N ☐ E ☐ S ☐ W ☐
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

cm bs
 -10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
-100
-110
-120

Max. depth _____ cm bs
 Recorder(s) _____
 # of Bags Collected _____

Material
 Depth

Notes:

TR 2 TH 1

Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

Max. depth 45 cm bs
 Recorder(s) LE
 # of Bags Collected 0

Material gr pb/cob
 Depth throughout

Notes: gr pb/cob throughout

TR 2 TH 2

Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

Max. depth 44 cm bs
 Recorder(s) LE
 # of Bags Collected 0

Material gr pb/cob
 Depth throughout

Notes: gr pb/cob throughout
some lg cobbles

TR 2 TH 3

Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

Max. depth 34 cm bs
 Recorder(s) LE
 # of Bags Collected 0

Material gr pb/cob
 Depth throughout

Notes: gr pb/cob throughout

TR 2 TH 4

Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

Max. depth 60 cm bs
 Recorder(s) LE
 # of Bags Collected 0

Material gr pb/cob
 Depth throughout

Notes: gr pb/cob throughout
lg root in unit

TR 2 TH 5

Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

Max. depth 45 cm bs
 Recorder(s) LE
 # of Bags Collected 0

Material gr pb/cob
 Depth throughout

Notes: gr pb/cob throughout

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
 VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
 Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
 Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
 Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

TR 2 TH 6
 Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

cm bs
 -10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
-100
-110
-120

Max. depth 48 cm bs
 Recorder(s) LE
 # of Bags Collected 0

Material
 Depth

Notes: pb/cob/gv
throughout

TR 2 TH 7
 Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

cm bs
 -10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
-100
-110
-120

Max. depth 40 cm bs
 Recorder(s) LE
 # of Bags Collected 0

Material
 Depth

Notes: pb/cob/gv
throughout

TR TH
 Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

cm bs
 -10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
-100
-110
-120

Max. depth cm bs
 Recorder(s)
 # of Bags Collected

Material
 Depth

Notes:

TR TH
 Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

cm bs
 -10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
-100
-110
-120

Max. depth cm bs
 Recorder(s)
 # of Bags Collected

Material
 Depth

Notes:

TR TH
 Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

cm bs
 -10
-20
-30
-40
-50
-60
-70
-80
-90
-100
-110
-120

Max. depth cm bs
 Recorder(s)
 # of Bags Collected

Material
 Depth

Notes:

Site BITE

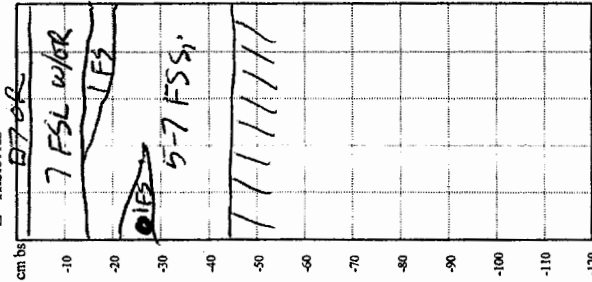
Location/Area TEST AREA 9E

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

Date 10-11-04

Page 1 of 3

TR 1 TH 1
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

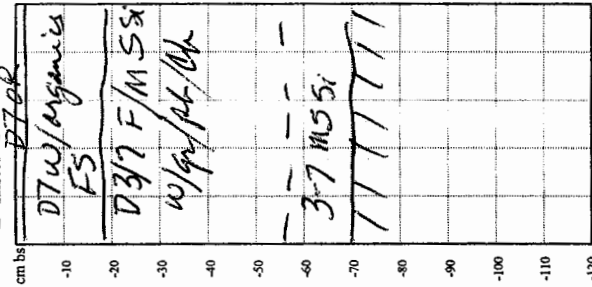


Max. depth 44 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: gr/pb/co
throughout

TR 1 TH 2
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

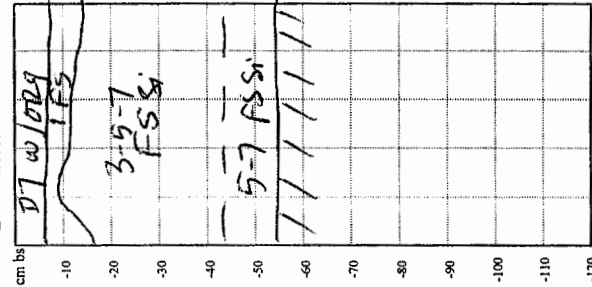


Max. depth 70 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth
LITHIC	40-50

Notes: 16/cd/gr
throughout

TR 1 TH 3
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

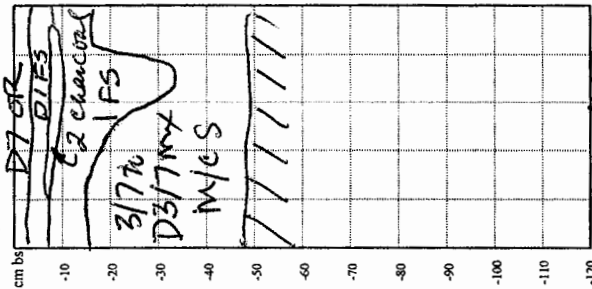


Max. depth 54 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: gr/pb/co
throughout

TR 1 TH 4
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

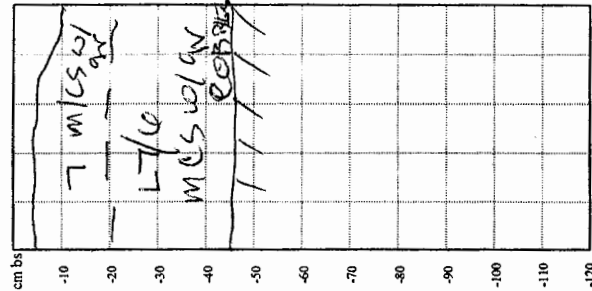


Max. depth 48 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: gr/pb/co
throughout

TR 1 TH 5
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 45 cm bs
Recorder(s) HE
of Bags Collected 0

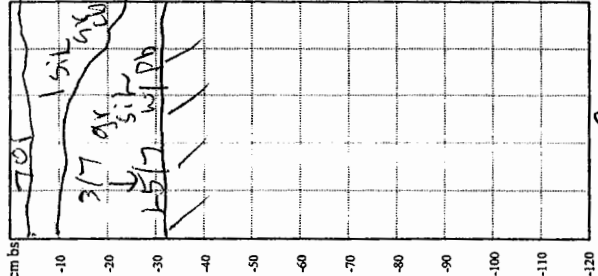
Material	Depth

Notes: very gravelly
coarse, rounded

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Ch - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

TR 1 TH 6
 Wall: N (E) S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

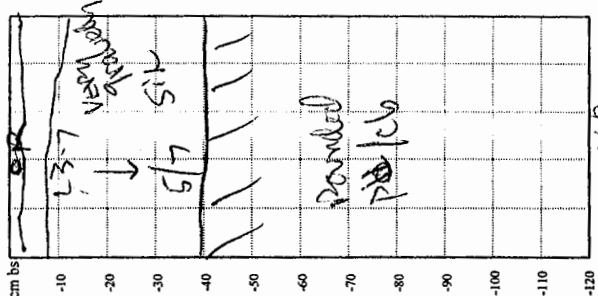


Max. depth 37 cm bs
 Recorder(s) JAC
 # of Bags Collected 8

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 1 TH 7
 Wall: N E (S) W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

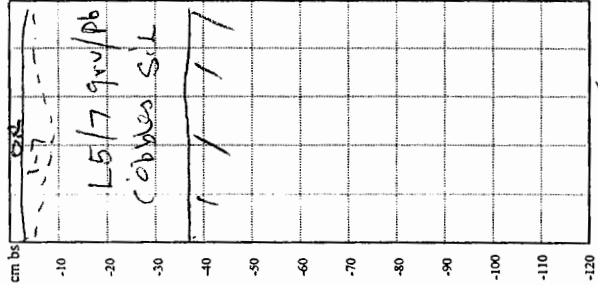


Max. depth 40 cm bs
 Recorder(s) JAC
 # of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 1 TH 8
 Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

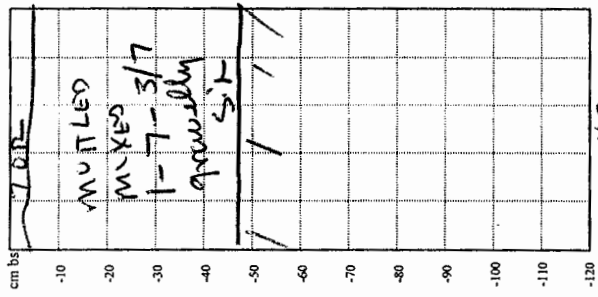


Max. depth 35 cm bs
 Recorder(s) JAC
 # of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 1 TH 2N (8E)
 Wall: N (E) S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



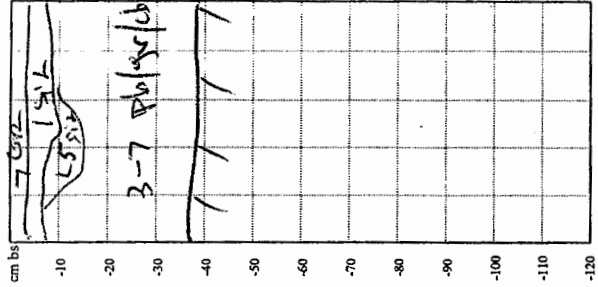
Max. depth 47 cm bs
 Recorder(s) JAC
 # of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

ASST. VISES
 Profile

TR 1 TH 2E (8E)
 Wall: N (E) S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 38 cm bs
 Recorder(s) JAC
 # of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
 VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
 Inclusions: Gr - gravel Ch - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
 Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

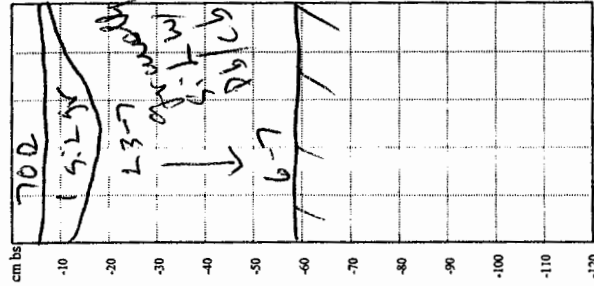
Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
 Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

Location/Area TR5 AREA 96

TR 1 TH 25 # 60

Wall: ☒ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



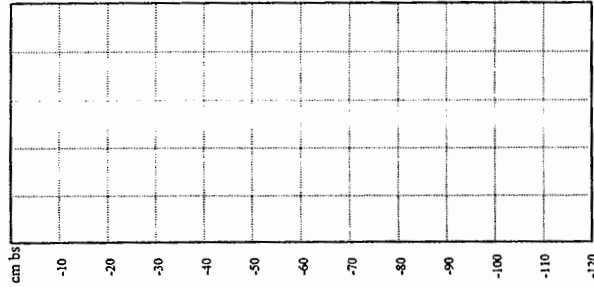
Max. depth 78 cm bs
 Recorder(s) JB
 # of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 2 TH 26 # 61

Wall: ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



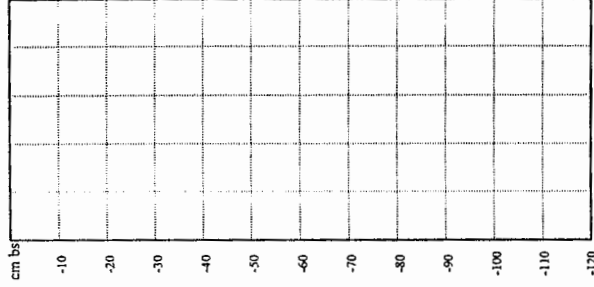
Max. depth _____ cm bs
 Recorder(s) _____
 # of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 3 TH 27 # 62

Wall: ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



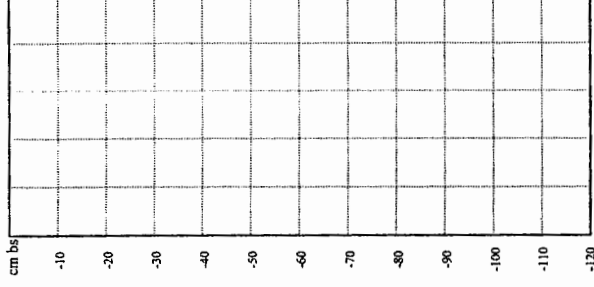
Max. depth _____ cm bs
 Recorder(s) _____
 # of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 4 TH 28 # 63

Wall: ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



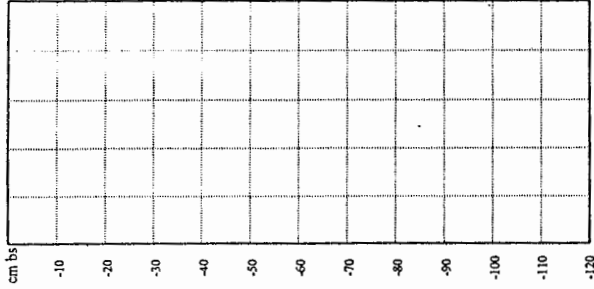
Max. depth _____ cm bs
 Recorder(s) _____
 # of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 5 TH 29 # 64

Wall: ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth _____ cm bs
 Recorder(s) _____
 # of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
 VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
 Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
 Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
 Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Fletcher

Site ~~5~~ Brook

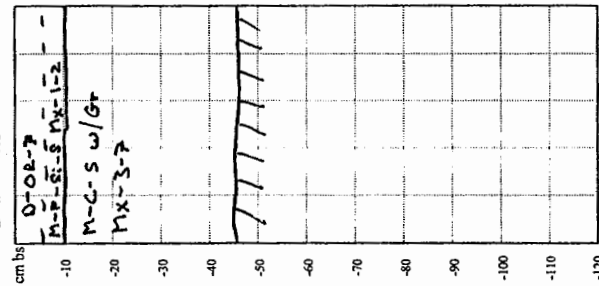
Location/Area TH 10W

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

Date 10/21/04

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TR 1 TH 1
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

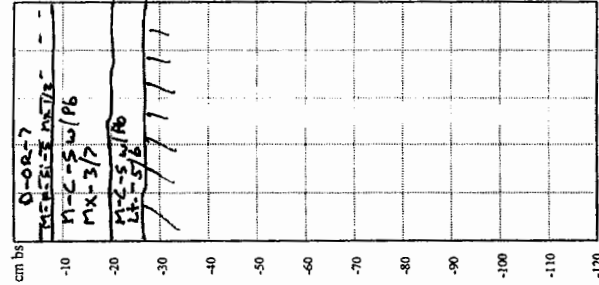


Max. depth 45 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected /

Material	Depth

Notes: Flat area, S of Fletcher Brook, NW of the road, looks like some logging has been done

TR 1 TH 2
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

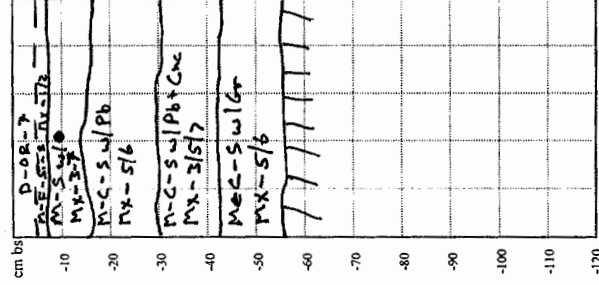


Max. depth 25 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected /

Material	Depth

Notes: Thinner Strata

TR 1 TH 3
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

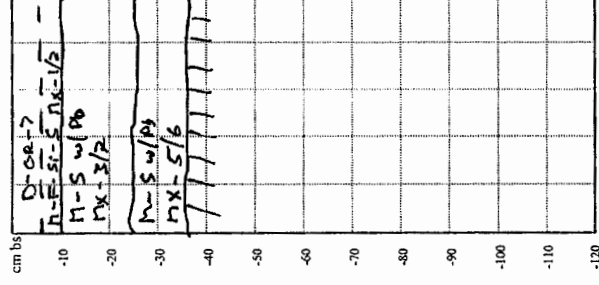


Max. depth 55 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected /

Material	Depth

Notes: Looks like a burial pit, few roots under the surface. About 10% Pb + Gr

TR 1 TH 4
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

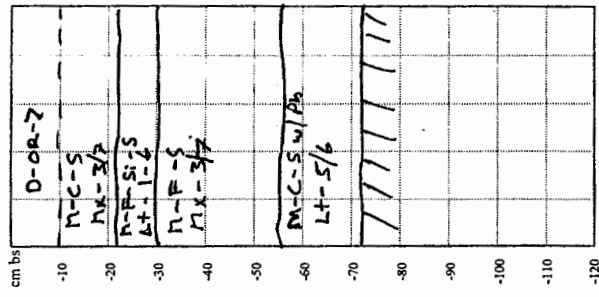


Max. depth 35 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected /

Material	Depth

Notes: Thicker Albic layer Also about 100% Pb

TR 1 TH 5
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 72 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected /

Material	Depth

Notes: Deep Strata, no Albic under the organic layer

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

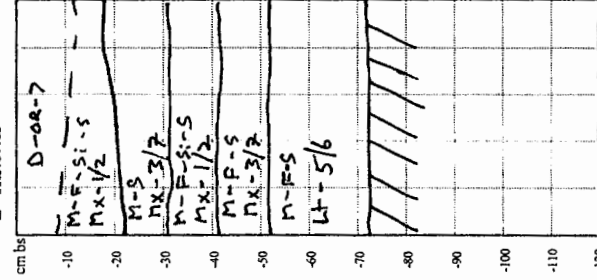
Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

TR 2 TH 1

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max depth 72 cm bs

Recorder(s) EG

of Bags Collected 1

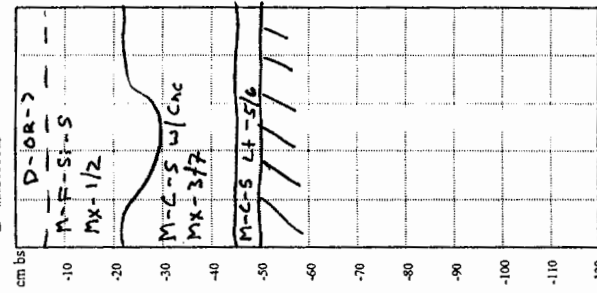
Material	Depth

Notes: Buried Albic
Level gray, hardy
any gravel, Pb or Cb

TR 2 TH 2

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max depth 50 cm bs

Recorder(s) EG

of Bags Collected 1

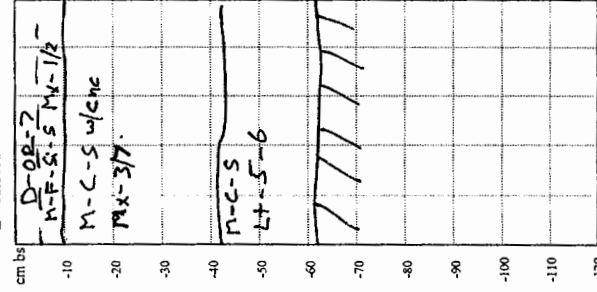
Material	Depth

Notes: Diving thick
Albic, thick layer
of concretions

TR 2 TH 3

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max depth 62 cm bs

Recorder(s) EG

of Bags Collected 1

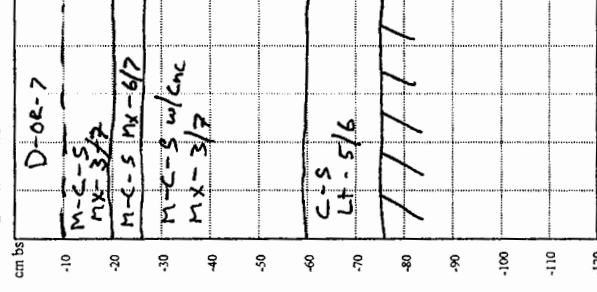
Material	Depth

Notes: Thick Strats

TR 2 TH 4

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max depth 75 cm bs

Recorder(s) EG

of Bags Collected 1

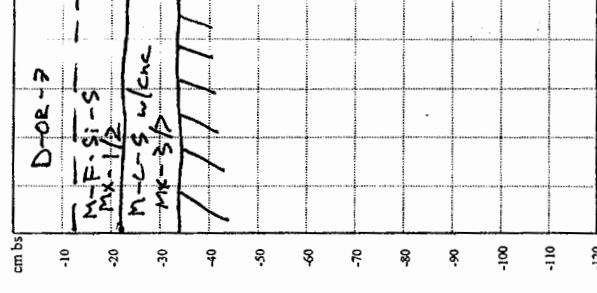
Material	Depth

Notes: Very mottled

TR 2 TH 5

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max depth 33 cm bs

Recorder(s) EG

of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: Thick Strats
lots of concretions

Site Fletcher Brook

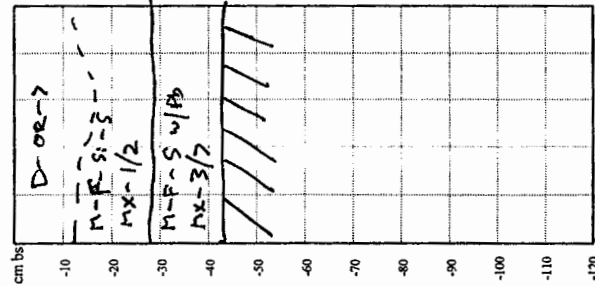
Location/Area TA 10W

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

Date 10/21/04

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TR 2 TH 6
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

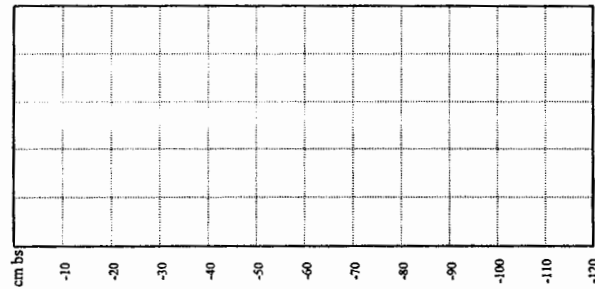


Max. depth 43 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: Thick organic layer

TR TH
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

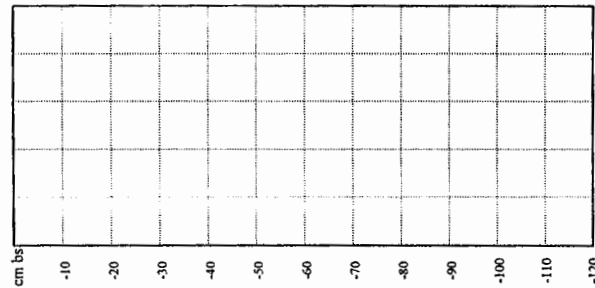


Max. depth cm bs
Recorder(s)
of Bags Collected

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

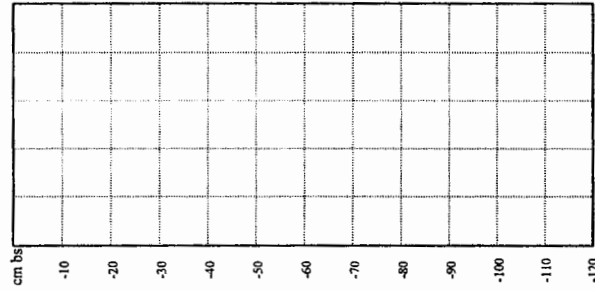


Max. depth cm bs
Recorder(s)
of Bags Collected

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

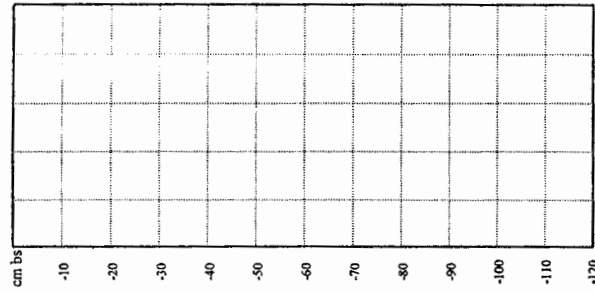


Max. depth cm bs
Recorder(s)
of Bags Collected

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth cm bs
Recorder(s)
of Bags Collected

Material	Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Wahkiakum River West Side

Site ~~Bottom Rock~~

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

Date 10/21/04

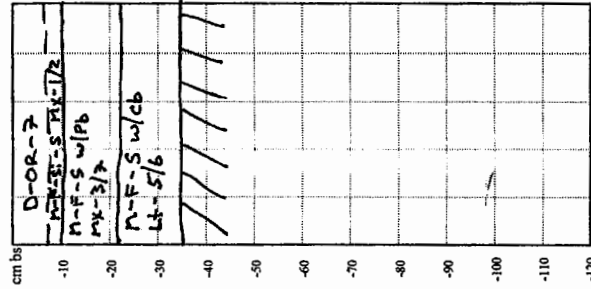
Page 1 of 4

Location/Area 10W

TR 3 TH 1

Wall: N S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 34 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

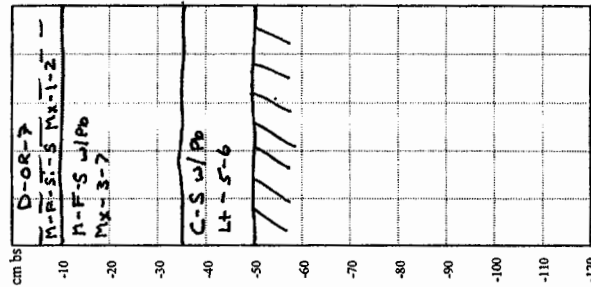
Material	Depth

Notes: Slight w slope
Facing to the S

TR 3 TH 2

Wall: N S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 50 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

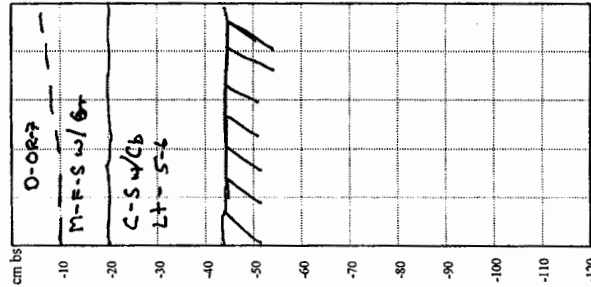
Material	Depth

Notes: Level ground, thin
Ground cover, 5% Cb

TR 3 TH 3

Wall: N S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 43 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

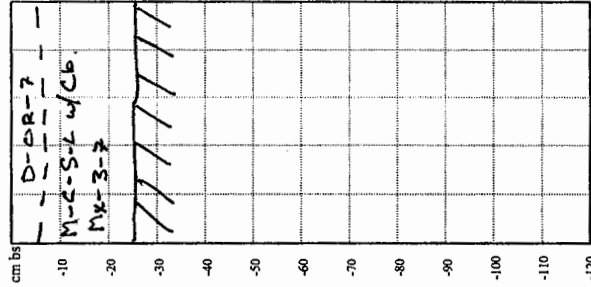
Material	Depth

Notes: No albic layer
larger Cb then previous
pits

TR 3 TH 4

Wall: N S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 24 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

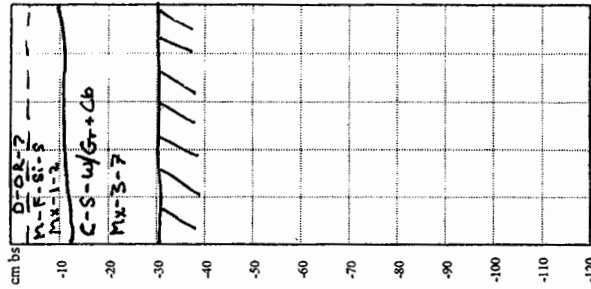
Material	Depth

Notes: No albic layer,
Pit cut shallow due
to large stones

TR 3 TH 5

Wall: N S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: Little soil development
above the gravel about
15% Cb + Gr

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

MAHANAS RIVER - WEST

Site ~~Electric Power~~

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project
Archaeological Testhole Record

Date 10/21/04

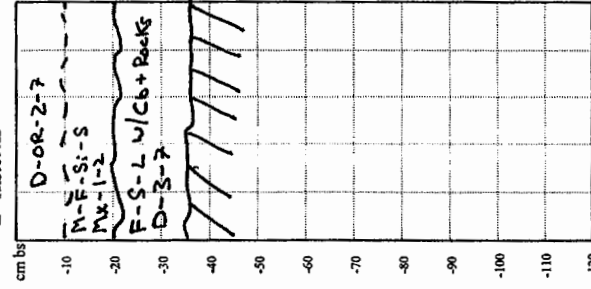
Location/Area 1DW

Page 2 of 4

TR 3 TH 6

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 35 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

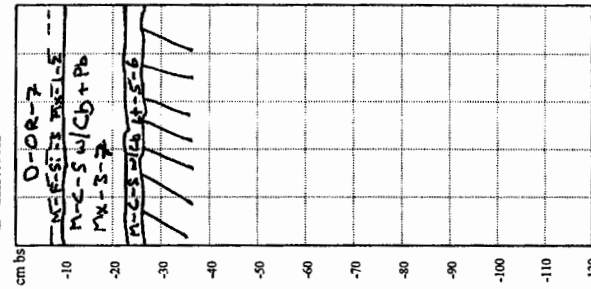
Material	Depth

Notes: Thick organic layer + Albic with lots of large stones

TR 3 TH 7

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 26 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

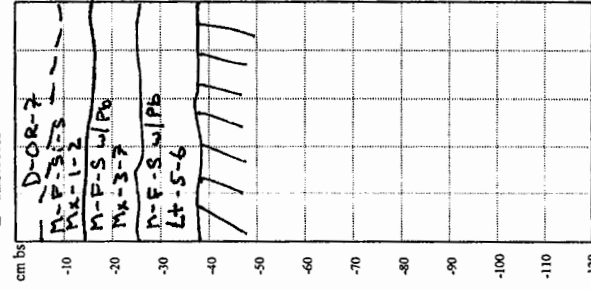
Material	Depth

Notes: 20% Stones + Cb thin soil development

TR 3 TH 8

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 38 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

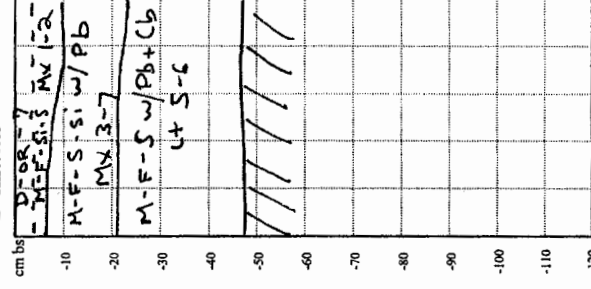
Material	Depth

Notes: About 15% Cb more soil development than the other pits

TR 3 TH 9

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 47 cm bs
Recorder(s) BB
of Bags Collected 0

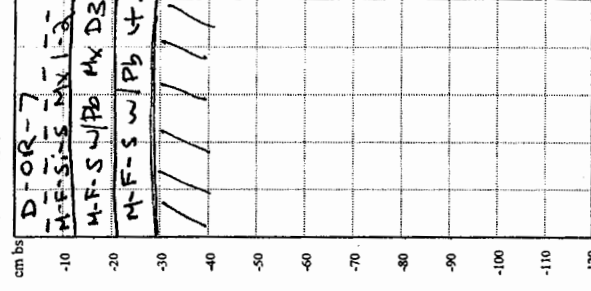
Material	Depth

Notes: About 15% Cb + Pb

TR 3 TH 10

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 30 cm bs
Recorder(s) BB
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Typical Forest Profile - 10% Rcks + pebbles

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
L1 - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Machine Run - West
Site ~~Flattest Brook~~

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

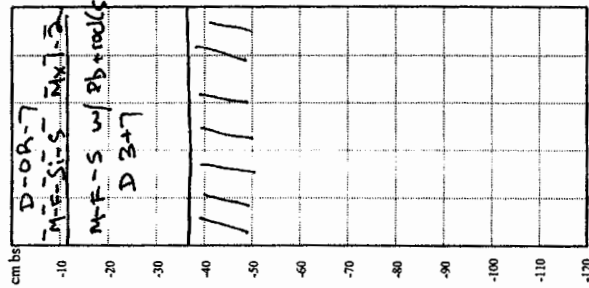
Date 10/21/04
Page 3 of 4

Location/Area #10W

TR 3 TH 11

Wall: ☒ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

Notes: Typical Fored Profile
less than 10% Pb+
rocks.



Max. depth 37 cm bs

Recorder(s) BB

of Bags Collected 0

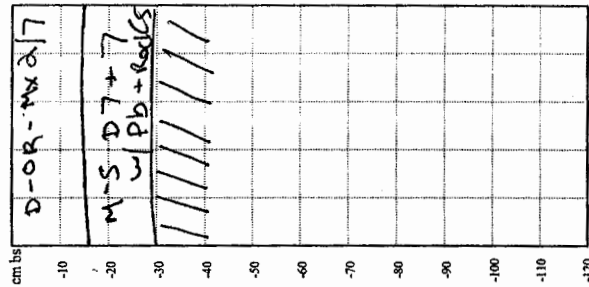
Material

Depth

TR 3 TH 12

Wall: ☒ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

Notes: Traces of Albic
throughout pit.



Max. depth 30 cm bs

Recorder(s) BB

of Bags Collected 0

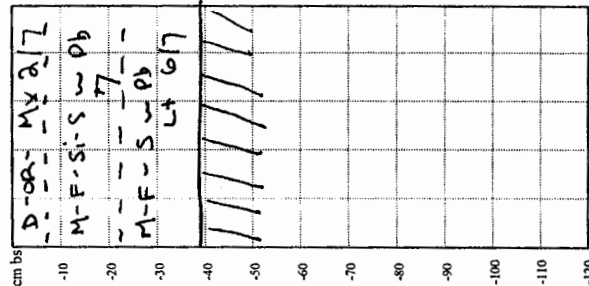
Material

Depth

TR 3 TH 13

Wall: ☒ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

Notes: Less than
5% rocks,
small pebbles most throughout.



Max. depth 39 cm bs

Recorder(s) BB

of Bags Collected 0

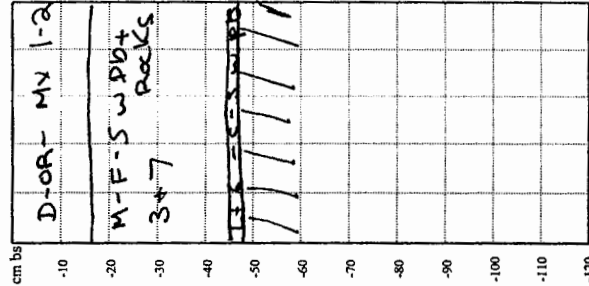
Material

Depth

TR 3 TH 14

Wall: ☒ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

Notes: Larger Rocks
+ more pebbles
than previous pits
+ 20 percent / also roots



Max. depth 48 cm bs

Recorder(s) BB

of Bags Collected 0

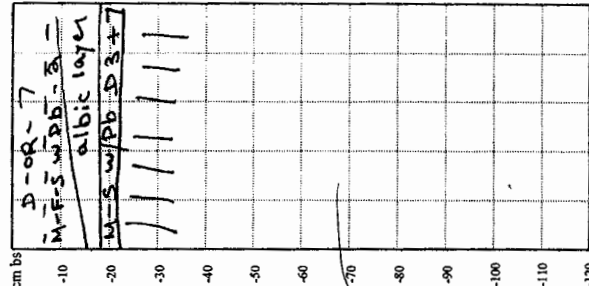
Material

Depth

TR 3 TH 15

Wall: ☒ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

Notes: many large
rocks similar to
last pit, also
many roots thru pit



Max. depth 22 cm bs

Recorder(s) BB

of Bags Collected 0

Material

Depth

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam

VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse

Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments

Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown

Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

WACHIAS RIVER - WEST

Site ~~Flashed Brook~~

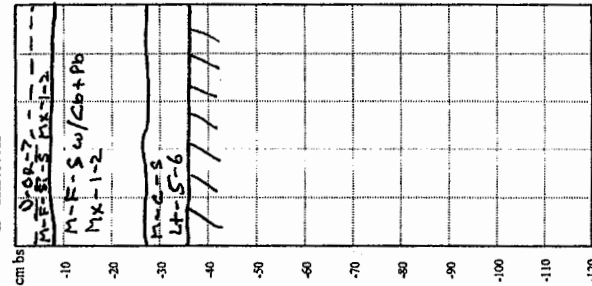
Location/Area 10W

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project
Archaeological Testhole Record

Date 10/22/04

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TR 4 TH 1
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

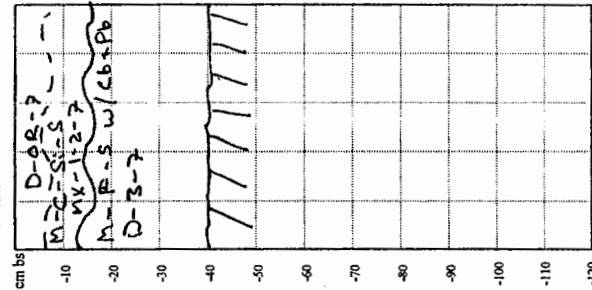


Max. depth 35 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: Tronsect at the bottom of esker. Thin layer of organics. 15% Cb+Pb. Soil Machias

TR 4 TH 2
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

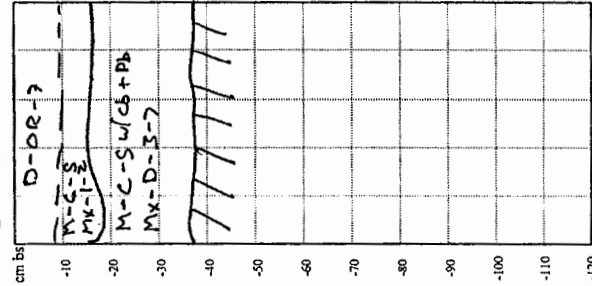


Max. depth 46 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: Large roots + Cb surrounded by 2nd growth Pinus

TR 4 TH 3
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

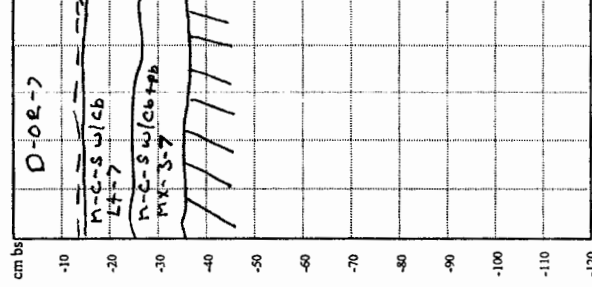


Max. depth 37 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: 10-15% Cb+Pb. Flat area further about 10m from the river

TR 4 TH 4
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

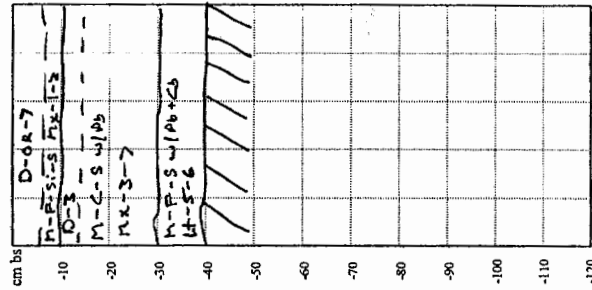


Max. depth 66 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: Thin albite, thick A, which was not as present in the other pits 5-10% Cb+Pb

TR 4 TH 5
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

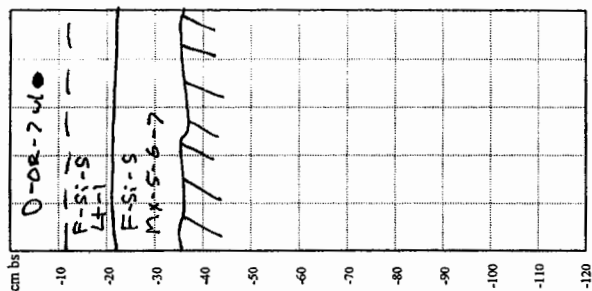
Notes: Fewer rocks. Darker orange. Area flatters out

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Archaeological Testhole Record

TR 5 TH 5
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historics



Max. depth _____ cm bs

Recorder(s) EG

of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: No alluvium in this pit; higher on the bank. Soil development w/ a thin albic. 2-3 large cbs

Notes: Eastern slope, area
of new growth pines
5-10% Pb + Cb

Notes: Slight E slope
lots of roots some c.b.
very wet

S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse

Soil Texture Key: S – sand Si – silt Cl – clay L – loam
VF – very fine F – fine M – medium C – coarse
Inclusions: Gr – gravel Cb – cobbles Pb – pebbles Bf – bedrock fragments

Cnc – concretions Ch – charcoal
 ● – roots
 ○ (hatched) – disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

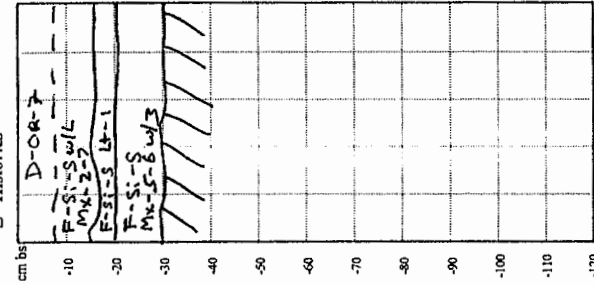
NACHAS River - West
Site ~~Flattest Bank~~

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project
Archaeological Testhole Record

Date 10/22/04
Page 2 of 2

Location/Area 10W

TR 5 TH 6
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

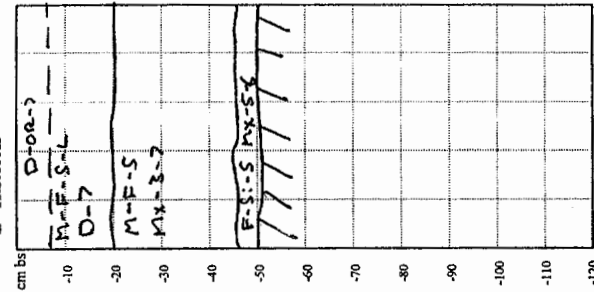


Max. depth 30 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: Int alluvium soil again. Flatter area, lower & close to the river about 2.5m W. Thick new growth pine coverage. Very wet

TR 5 TH 7
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

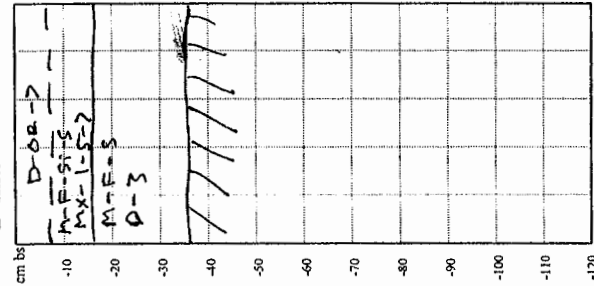


Max. depth 50 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: Open / wide band in the river. More well drained. A/B soil development. Thicker organic layer w/ lots of roots. Silt, clay, gravel, river. Nice A, B, C soil development

TR 5 TH 8
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

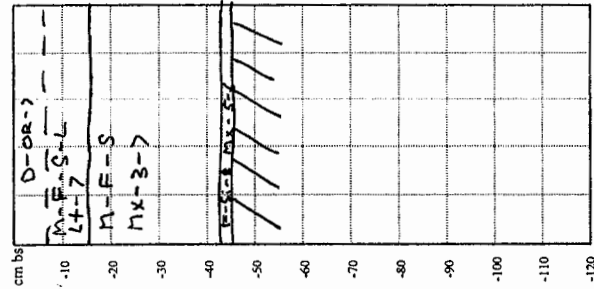


Max. depth EG cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: Working higher up the bank further from the river. Leached A, but good soil development. Rewet

TR 5 TH 9
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

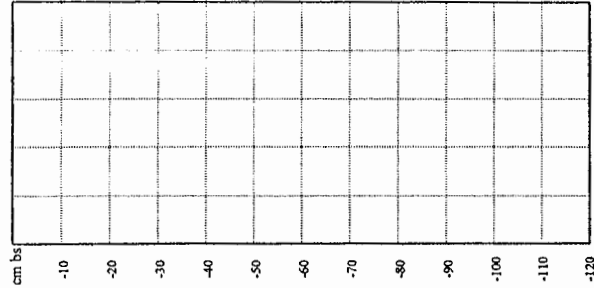


Max. depth 44 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: A, B, C development thin organic top soil thick B. Lots of roots

TR TH
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



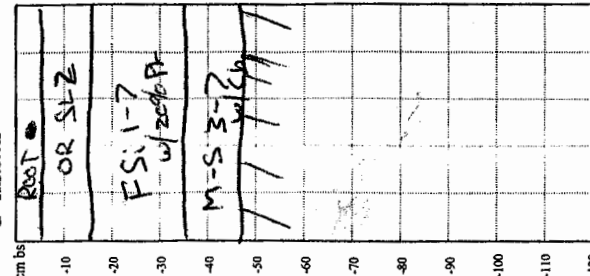
Max. depth cm bs
Recorder(s)
of Bags Collected

Material	Depth

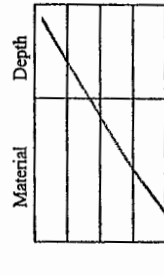
Notes:

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

TR 1 TH 1
 Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

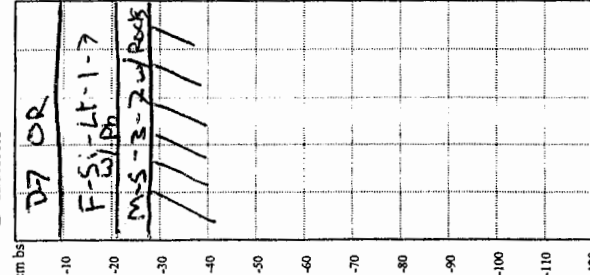


Max. depth 45 cm bs
 Recorder(s) EB
 # of Bags Collected 1

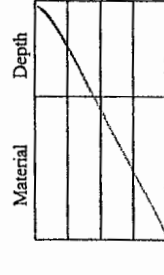


Notes: Large Roots
 w/ 20-30% Cb +
 Pb through the pit

TR 1 TH 2
 Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

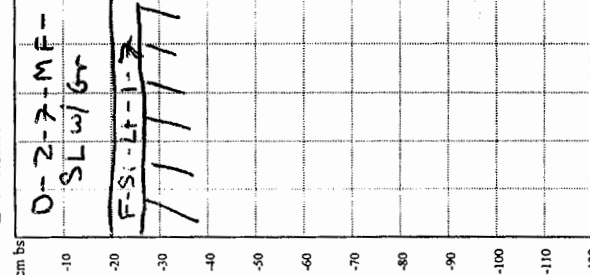


Max. depth 38 cm bs
 Recorder(s) EB
 # of Bags Collected 1

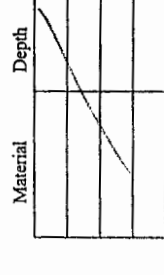


Notes: Large Stems
 cut Pit short
 10% Cb

TR 1 TH 3
 Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

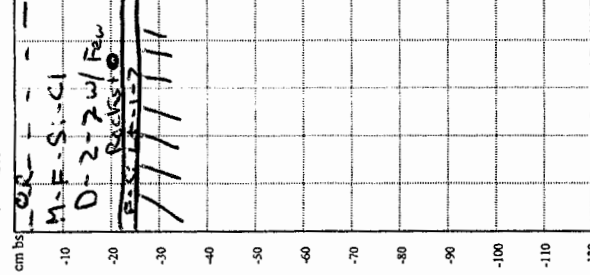


Max. depth 25 cm bs
 Recorder(s) EB
 # of Bags Collected 1

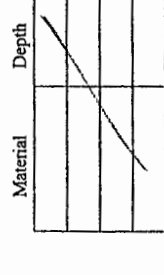


Notes: 10-15% Gr
 Shopped @ Albac
 layer

TR 1 TH 4
 Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

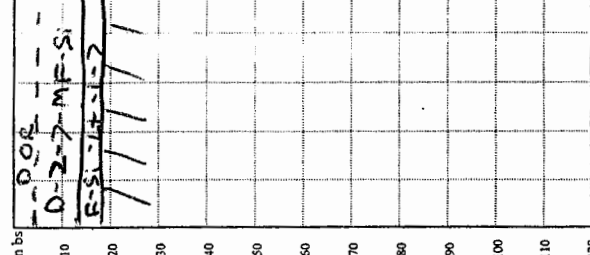


Max. depth 25 cm bs
 Recorder(s) EB
 # of Bags Collected 1

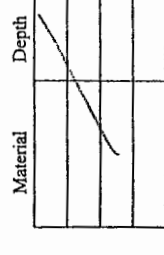


Notes: Very wet silty
 Soils, not enough
 Rec + Grns previous
 Pit

TR 1 TH 5
 Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 18 cm bs
 Recorder(s) EB
 # of Bags Collected 1



Notes: Wet Si, w or
 Root layer

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
 VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
 Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
 Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
 Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site TRC AREA BNE

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project

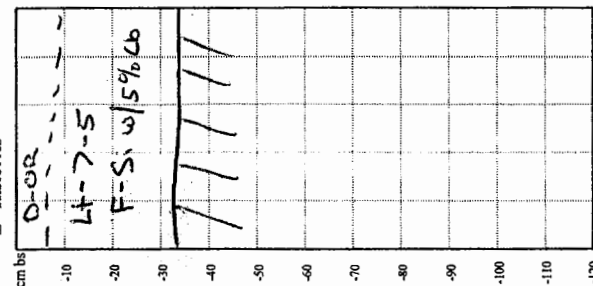
Date 10/16/04

Location/Area TA 10 E E. SIDE MARKS

Archaeological Testhole Record

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TR 1 TH 6
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

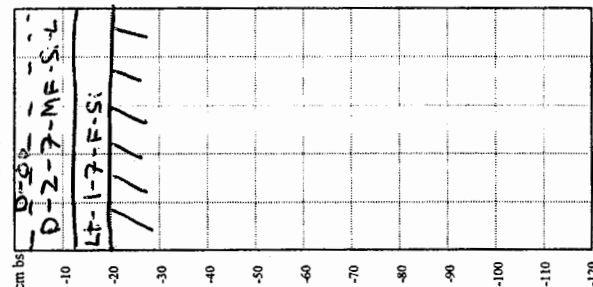


Max. depth 32 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: Very wet soils about 3m E of the river

TR 1 TH 7
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

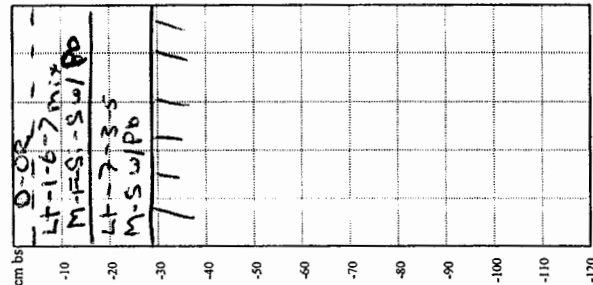


Max. depth 20 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: Thin root layer, few Cb

TR 1 TH 8
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

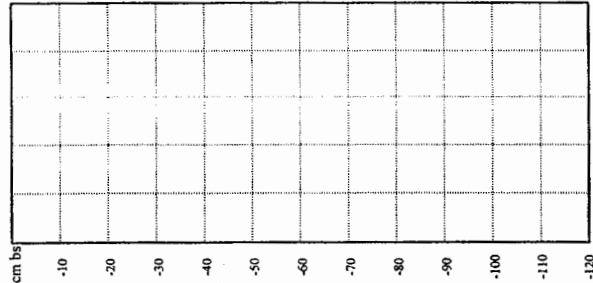


Max. depth 28 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: Drier, max well drained w/ water steps

TR TH
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

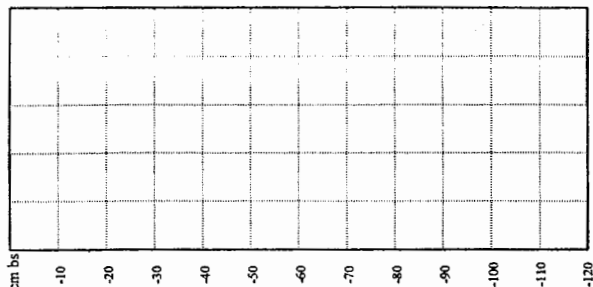


Max. depth cm bs
Recorder(s)
of Bags Collected

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth cm bs
Recorder(s)
of Bags Collected

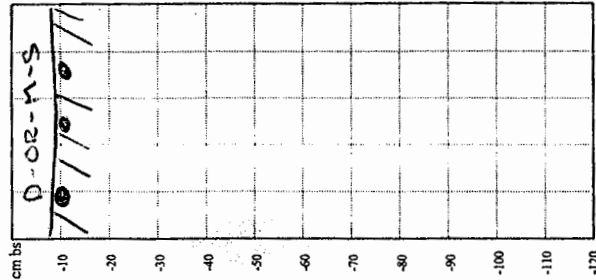
Material	Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

TR 2 TH 1
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

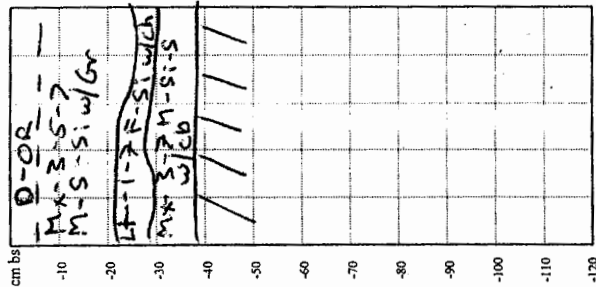


Max. depth 8 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: Pit stopped due to thick criss crossing roots

TR 2 TH 2
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

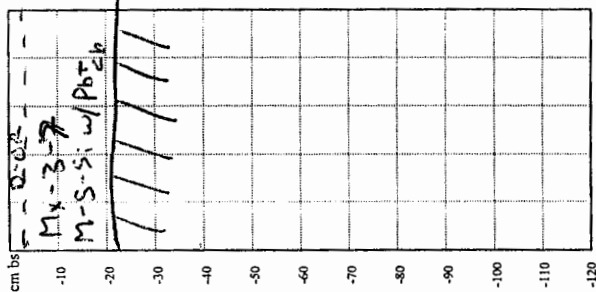


Max. depth 38 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: Seems as though there has been some disturbance w/ A, B mixed overburden

TR 2 TH 3
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

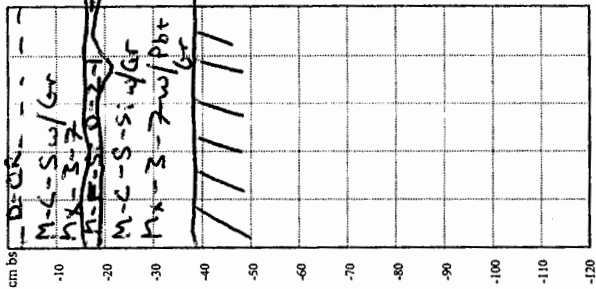


Max. depth 22 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: More well drained Strong B horizon 30% Rock + Ch

TR 2 TH 4
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

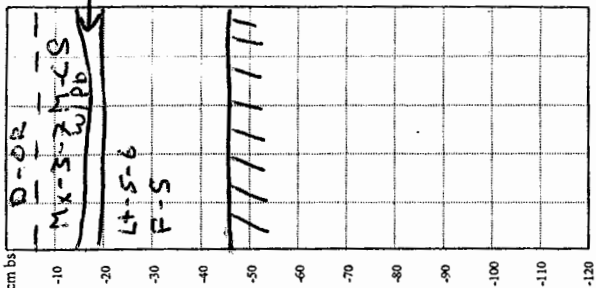


Max. depth 39 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: Similar dark lens, 40% Gr + Pb

TR 2 TH 5
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 45 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: Fewer roots, thick C horizon Sand Street

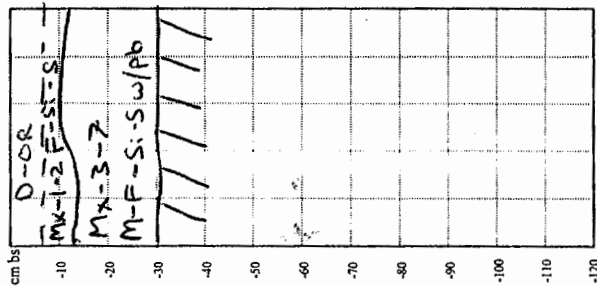
Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

TR 2 TH 6

Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 30 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

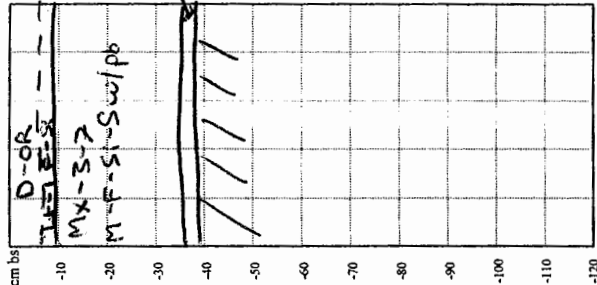
Material	Depth

Notes: 15% pb's,
Large surface roots

TR 2 TH 7

Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 38 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

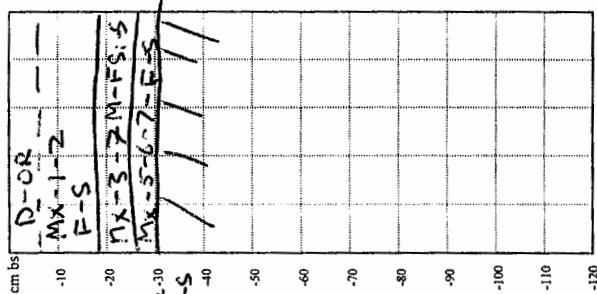
Material	Depth

Notes: Fewer roots
than previous pit

TR 2 TH 8

Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 30 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

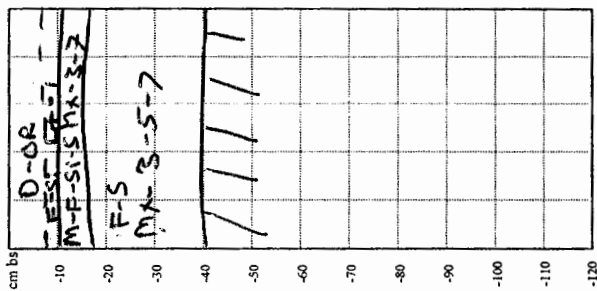
Material	Depth

Notes: Thin Strata

TR 2 TH 9

Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

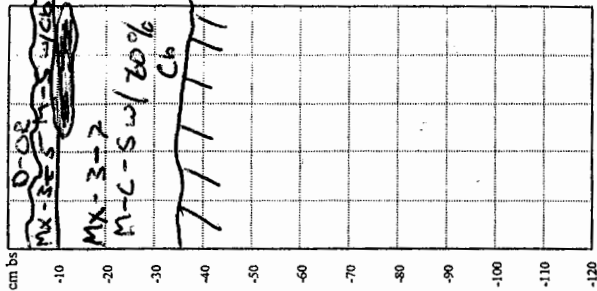
Material	Depth

Notes: Very few roots
+ Rock

TR 4 TH 1

Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 38 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: Lots of Rock +
Rock, high point looking
North over the river

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

E. SITE MARKINGS

Site TRC ARCH BHE

Location/Area DE

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

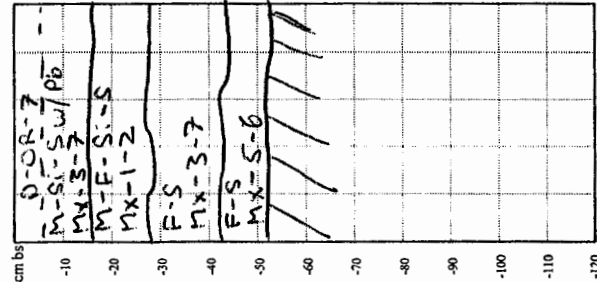
Date 10/19/04

Page 1 of 3

TR 3 TH 1

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 52 cm bs

Recorder(s) EG

of Bags Collected 1

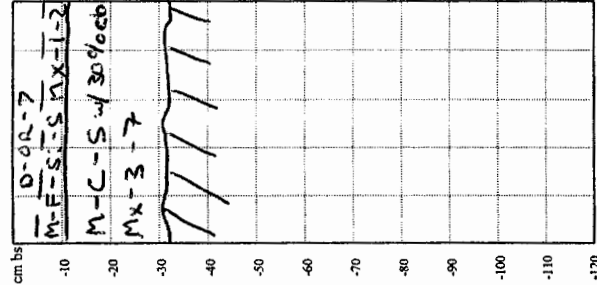
Material	Depth

Notes: Starts on a small rise. Few rocks near the bottom

TR 3 TH 2

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 32 cm bs

Recorder(s) EG

of Bags Collected 1

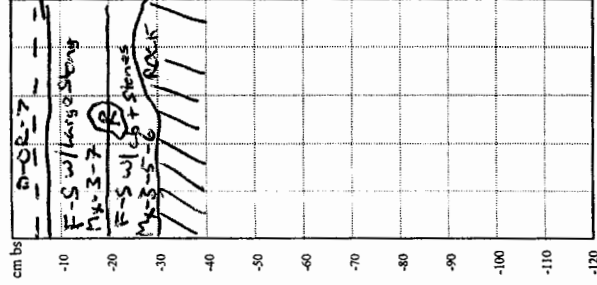
Material	Depth

Notes: 30% cb + Pb in the III strata

TR 3 TH 3

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 30 cm bs

Recorder(s) EG

of Bags Collected 1

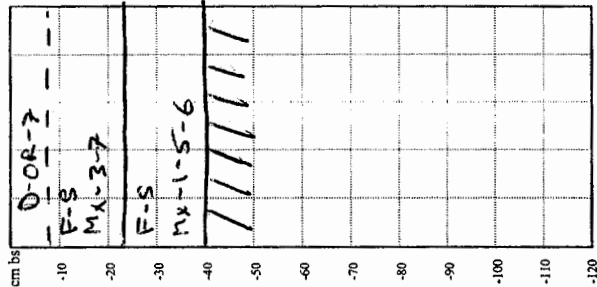
Material	Depth

Notes: Large stones under the surface about 8m on the West + South sides. Primarily thick new pine growth

TR 3 TH 4

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 40 cm bs

Recorder(s) EG

of Bags Collected 1

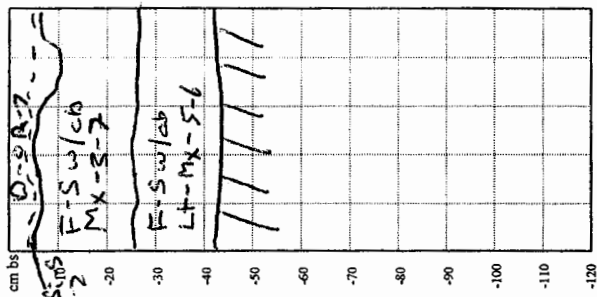
Material	Depth

Notes: The albic layer is not present in this unit. All sand hardy any rocks or roots

TR 3 TH 5

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 42 cm bs

Recorder(s) EG

of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: Again a very thin albic layer

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Ch - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red
L1 - light D - dark Mx - mixed

East Side March 11-15

Site TRC ARH BHE

Location/Area 10E

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project
Archaeological Testhole Record

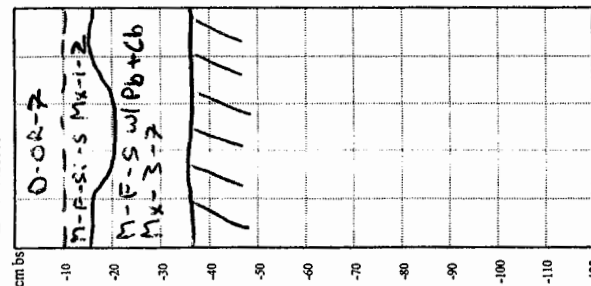
Date 12/19/04

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TR 3 TH 6

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 35 cm bs
Recorder(s) EK
of Bags Collected 1

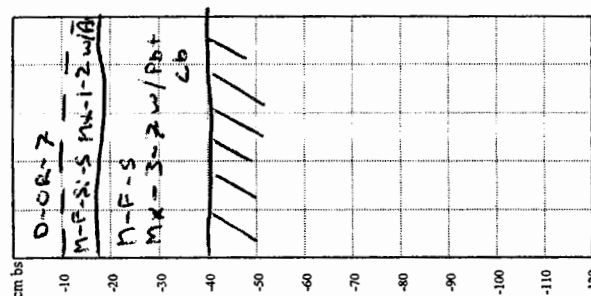
Material	Depth

Notes: About 5% cbr
Pb. Nice level
ground

TR 3 TH 7

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) EK
of Bags Collected 1

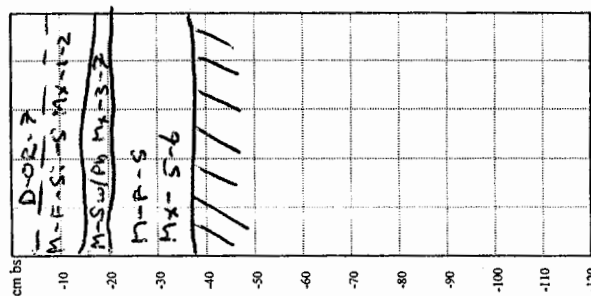
Material	Depth

Notes: Thick root layer
5% Cb+Pb

TR 3 TH 8

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 38 cm bs
Recorder(s) EK
of Bags Collected 1

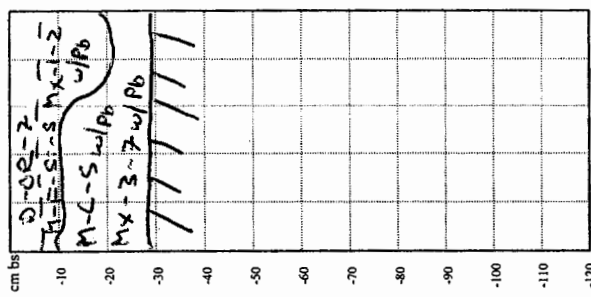
Material	Depth

Notes: Has a Northern
slope w/ a few
Cb's

TR 3 TH 9

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 28 cm bs
Recorder(s) EK
of Bags Collected 1

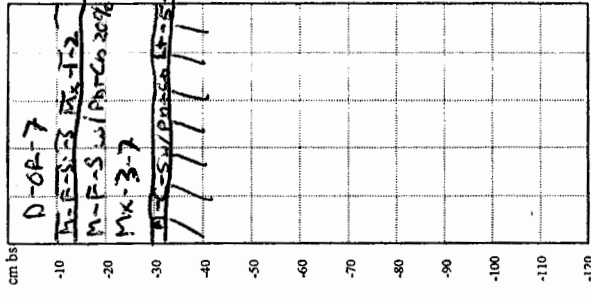
Material	Depth

Notes: In a small knoll
w/ 2nd growth pines

TR 3 TH 10

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 32 cm bs
Recorder(s) EK
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: Thick organic
layer Pb+Cb consists
of about 20-25% Cb

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Ch - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbances (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed
5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown

27517 SIDE MARK 11AS

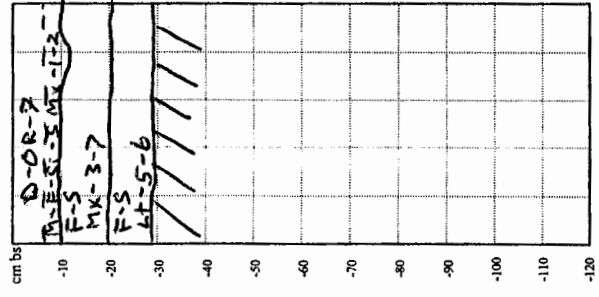
Site TRC ARCH BHE

Location/Area D E

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Archaeological Testhole Record

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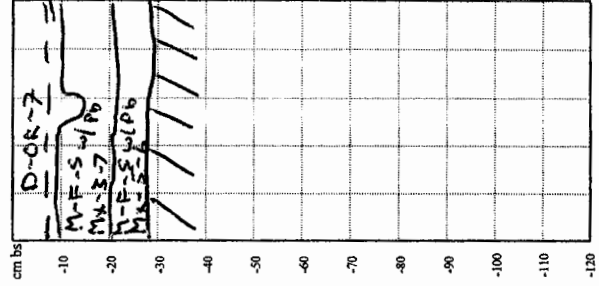
TR 3 TH 11
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 28 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Notes: Thin distinct Strata

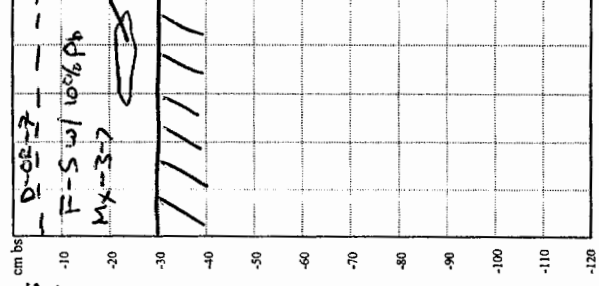
TR 3 TH 12
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 28 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Notes: Northern Slope thin roots spider webbing the pit

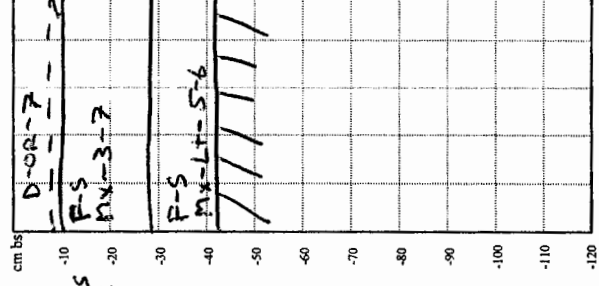
TR 3 TH 13
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 30 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Notes: Thin band of albic lens

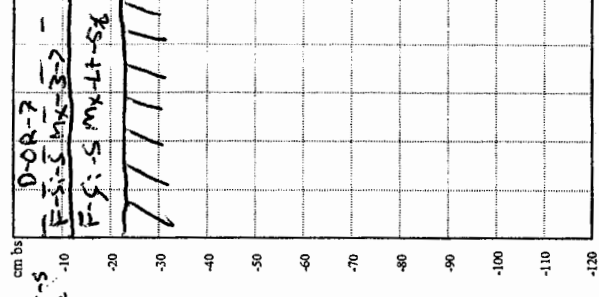
TR 3 TH 14
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 42 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Notes: Thick distinct Strata w/ nice fine Sands

TR 3 TH 15
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 22 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Notes: Higher on the terrace, Siltier Soils

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

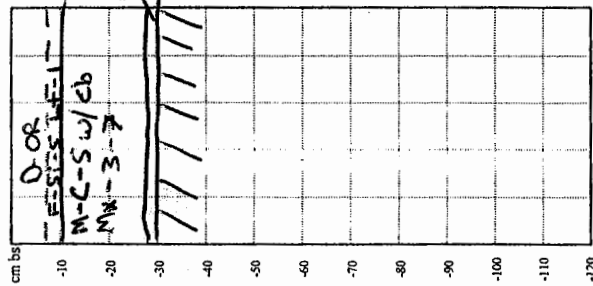
Site TRC ARCHA BHE

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Location/Area IOE E. Side MARNAS

TR 4 TH 2
Wall: N E S W ☒ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

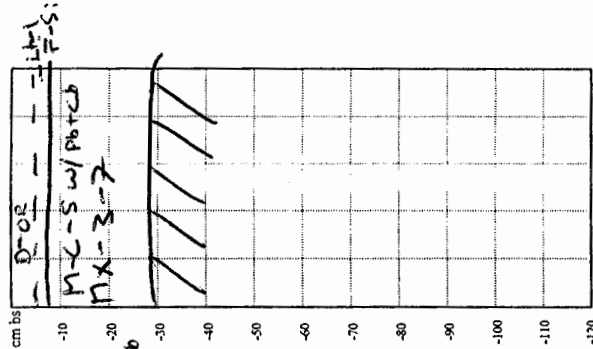


Max. depth 30 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: Thin Strata
Lots of roots & Rock

TR 4 TH 3
Wall: ☒ E S W ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

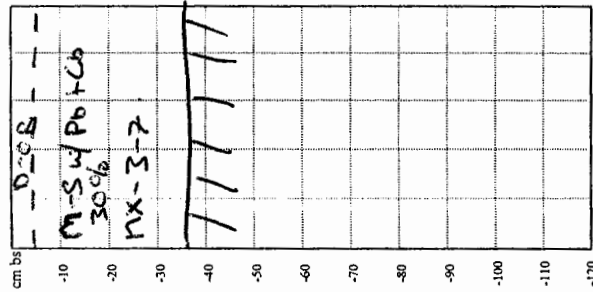


Max. depth 38 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: Thin Strata w/
Roots & Rocks do it
15% mostly level ground

TR 4 TH 4
Wall: ☒ E S W ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

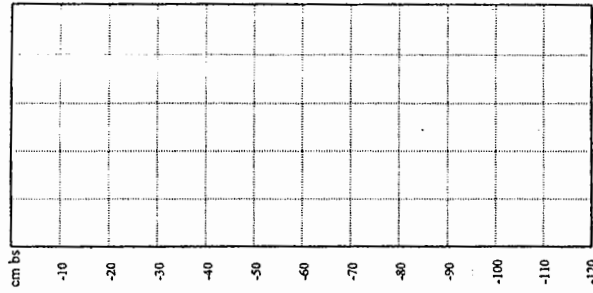


Max. depth 36 cm bs
Recorder(s) EG
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth

Notes: Rocks, Roots
End of transect,
Level ground

TR TH
Wall: N E S W ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth cm bs
Recorder(s)
of Bags Collected

Material	Depth

Notes:

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Ch - cobbles Pbb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

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Location/Area /H-1/

TR / TH /
Wall: N E S W

TR / TH 2
Wall: N E S W

TR / TH 3
Wall: N E S (W)

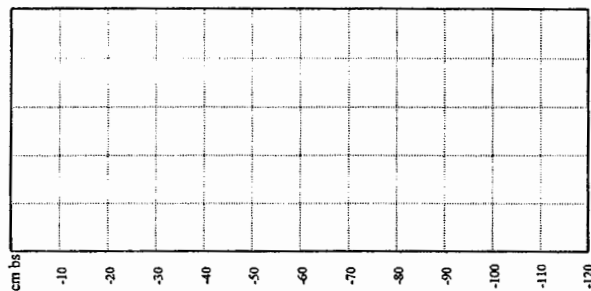
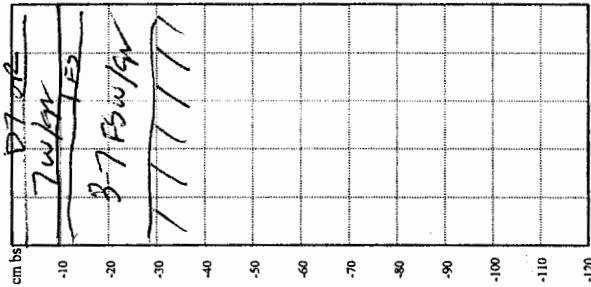
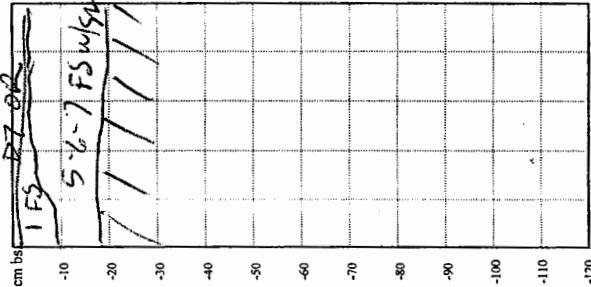
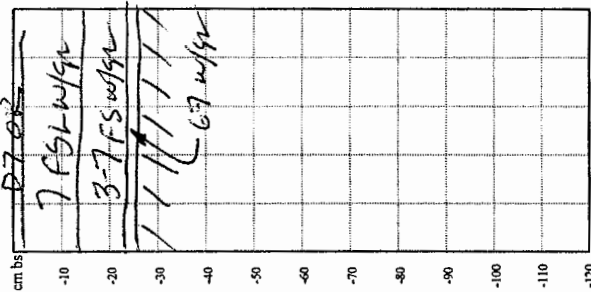
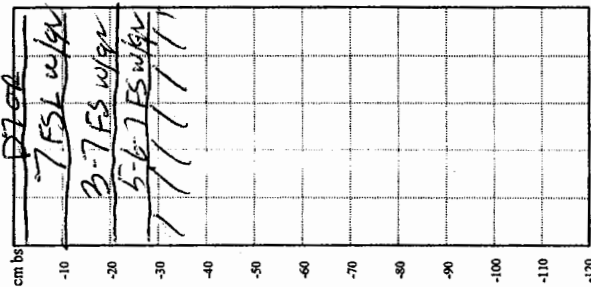
TR 1TH
Wall: N E S W

TR / TH / W
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

TR / TH 6
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

TR / TH 2
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

TR 1TH
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 28 cm bs
Recorder(s) LF

Max. depth 25 cm bs
Recorder(s) CE

Max. depth 18 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE

Max. depth 29 cm bs
Recorder(s) _____

Max. depth _____ cm bs
Recorder(s) _____

of Bags Collected 0

of Bags Collected 0

of Bags Collected 0# of Bags Collected ~~2~~

of Bags Collected _____

A graph with 'Material' on the horizontal axis and 'Depth' on the vertical axis. The graph shows a straight line with a positive slope, starting from the origin and extending upwards and to the right. The line passes through the intersection of the first major grid lines on both axes.

Material	Depth

Notes: Posts throughout
pb/cob throughout

Notes: Same as TH1


Notes: *James L. Hall*

Notes: *Stems to TH 1*

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S – sand Si – silt Cl – clay L – loam
VF – very fine F – fine M – medium C – coarse

Inclusions: Gr – gravel Cb – cobbles Pb – pebbles Bf – bedrock fragments

Cnc – concretions **Ch** – charcoal ● – roots 

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed
5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown

- disturbance (specify)

Site Buena Vista Meadows

Location/Area TH-11

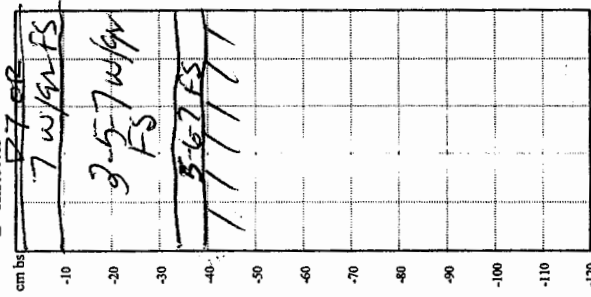
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TR 2 TH 1

Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0

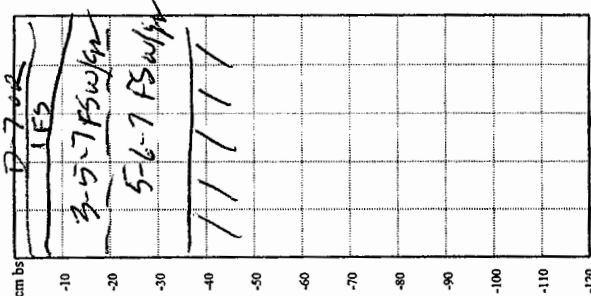
Material	Depth

Notes: gn/pt/ect
Through

TR 2 TH 2

Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 38 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0

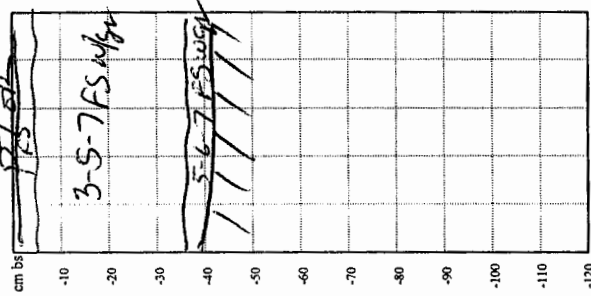
Material	Depth

Notes: Shore TH-1

TR 2 TH 3

Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0

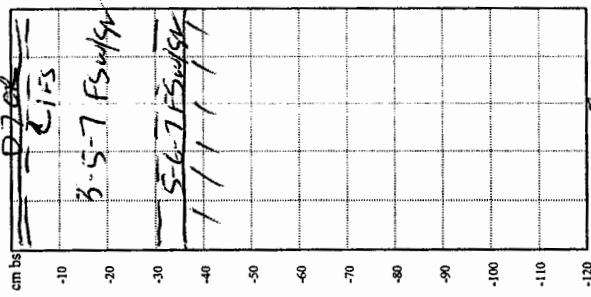
Material	Depth

Notes: Shore as TH-1

TR 2 TH 4

Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 38 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0

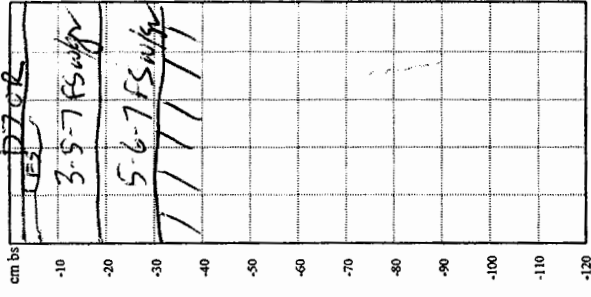
Material	Depth

Notes: Shore as TH-1

TR 2 TH 5

Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 32 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Shore as TH-1

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site Quarry E. State Narrows

Location/Area T4-11

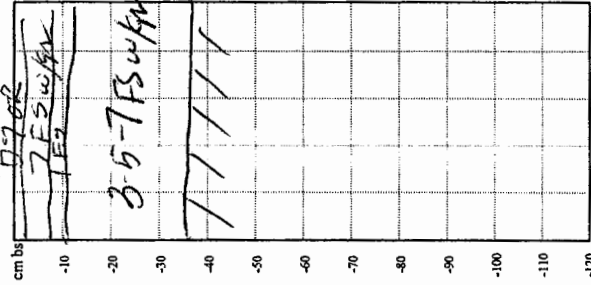
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TR 2 TH 6

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 36 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 8

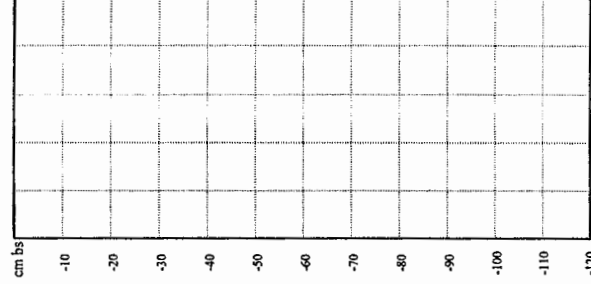
Material	Depth

Notes: perfect throughout

TR TH

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth _____ cm bs

Recorder(s) _____

of Bags Collected _____

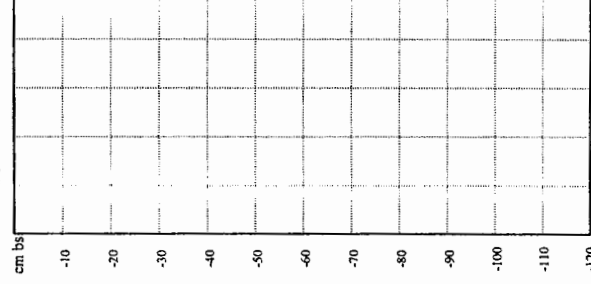
Material	Depth

Notes: _____

TR TH

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth _____ cm bs

Recorder(s) _____

of Bags Collected _____

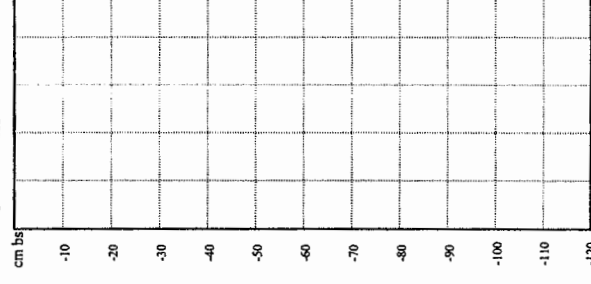
Material	Depth

Notes: _____

TR TH

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth _____ cm bs

Recorder(s) _____

of Bags Collected _____

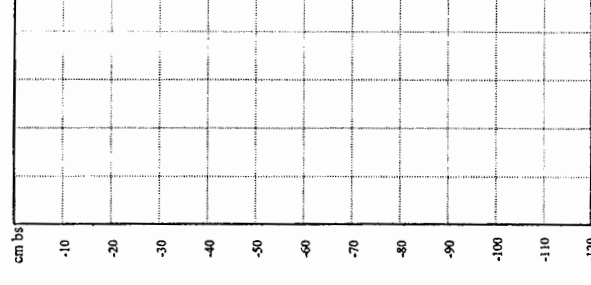
Material	Depth

Notes: _____

TR TH

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth _____ cm bs

Recorder(s) _____

of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes: _____

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse

Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

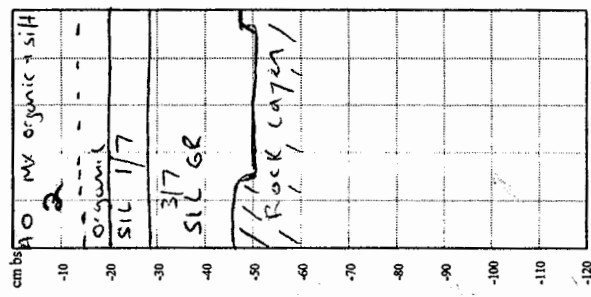
Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site Clifford Stream
Location/Area TH 10 E

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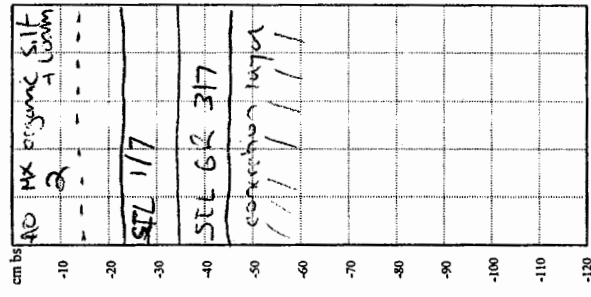
TR 1 TH 1
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 50 cm bs
Recorder(s) BB
of Bags Collected 0
Material Depth

Notes: Typical Forest Profile
Subrounded + angular
Rock frags less than 10%

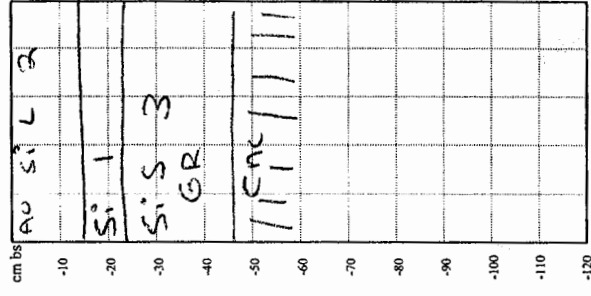
TR 1 TH 2
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 45 cm bs
Recorder(s) BB
of Bags Collected 0
Material Depth

Notes: Same as before

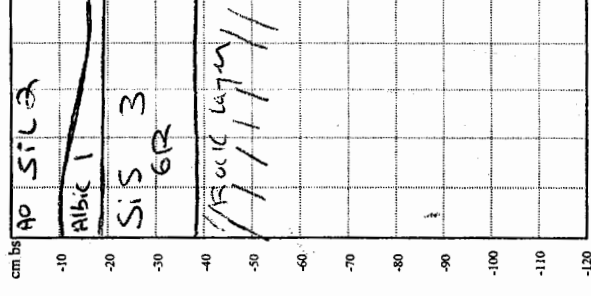
TR 1 TH 3
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 45 cm bs
Recorder(s) BB
of Bags Collected 0
Material Depth

Notes: Same

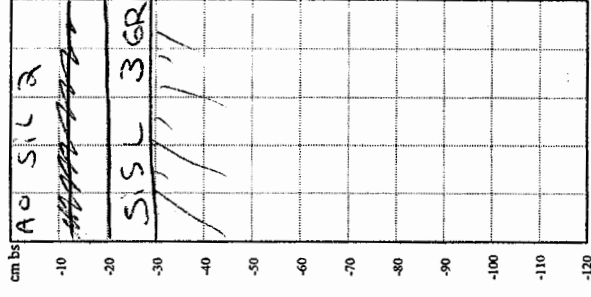
TR 1 TH 4
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 39 cm bs
Recorder(s) BB
of Bags Collected 0
Material Depth

Notes: Typical Forest Profile
Rocky + Many Roots

TR 1 TH 5
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 30 cm bs
Recorder(s) BB
of Bags Collected 0
Material Depth

Notes: Typical Forest Profile
Subrounded + Angular
Rock frags less than 10%

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Gb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark MX - mixed

Site Clifford Stream

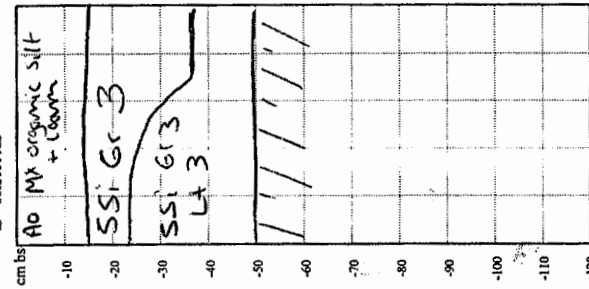
Location/Area TA 12 E

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TR 1 TH 6
Wall: ☒ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

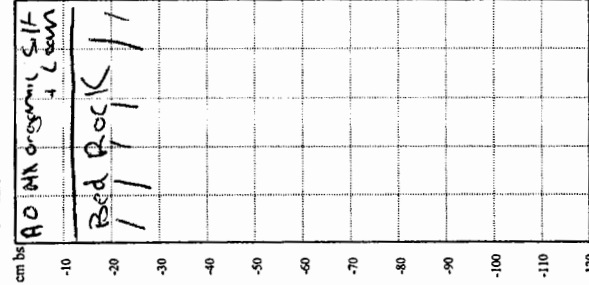


Max. depth 50 cm bs
Recorder(s) BB
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: same as before

TR 1 TH 7
Wall: ☒ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

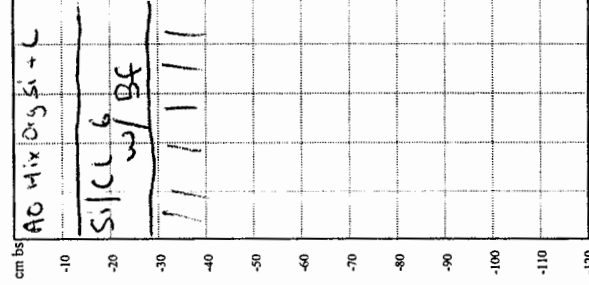


Max. depth 12 cm bs
Recorder(s) BB
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Shopper Shot
Bedrock layer

TR 1 TH 8
Wall: ☒ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

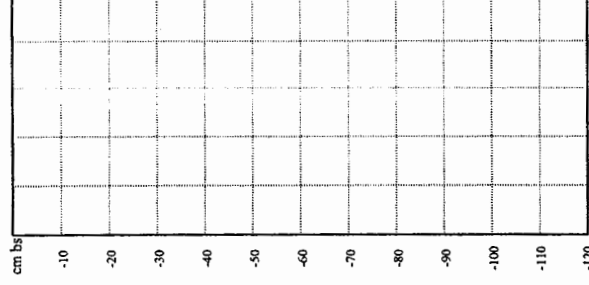


Max. depth 29 cm bs
Recorder(s) BB
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: no soil development
numerous shale flags

TR TH
Wall: ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

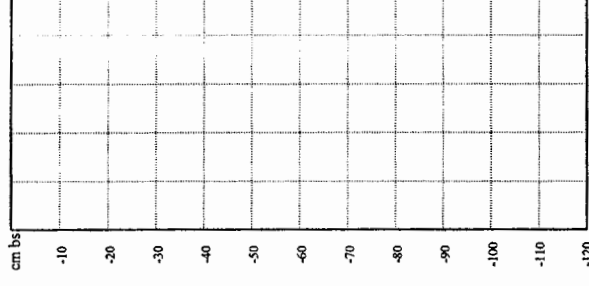


Max. depth cm bs
Recorder(s)
of Bags Collected

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH
Wall: ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth cm bs
Recorder(s)
of Bags Collected

Material	Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Ch - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

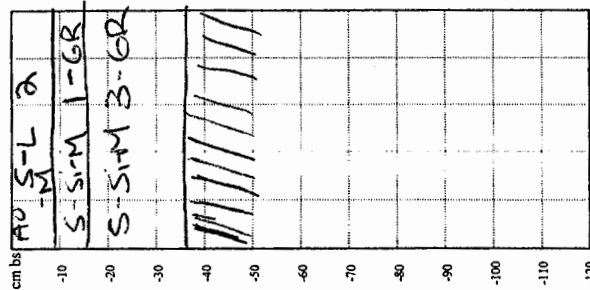
Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site Clifford Stream
Location/Area TA 12W

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

Date 10/20/04
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TR 2 TH 1
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

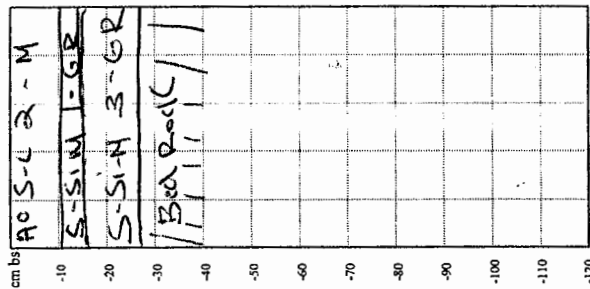


Max. depth 25 cm bs
Recorder(s) BB
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Typical Forest Rock
Subrounded + Angular Rock
Frag 15%

TR 2 TH 2
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

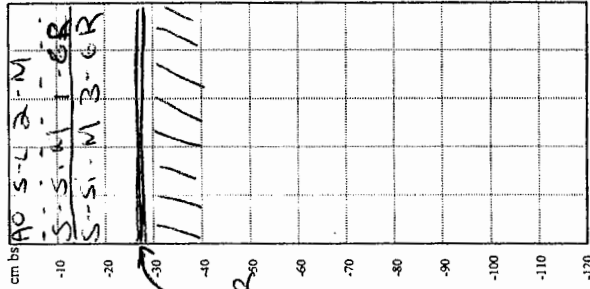


Max. depth 27 cm bs
Recorder(s) BB
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Same profile

TR 2 TH 3
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

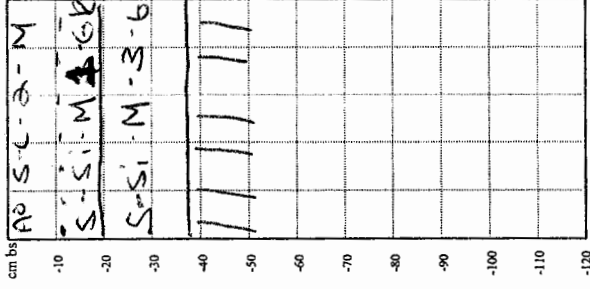


Max. depth 28 cm bs
Recorder(s) BB
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: 11

TR 2 TH 4
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 38 cm bs
Recorder(s) BB
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: 11

Subrounded + Angular
Rock Frag 20%

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

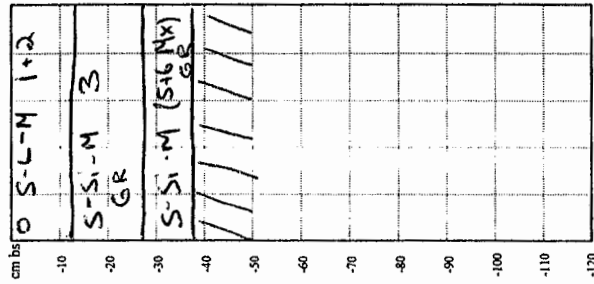
Site Scott Brook

Location/Area TA 13

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

Date 10/20/04
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TR 1 TH 1
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

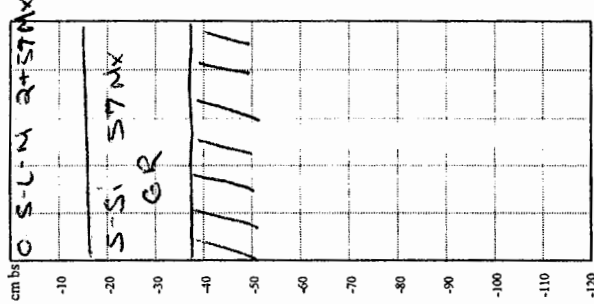


Max depth 32 cm bs
Recorder(s) BB
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Typical Forest Profile
Subsided + angular rock
frags - 10%

TR 1 TH 2
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

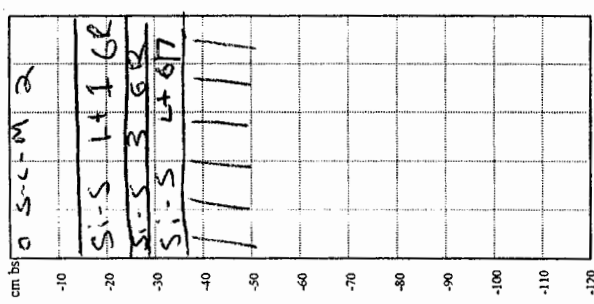


Max depth 32 cm bs
Recorder(s) BB
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Disturbance
most likely from
home owner nearby.

TR 1 TH 3
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

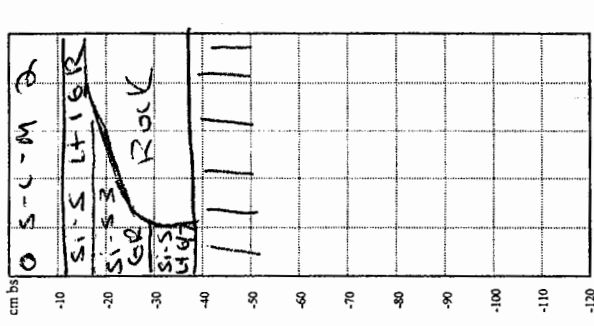


Max depth 36 cm bs
Recorder(s) BB
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Same notes
as TH 1

TR 1 TH 4
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

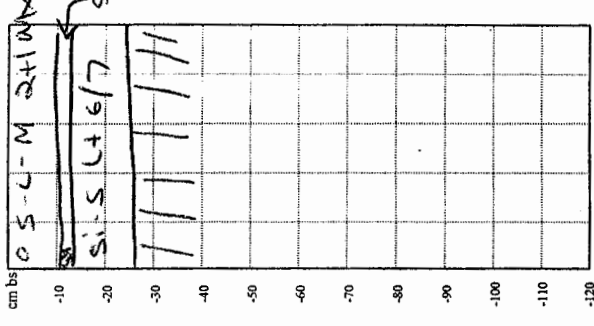


Max depth 38 cm bs
Recorder(s) BB
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: 11 11

TR 1 TH 5
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max depth 26 cm bs
Recorder(s) BB
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: 11 11

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Date 10-15-04
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Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

Site 12 Location/Area Forestback TA14

TR 1 TH 1

Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

TR 2 TH 2

Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

TR 3 TH 3

Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

TR 4 TH 4

Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

cm bs

7 FSL

3-5-7 FMS

5-6-7 FMS

|||||

-10

-20

-30

-40

-50

-60

-70

-80

-90

-100

-110

-120

Max. depth 40 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material

Depth

Notes: 90% pb throughout

cm bs

5-7 M/S

3-5-7 M/S

5-6-7 M/S

|||||

-10

-20

-30

-40

-50

-60

-70

-80

-90

-100

-110

-120

Max. depth 70 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material

Depth

Notes:

cm bs

7 FSL

3-5-7 FMS

5-6-7 FMS

|||||

-10

-20

-30

-40

-50

-60

-70

-80

-90

-100

-110

-120

Max. depth 70 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material

Depth

Notes:

cm bs

7 FSL

3-5-7 FMS

5-6-7 FMS

|||||

-10

-20

-30

-40

-50

-60

-70

-80

-90

-100

-110

-120

Max. depth 70 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material

Depth

Notes:

cm bs

7 FSL

3-5-7 FMS

5-6-7 FMS

|||||

-10

-20

-30

-40

-50

-60

-70

-80

-90

-100

-110

-120

Max. depth 70 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material

Depth

Notes:

cm bs

7 FSL

3-5-7 FMS

5-6-7 FMS

|||||

-10

-20

-30

-40

-50

-60

-70

-80

-90

-100

-110

-120

Max. depth 70 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material

Depth

Notes:

cm bs

7 FSL

3-5-7 FMS

5-6-7 FMS

|||||

-10

-20

-30

-40

-50

-60

-70

-80

-90

-100

-110

-120

Max. depth 70 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material

Depth

Notes:

cm bs

7 FSL

3-5-7 FMS

5-6-7 FMS

|||||

-10

-20

-30

-40

-50

-60

-70

-80

-90

-100

-110

-120

Max. depth 70 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material

Depth

Notes:

cm bs

7 FSL

3-5-7 FMS

5-6-7 FMS

|||||

-10

-20

-30

-40

-50

-60

-70

-80

-90

-100

-110

-120

Max. depth 70 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material

Depth

Notes:

cm bs

7 FSL

3-5-7 FMS

5-6-7 FMS

|||||

-10

-20

-30

-40

-50

-60

-70

-80

-90

-100

-110

-120

Max. depth 70 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material

Depth

Notes:

cm bs

7 FSL

3-5-7 FMS

5-6-7 FMS

|||||

-10

-20

-30

-40

-50

-60

-70

-80

-90

-100

-110

-120

Max. depth 70 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material

Depth

Notes:

cm bs

7 FSL

3-5-7 FMS

5-6-7 FMS

|||||

-10

-20

-30

-40

-50

-60

-70

-80

-90

-100

-110

-120

Max. depth 70 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material

Depth

Notes:

cm bs

7 FSL

3-5-7 FMS

5-6-7 FMS

|||||

-10

-20

-30

-40

-50

-60

-70

-80

-90

-100

-110

-120

Max. depth 70 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material

Depth

Notes:

cm bs

7 FSL

3-5-7 FMS

5-6-7 FMS

|||||

-10

-20

-30

-40

-50

-60

-70

-80

-90

-100

-110

-120

Max. depth 70 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material

Depth

Notes:

cm bs

7 FSL

3-5-7 FMS

5-6-7 FMS

|||||

-10

-20

-30

-40

-50

-60

-70

-80

-90

-100

-110

-120

Max. depth 70 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material

Depth

Notes:

cm bs


7 FSL

3-5-7 FMS

5

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse

Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments

Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots  - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site SUNSHINE ST (EAST)

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project

7A15

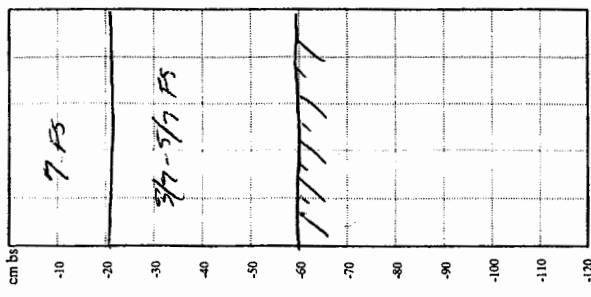
Date 10/15/04

Location/Area TR 1

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Archaeological Testhole Record

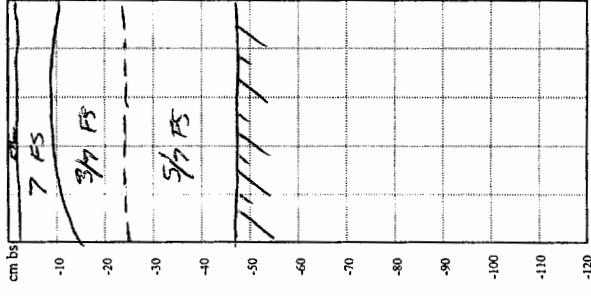
TR 1 TH 1
Wall: (N) E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 60 cm bs
Recorder(s) NW
of Bags Collected 0
Material _____ Depth _____

Notes: CLEAR SAND - NO COARSE FRAGMENTS

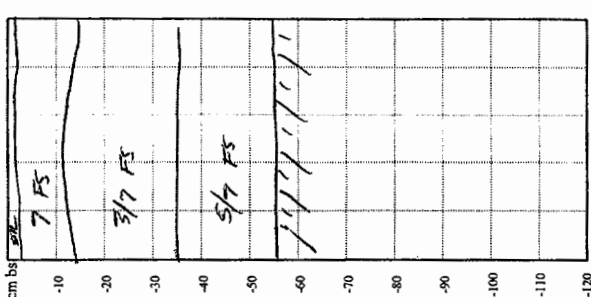
TR 1 TH 3
Wall: (N) E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 60 cm bs
Recorder(s) NW
of Bags Collected 0
Material _____ Depth _____

Notes: SHALLOW TO PREVIOUS TH - LESS DEEPER TRANSITION INTO PC

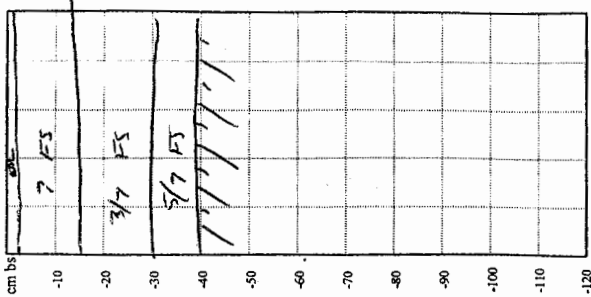
TR 1 TH 4
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 55 cm bs
Recorder(s) NW
of Bags Collected 0
Material _____ Depth _____

Notes: SHALLOW TO PREVIOUS TH - BL. TRANSITION BETWEEN DEPTHS.

TR 1 TH 5
Wall: (N) E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) NW
of Bags Collected 0
Material _____ Depth _____

Notes: SHALLOW TO PREVIOUS TH.

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Ch - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site Franklin Ave - 1000 ft (1000 ft)

Location/Area TA 15

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

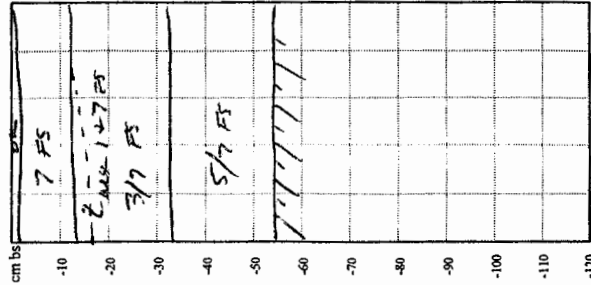
Date 10/15/04

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TR / TH 6

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 55 cm bs

Recorder(s) N/A

of Bags Collected 0

Material

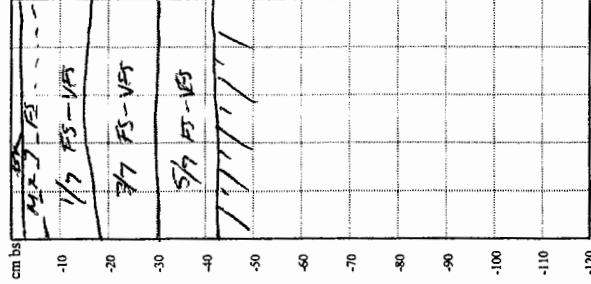
Depth

Notes: STAINLESS STEEL TO PREVENT
THIS - SILENT ALONE
AT BASE OF T.

TR / TH 7

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 42 cm bs

Recorder(s) N/A

of Bags Collected 0

Material

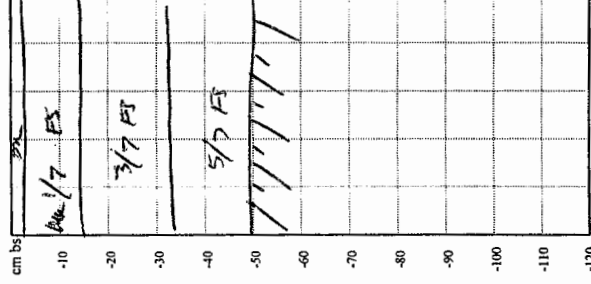
Depth

Notes: Strong alluvial
development. T. sediment
slightly less than previous
T. 15. - Soil clean sand

TR / TH 8

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 50 cm bs

Recorder(s) N/A

of Bags Collected 0

Material

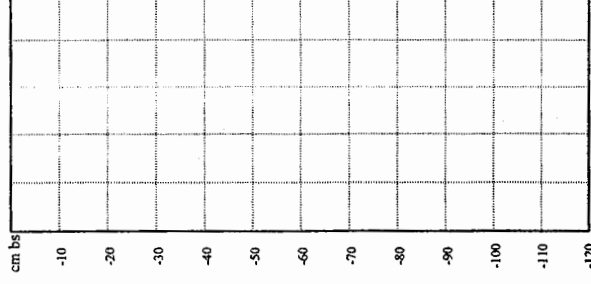
Depth

Notes: Similar to previous
T. 15 - mix. alluvial development
No defined horizon on
T. 15. 1-6

TR / TH

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth

Recorder(s)

of Bags Collected

Material

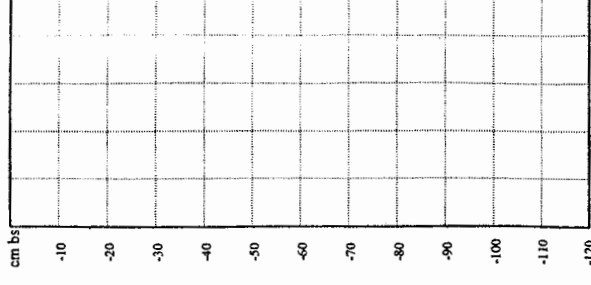
Depth

Notes:

TR / TH

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth

Recorder(s)

of Bags Collected

Material

Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Ch - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

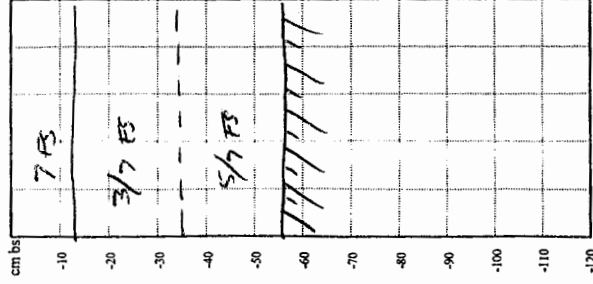
Site San Juan del Arroyo (East)

Location/Area TA 15

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project
Archaeological Testhole Record

Date 10/15/04
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TR 2 TH 1
Wall: N E S W (W)
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

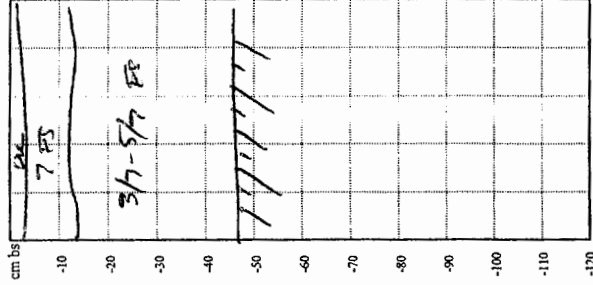


Max. depth 57 cm bs
Recorder(s) APK
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Similar to profile on TR 1

TR 2 TH 2
Wall: N E S W (S)
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

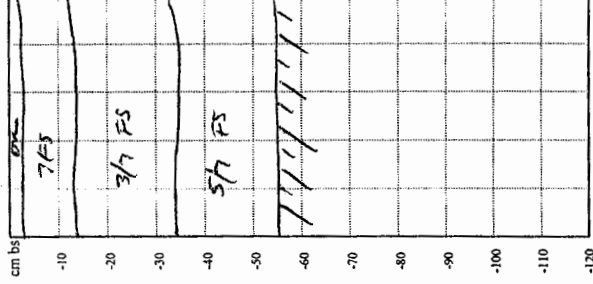


Max. depth 47 cm bs
Recorder(s) APK
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: No definite break between FS & BS & Silt gradual transition

TR 2 TH 3
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

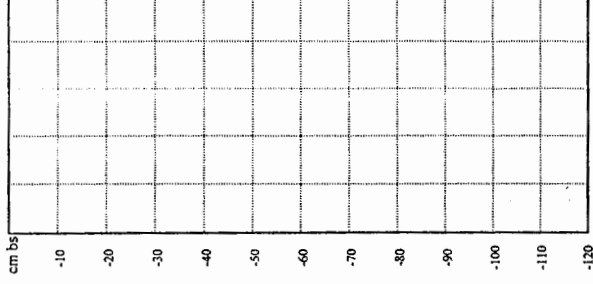


Max. depth 55 cm bs
Recorder(s) APK
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: similar to previous TH

TR 2 TH 4
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

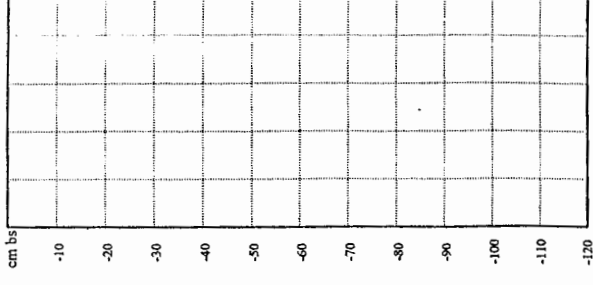


Max. depth cm bs
Recorder(s)
of Bags Collected

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR 2 TH 5
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth cm bs
Recorder(s)
of Bags Collected

Material	Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

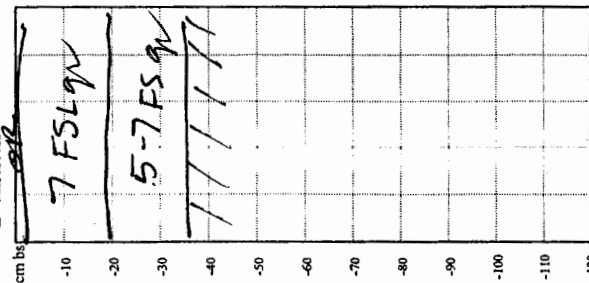
Site TA15 Date 10-15-04
 Location/Area Sunkhauge East Page 1 of 2

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project
 Archaeological Testhole Record

TR 3 TH 1

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max depth 35 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material

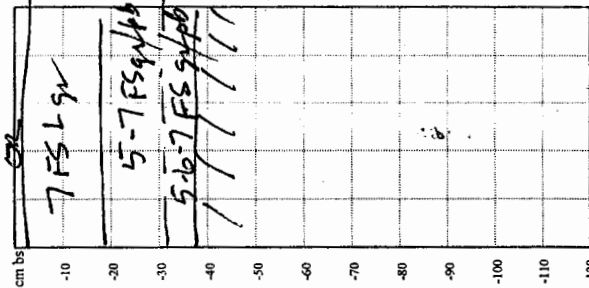
Depth	

Notes: lg root in pit

TR 3 TH 2

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max depth 38 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material

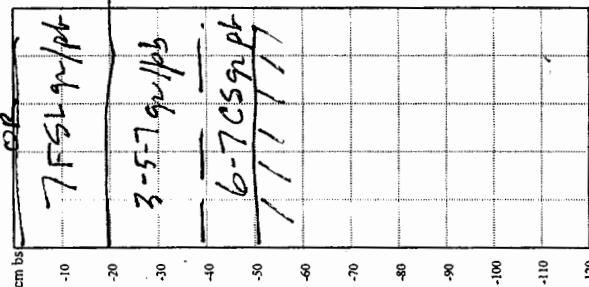
Depth	

Notes: 9/pe throughout

TR 3 TH 3

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max depth 50 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material

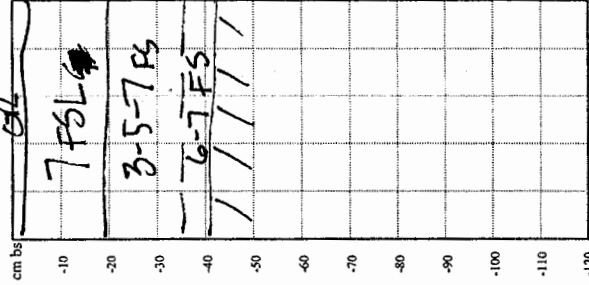
Depth	

Notes: pe/gr throughout

TR 3 TH 4

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max depth 42 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material

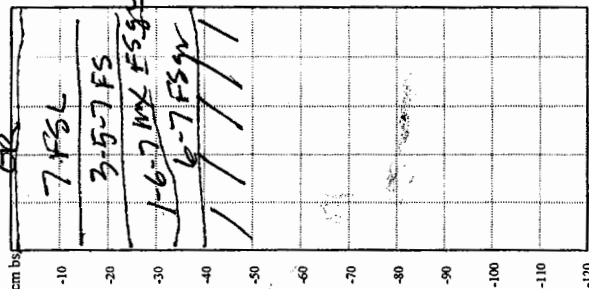
Depth	

Notes: no 9/pe

TR 3 TH 5

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max depth 40 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material

Depth	

Notes: same amount 79/pe below 13'

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
 VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
 Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
 Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red
 Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site TA15

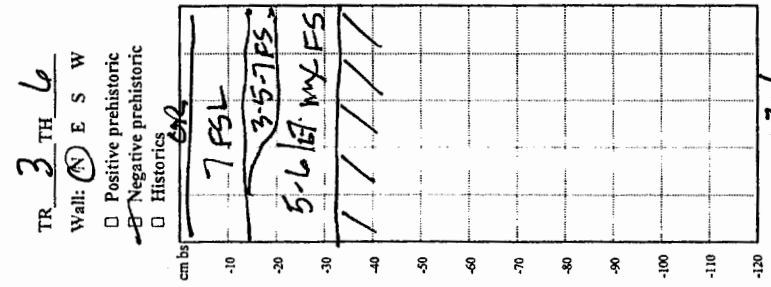
Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project

Date 10/15/64

Location/Area Shumacher East

Archaeological Testhole Record

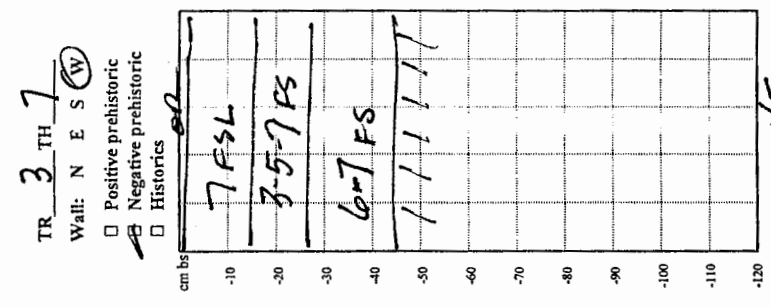
Page 3 of 2



Max. depth 34 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

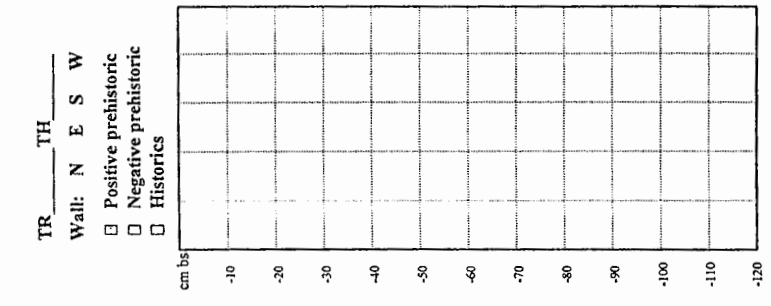
Notes: all fine sand
no pb/ch



Max. depth 45 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

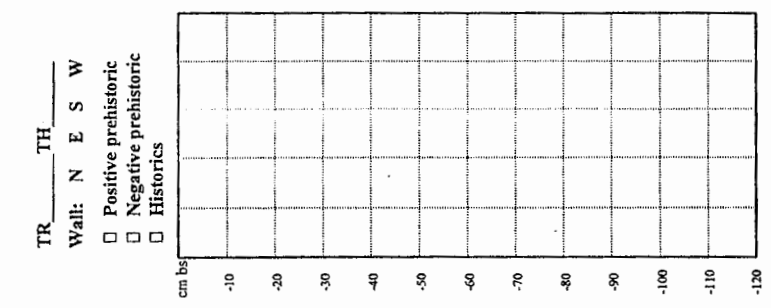
Notes: no pb/ch



Max. depth cm bs
Recorder(s)
of Bags Collected

Material	Depth

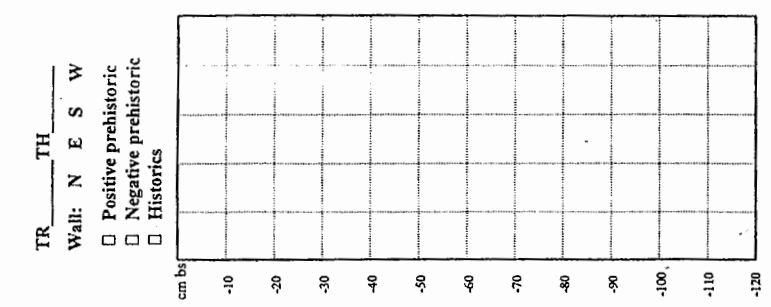
Notes:



Max. depth cm bs
Recorder(s)
of Bags Collected

Material	Depth

Notes:



Max. depth cm bs
Recorder(s)
of Bags Collected

Material	Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

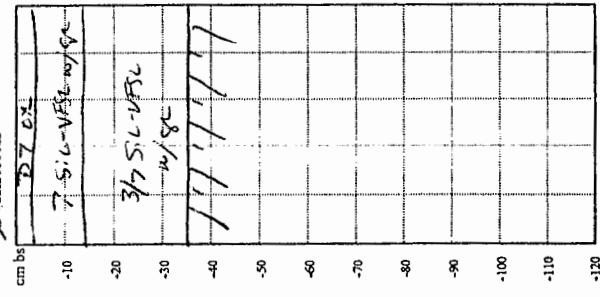
Site BALC

Location/Area SPARKLE MOUNTAIN BARR
TA16
(SOUTH SIDE)

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

Date 10/25/04
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TR 1 TH 1
Wall: N E (S) W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

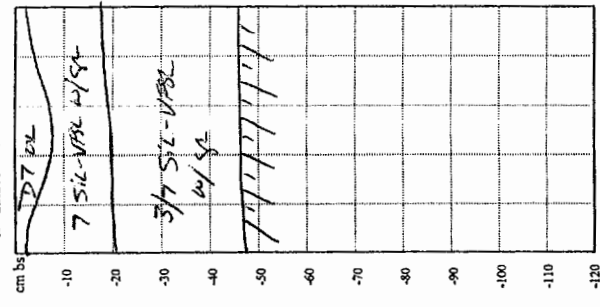


Max depth 35 cm bs
Recorder(s) AM
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth
fin cen	0-15

Notes: Top of fin cen -
just sand; Chandel
is subround, phos (10-20%)
large bubble or nodules w/SL

TR 1 TH 2
Wall: N E (S) W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

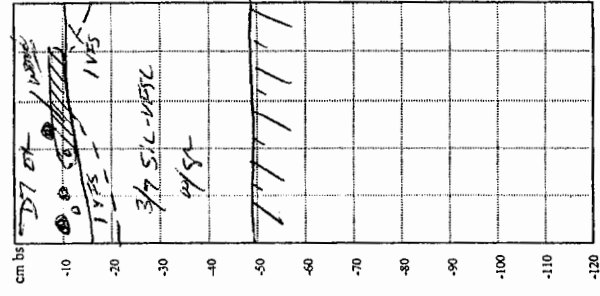


Max depth 48 cm bs
Recorder(s) AM
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: 5/5 - 4/7 soil in
bottom of pit; gravel
is sub-round, phos
(~10-20%)

TR 1 TH 3
Wall: N E (S) W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

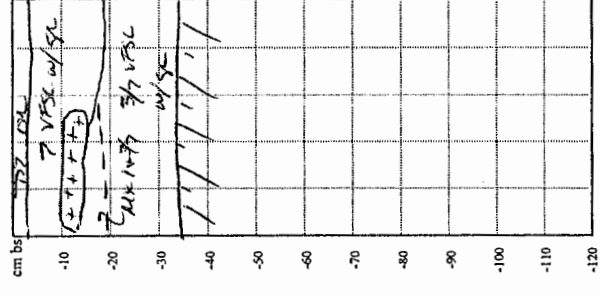


Max depth 52 cm bs
Recorder(s) AM
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Similar to previous
TH's. Numerous roots,
No A horizon.

TR 1 TH 4
Wall: N E (S) W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

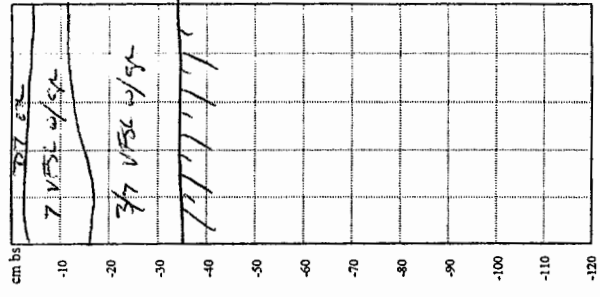


Max depth 35 cm bs
Recorder(s) AM
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Gravel is more
sub-angular in this
TH than previous TH's.

TR 1 TH 5
Wall: N E (S) W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max depth 35 cm bs
Recorder(s) AM
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes:

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

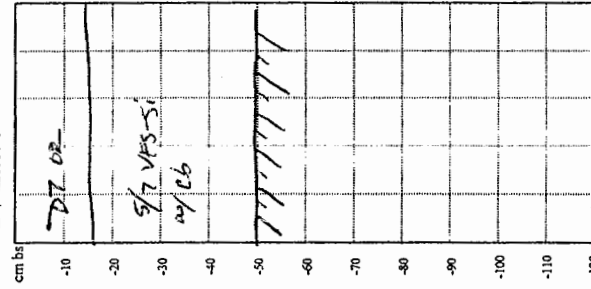
Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt CL - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Ch - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Site Bate
Location/Area St. Creek TA 17

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Date 10/25/04
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TR 1 TH 1
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

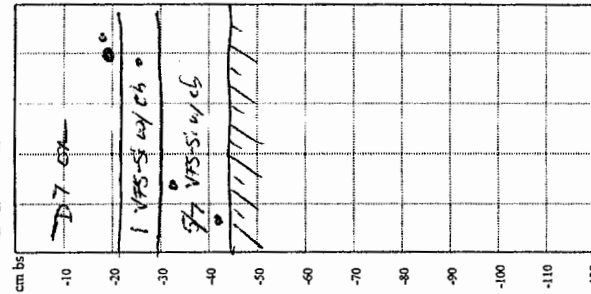


Max. depth 50 cm bs
Recorder(s) N/A
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Numerous roots
large boulders in section.
Patented st. 14. Chert
are scattered in prehistoric
shale/phyllite

TR 1 TH 2
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

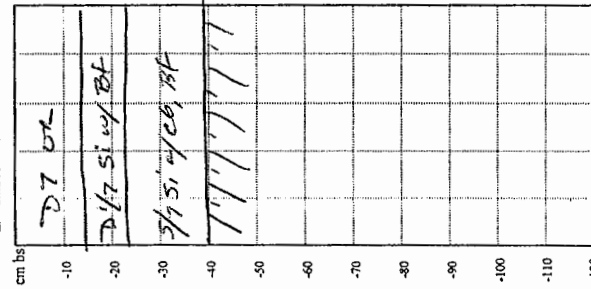


Max. depth 45 cm bs
Recorder(s) N/A
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Soils are wet
difficult to screen.
Sub-sondral to sub-angular
cobbles up to 15 cm (~5-10%)

TR 1 TH 3
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

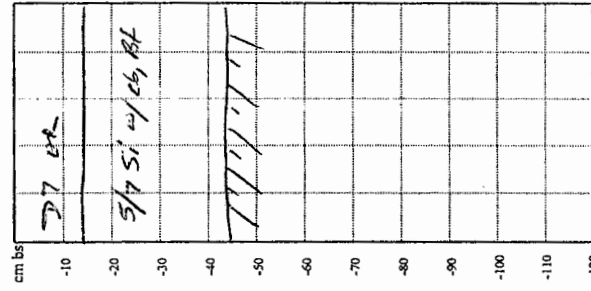


Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) N/A
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Similar to previous
17th. Bedrock fragment
are shale/phyllite. Numerous
note

TR 1 TH 4
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

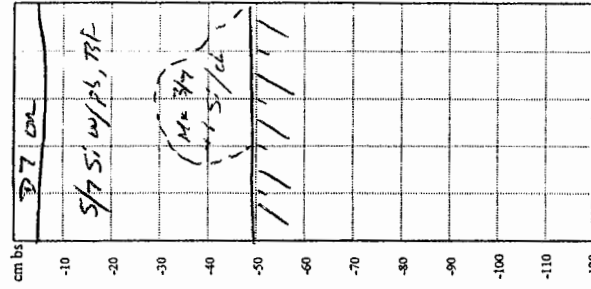


Max. depth 45 cm bs
Recorder(s) N/A
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Similar to previous
17th - no albic horizon.
Some pebbles.

TR 1 TH 5
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 50 cm bs
Recorder(s) N/A
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Bedrock lies beneath
disturbance - near
17th & 1st soil of advanced
Pb or Bt similar to previous THs.

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

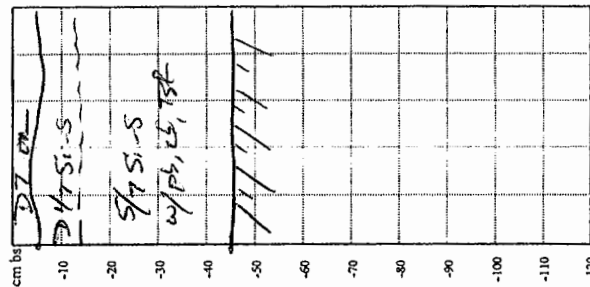
Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Ch - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Site BAG
Location/Area ST. CLARK

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

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TR 1 TH 6
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

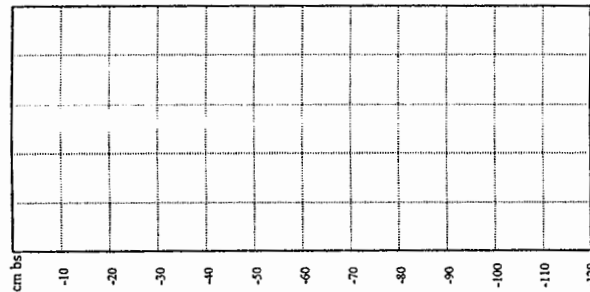


Max. depth 45 cm bs
Recorder(s) NDP
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Similar to previous TR's.

TR TH
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

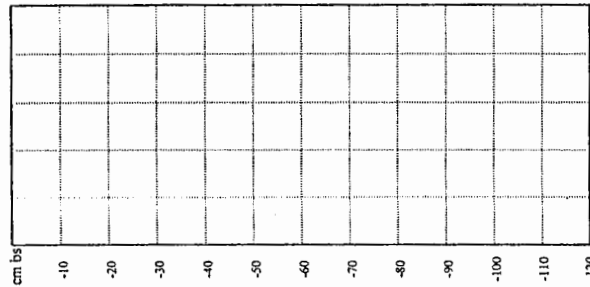


Max. depth cm bs
Recorder(s)
of Bags Collected

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

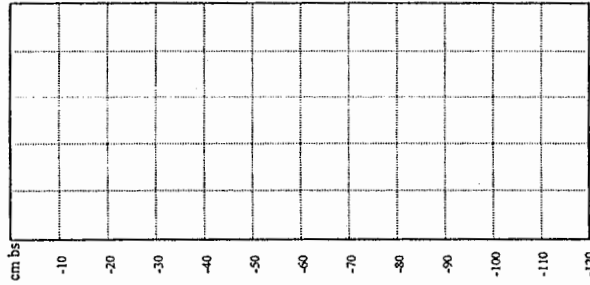


Max. depth cm bs
Recorder(s)
of Bags Collected

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

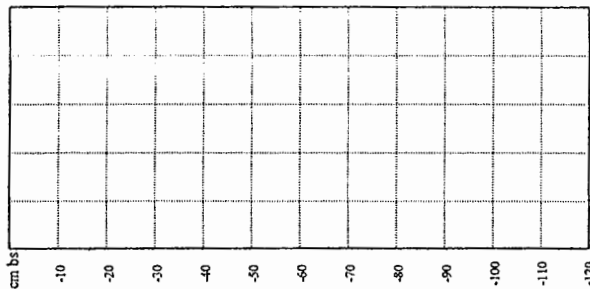


Max. depth cm bs
Recorder(s)
of Bags Collected

Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth cm bs
Recorder(s)
of Bags Collected

Material	Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Ch - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site BHE

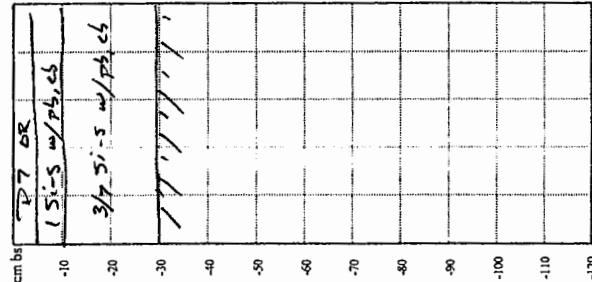
Location/Area L. Mousam Lake T18

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

Date 10/27/04

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TR / TH /
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

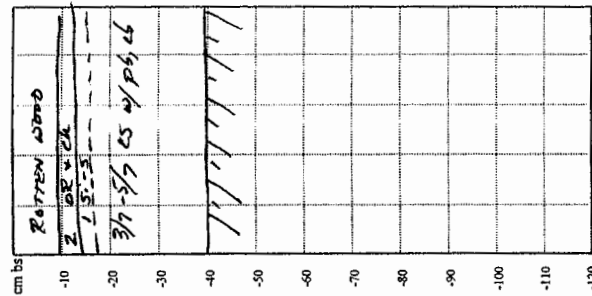


Max. depth 30 cm bs
Recorder(s) NML
of Bags Collected 0

Material
Depth

Notes: Typical spode
signature. Sub-surface
Pb, Cb make up ~10-15%.
Large cobbles w/ depth.

TR / TH /
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

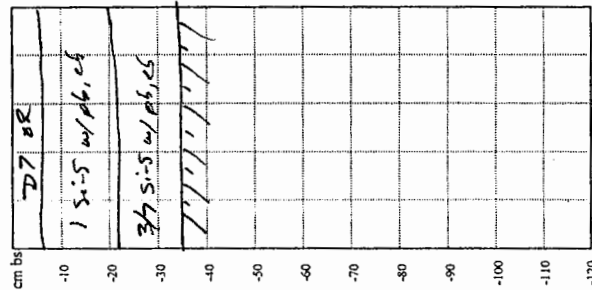


Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) NML
of Bags Collected 0

Material
Depth

Notes: Sub-surface Pb &
Cb compare 10-20%.
Less developed B horizon
w/ Cb clastic.

TR / TH /
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

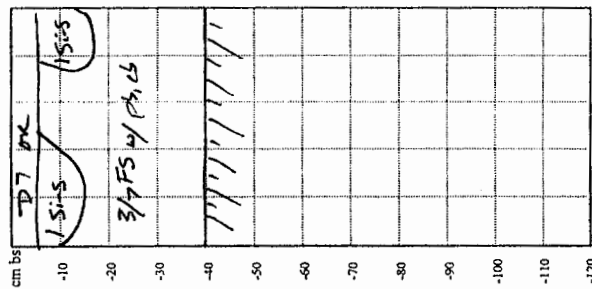


Max. depth 30 cm bs
Recorder(s) NML
of Bags Collected 0

Material
Depth

Notes: Thick E horizon.
Similar to T11 - clearly
pale (Cobbles w/ bottom
of TH).

TR / TH /
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic

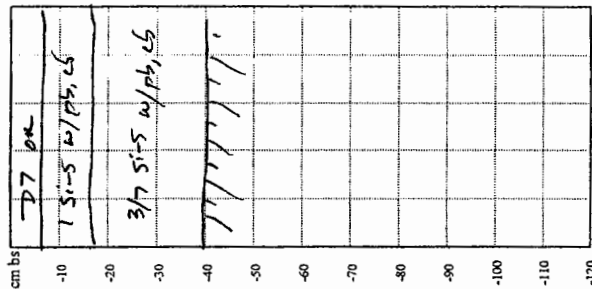


Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) NML
of Bags Collected 0

Material
Depth

Notes: Below E horizon
Sediment sandstone from
Pleistocene TH w/ less cobbles
Pebbles sub-surface ~5%.

TR / TH /
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) NML
of Bags Collected 0

Material
Depth

Notes: ~10-20 sub-surface
Pb & Cb. Much more clearly
pale. TH on high spot
of ridge.

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Site Bate

Location/Area L. Musquash Lake

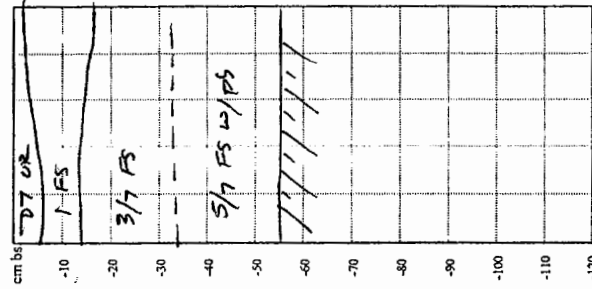
TA18

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project
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TR 1 TH 6
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

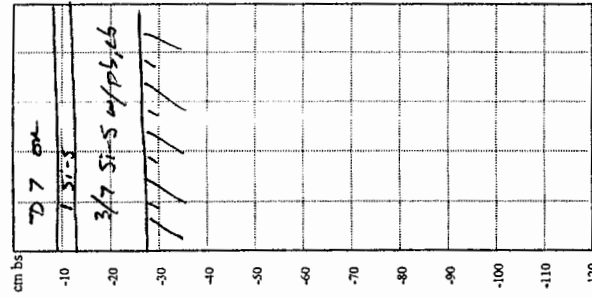


Max depth 55 cm bs
Recorder(s) NW
of Bags Collected 0

Material Depth

Notes: Fairly clean sand
until bottom of TH -
pebbles increase to ~10%.

TR 1 TH 7
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

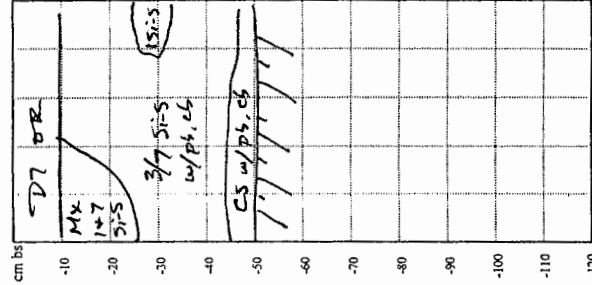


Max depth 27 cm bs
Recorder(s) NW
of Bags Collected 0

Material Depth

Notes: Terminated TH
on heavily packed cobbles
TH w/ low spot - upper
soil may be removed.

TR 1 TH 8
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

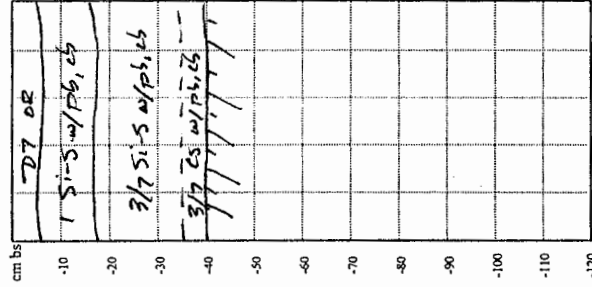


Max depth 50 cm bs
Recorder(s) NW
of Bags Collected 0

Material Depth

Notes: Bottom E long
CS deposit abruptly at
base of profile.

TR 1 TH 9
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

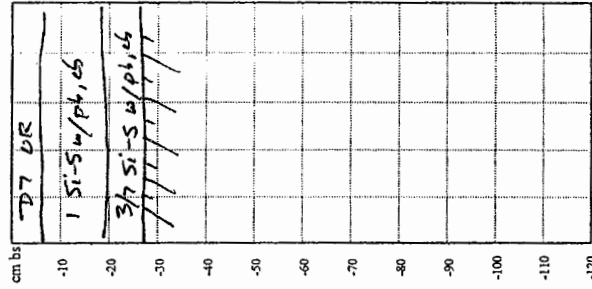


Max depth NW cm bs
Recorder(s) NW
of Bags Collected 0

Material Depth

Notes: Similar to previous
TH. Pebbles increase w/
depth

TR 1 TH 10
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max depth 28 cm bs
Recorder(s) NW
of Bags Collected 0

Material Depth

Notes: Similar to previous
TH's. Pebbles packed cobbles
in bottom of TH.

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam

VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse

Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments

Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots

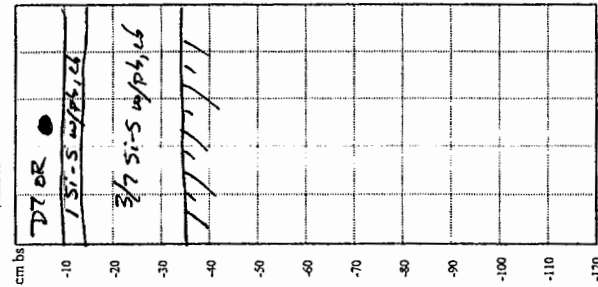
- disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Date 10/27/04
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Site B45 Location/Area L. Musquash TA18

TR 2 TH 1
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

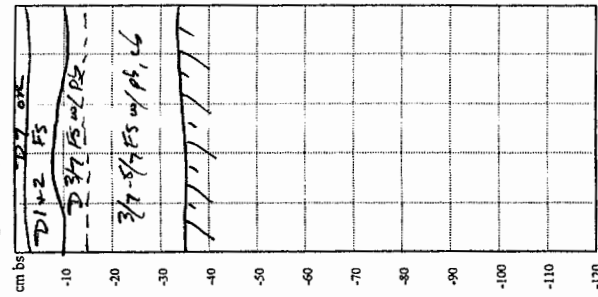


Max. depth 35 cm bs
Recorder(s) NW
of Bags Collected 0

The graph shows a positive linear relationship between Depth and Material. The y-axis is labeled 'Depth' and the x-axis is labeled 'Material'. A single line connects two points, indicating that as Material increases, Depth also increases.

Notes: ~10-20% subnormal
possible + cobbles. Typical
Spodic sequence.

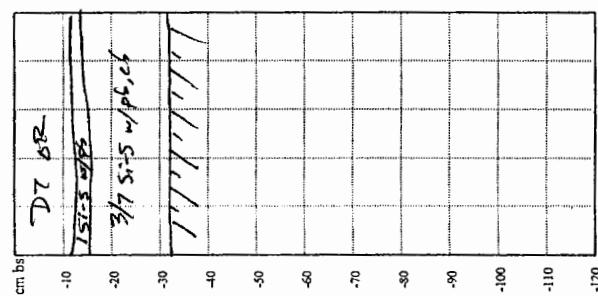
TR 2 TH 2
Wall: (N) E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 35 cm bs
Recorder(s) NM
of Bags Collected 0

Notes: were sent the
previous TH. Similar
Proteins

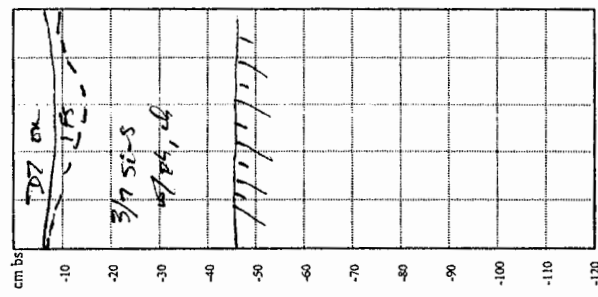
TR 2 TH 3
Wall: N E (S) W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 32 cm bs
Recorder(s) Nha
of Bags Collected 0

Notes: CS in bottom of TH.

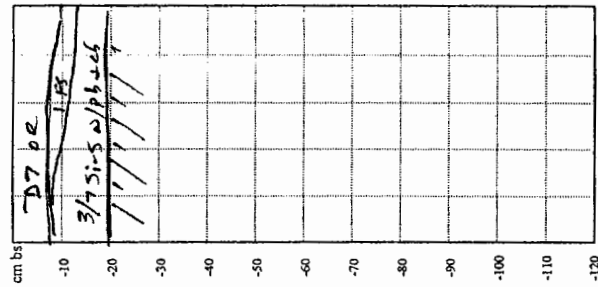
TR 2 TH 4
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 45 cm bs
Recorder(s) Nm
of Bags Collected 0

Notes: C/S and bottom of -
T.H.


TR 2 TH 5
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 20 cm bs
Recorder(s) me
of Bags Collected 8

Notes: The amount of the dance party & tonight's packed problem & ecology.

Soil Texture Key: S – sand Si – silt Cl – clay L – loam
VF – very fine F – fine M – medium C – coarse

Inclusions: Gr – gravel Cb – cobbles Pb – pebbles Bf – bedrock fragments
Cnc – concretions Ch – charcoal ● – roots 

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark MX - mixed

Site Bate

Location/Area L. Murquardt

TA18

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project
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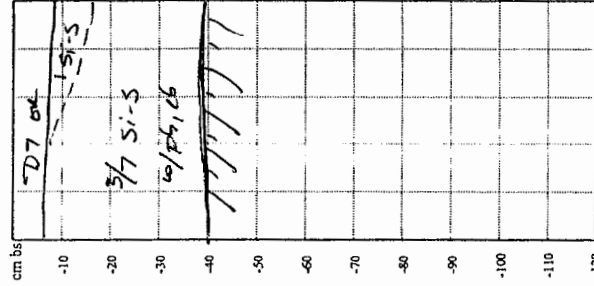
Date 10/27/04

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TR 2 TH 6

Wall: N E S W

- ☒ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 40 cm bs

Recorder(s) AM

of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

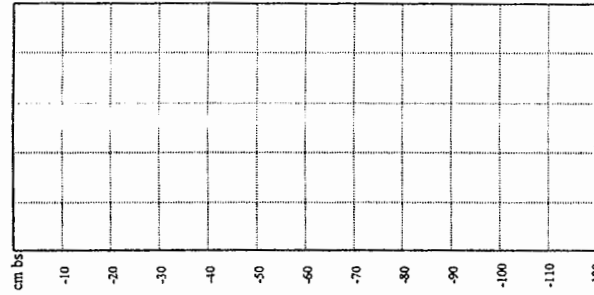
Notes:

Notes: Similar to previous
THs; CS. in bottom
of TH.

TR TH

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth cm bs

Recorder(s)

of Bags Collected

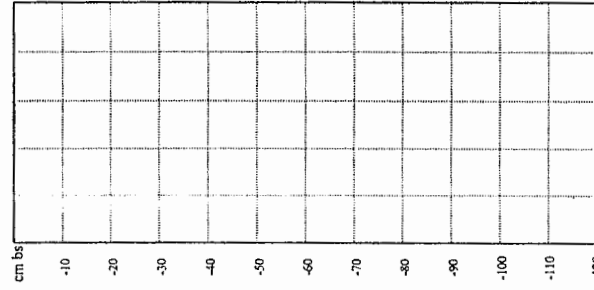
Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth cm bs

Recorder(s)

of Bags Collected

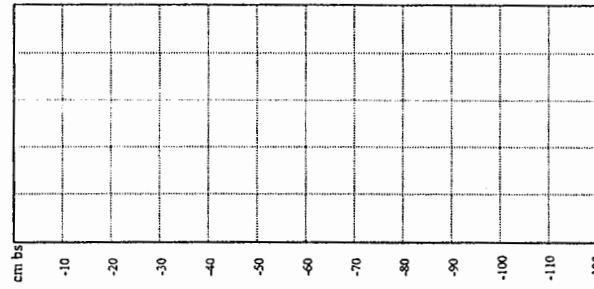
Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth cm bs

Recorder(s)

of Bags Collected

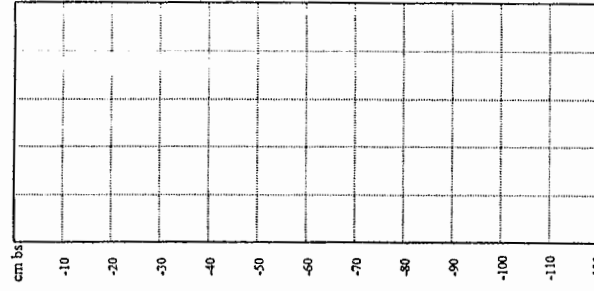
Material	Depth

Notes:

TR TH

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth cm bs

Recorder(s)

of Bags Collected

Material	Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
L1 - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site Bates

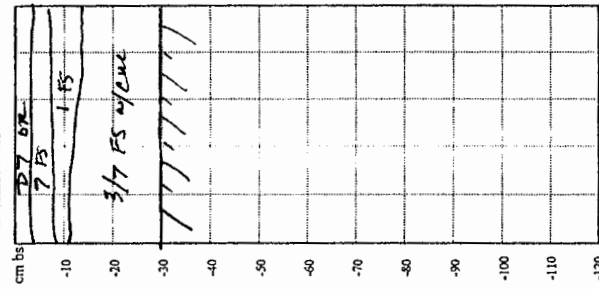
Location/Area Any narrow

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

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TR / TH 1
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

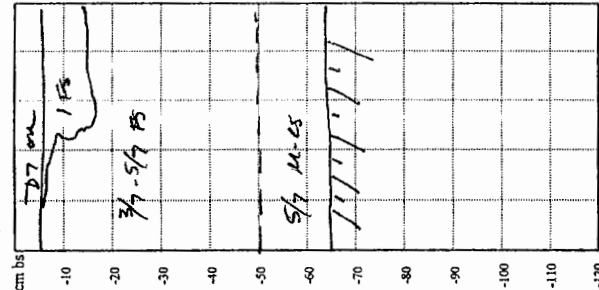


Max depth 30 cm bs
Recorder(s) Nuc
of Bags Collected 0

Material _____ Depth _____

Notes: Typical spodic sequence. Less than 5% pebbles 1-2 cm w/ 1/4". Unsettled due to construction.

TR / TH 2
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

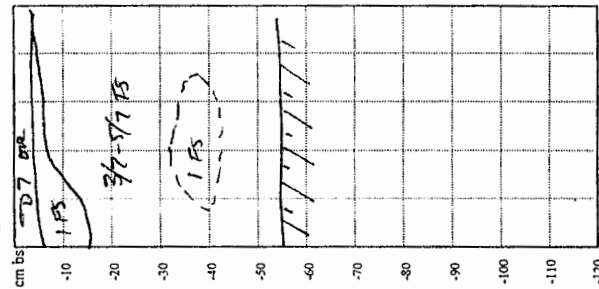


Max depth 66 cm bs
Recorder(s) Nuc
of Bags Collected 0

Material _____ Depth _____

Notes: Similar to previous. FH - broken & hoym. 45% pebbles w/ 1/4". M-C deposit in bottom.

TR / TH 3
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

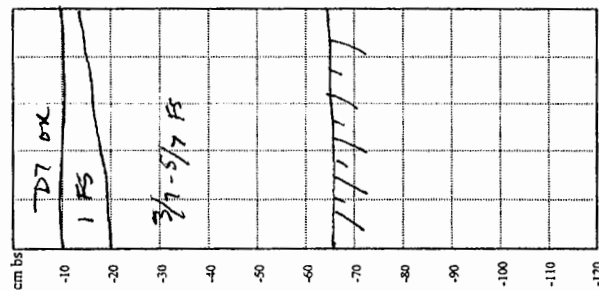


Max depth 55 cm bs
Recorder(s) Nuc
of Bags Collected 0

Material _____ Depth _____

Notes: Similar to previous. TH - M-C deposit in bottom of TH.

TR / TH 4
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories

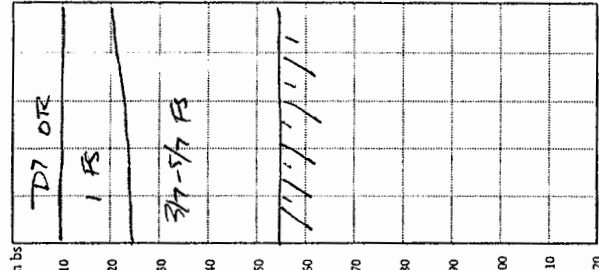


Max depth 68 cm bs
Recorder(s) Nuc
of Bags Collected 0

Material _____ Depth _____

Notes: Similar to previous. THs - C's in bottom.

TR / TH 5
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max depth 55 cm bs
Recorder(s) Nuc
of Bags Collected 0

Material _____ Depth _____

Notes: 45% pb 1-2 cm. M-C deposit in bottom.

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots ○ - disturbance (specify)

Site B45

Location/Area Hay meadows

TA19

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

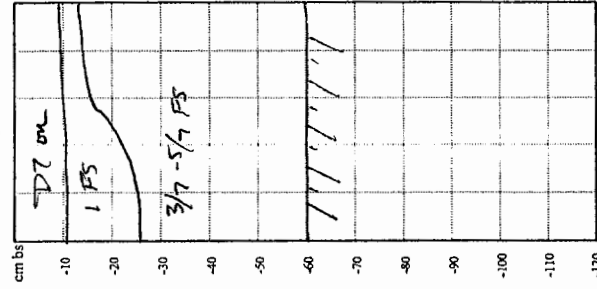
Date 10/28/04

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TR 1 TH 6

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 60 cm bs

Recorder(s) NW

of Bags Collected 0

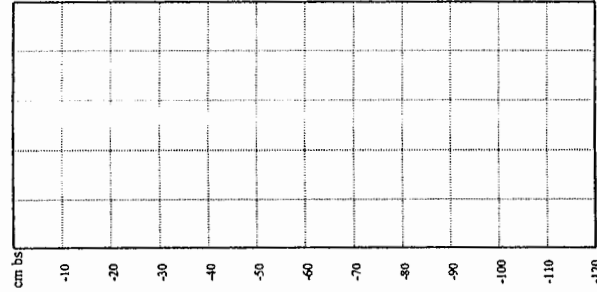
Material	Depth

Notes: Similar to previous
Th's. FS deposit
in bottom.

TR TH

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth _____ cm bs

Recorder(s) _____

of Bags Collected _____

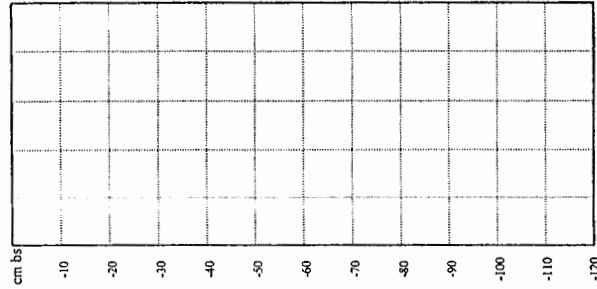
Material	Depth

Notes: _____

TR TH

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth _____ cm bs

Recorder(s) _____

of Bags Collected _____

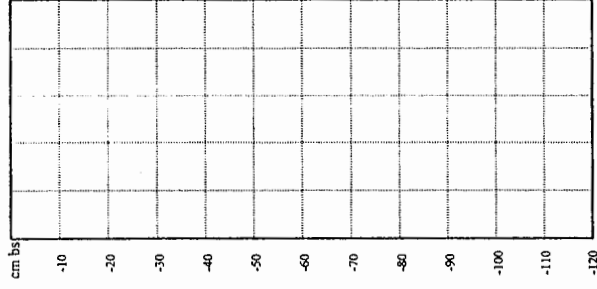
Material	Depth

Notes: _____

TR TH

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth _____ cm bs

Recorder(s) _____

of Bags Collected _____

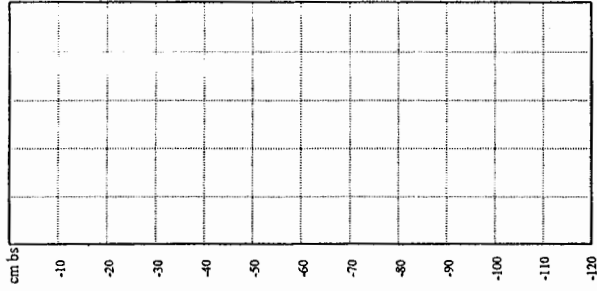
Material	Depth

Notes: _____

TR TH

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth _____ cm bs

Recorder(s) _____

of Bags Collected _____

Material	Depth

Notes: _____

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam

VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse

Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments

Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots

- disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown

Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site list area #1

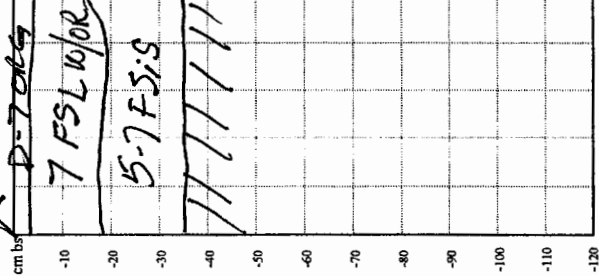
Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project
Archaeological Testhole Record

Date 10-7-04
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Location/Area

TR 1 TH 1
Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



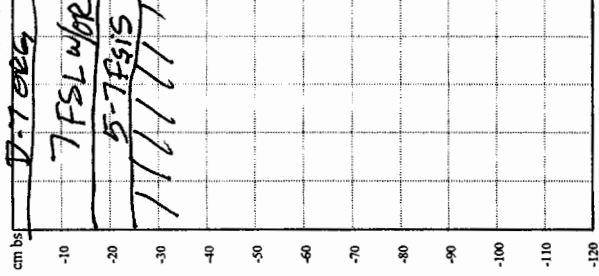
Max. depth 35 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth
Hint	0-19

Notes: Close to apple tree on rise near hist structure

TR 2 TH 2
Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



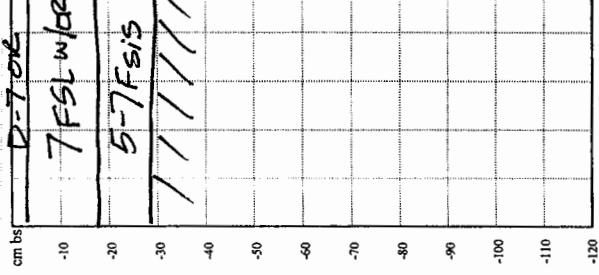
Max. depth 24 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Some cb w/pet

TR 3 TH 3
Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



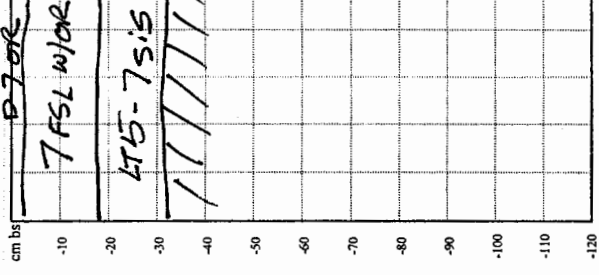
Max. depth 29 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Some cb - with pebbles

TR 4 TH 4
Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



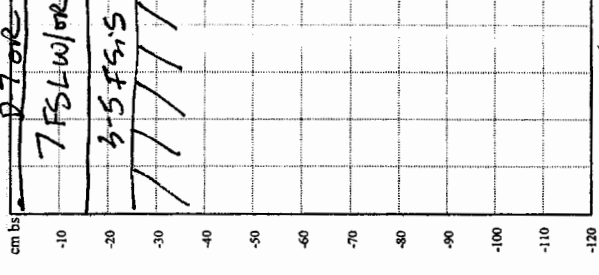
Max. depth 32 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Some cobbles w/ pebbles

TR 5 TH 5
Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 25 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: Some cobbles w/ pebbles

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Site HIS AREA 1

Location/Area _____

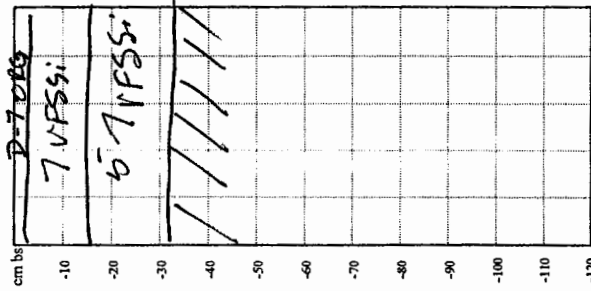
Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

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TR 2 TH 1

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 32 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material

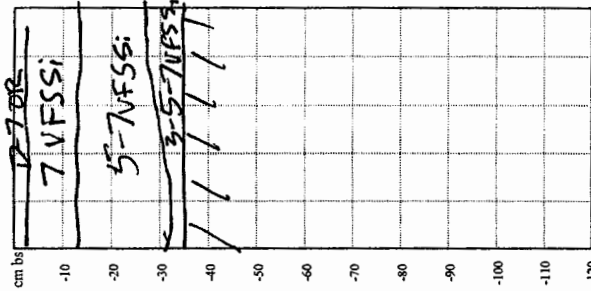
Depth

Notes: gr/pt
throughout

TR 2 TH 2

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 34 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material

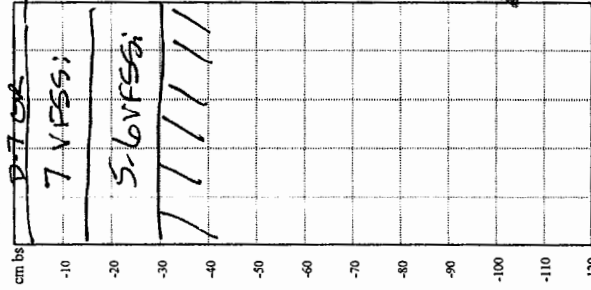
Depth

Notes: gr throughout
w/cb

TR 2 TH 3

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 30 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material

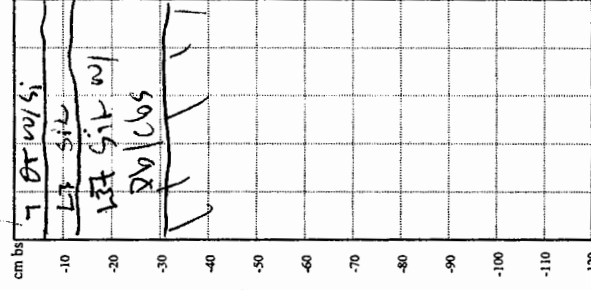
Depth

Notes: gr throughout
w/cb

TR 2 TH 4

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 30 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material

Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

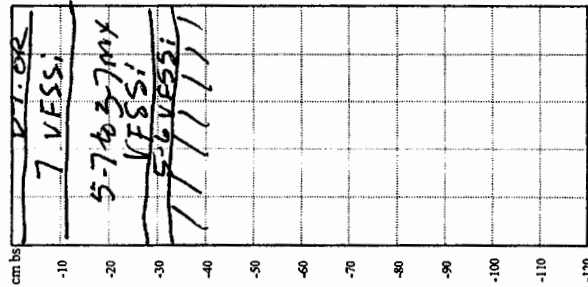
Site Unit Area #1

Location/Area _____

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

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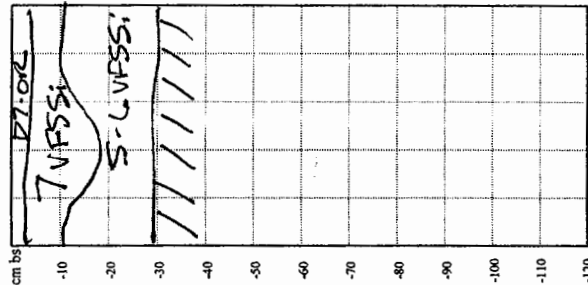
TR 3 TH 1
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max depth 33 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0
Material Depth

Notes: Gravel throughout

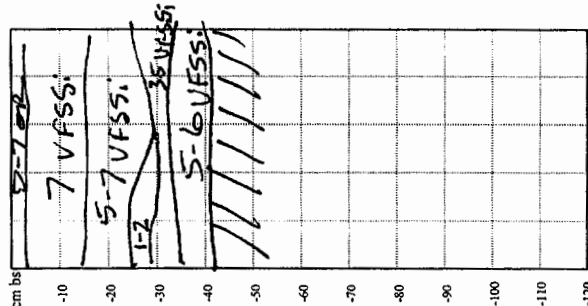
TR 3 TH 2
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max depth 30 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0
Material Depth

Notes: Gravel throughout

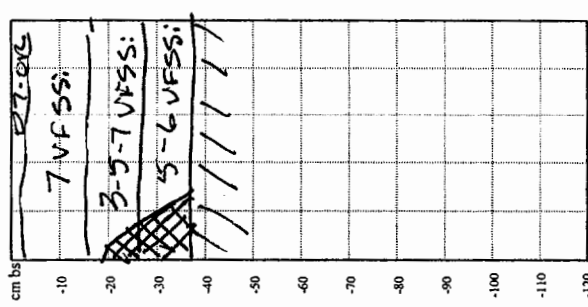
TR 3 TH 3
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max depth 42 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0
Material Depth

Notes: Gravel throughout
Area of 1-2 @ 25-29
in top of B. hor 12

TR 3 TH 4
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max depth 38 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0
Material Depth

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

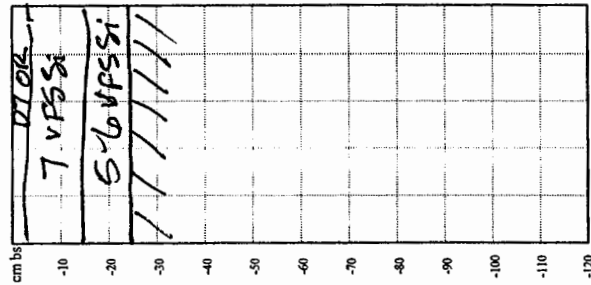
Site List Area #1

Location/Area _____

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

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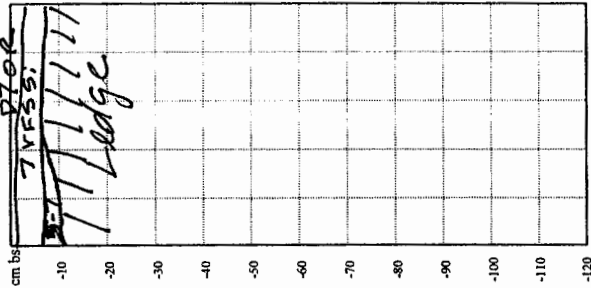
TR 4 TH 1
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 24 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0
Material _____
Depth _____

Notes: gr. throughout

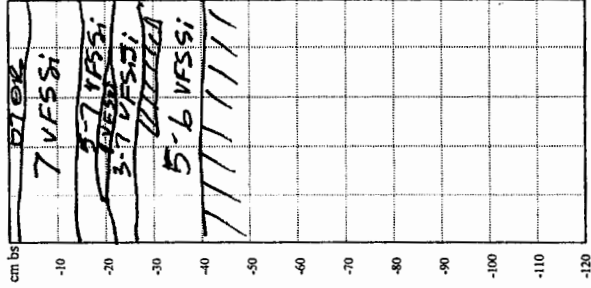
TR 4 TH 2
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 7 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0
Material _____
Depth _____

Notes: Ledge at top of TP

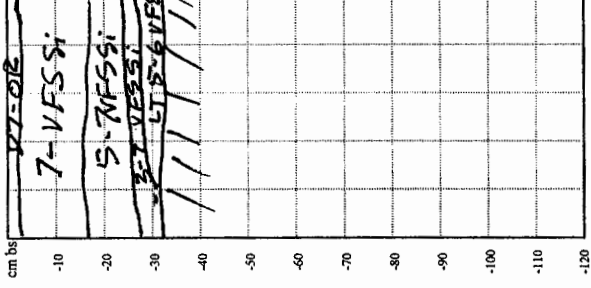
TR 4 TH 3
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0
Material _____
Depth _____

Notes: gr. throughout w/ cobbles

TR 4 TH 4
Wall: N E S W
☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 32 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0
Material _____
Depth _____

Notes: Gr. throughout

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Ch - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots ○ - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site West Area #1

Location/Area _____

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

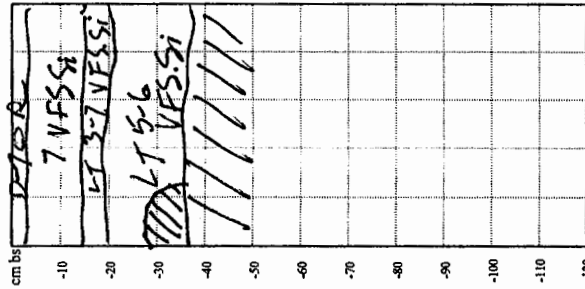
Date 10-7-04

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TR 5 TH 1

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 37 cm bs
Recorder(s) CE
of Bags Collected 0

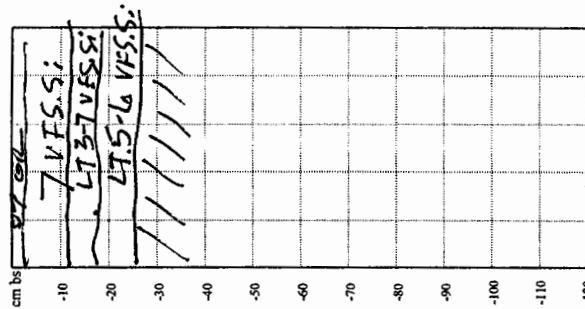
Material _____ Depth _____

Notes: Gr. throughout
Sudge at
bottom of pit

TR 5 TH 2

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 25 cm bs
Recorder(s) CE
of Bags Collected 0

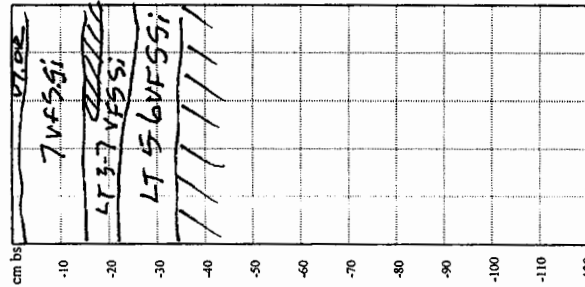
Material _____ Depth _____

Notes: Gr. throughout
Sudge at
bottom of pit

TR 5 TH 3

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 34 cm bs
Recorder(s) CE
of Bags Collected 0

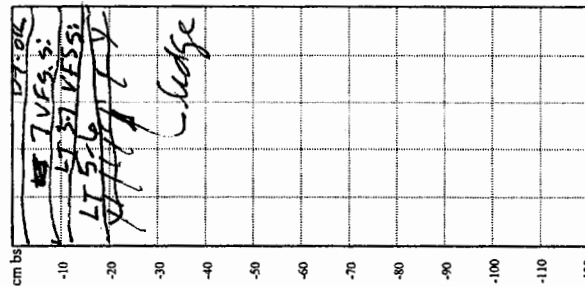
Material _____ Depth _____

Notes: Gr. throughout
Sudge at
bottom of pit

TR 5 TH 4

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 20 cm bs
Recorder(s) CE
of Bags Collected 0

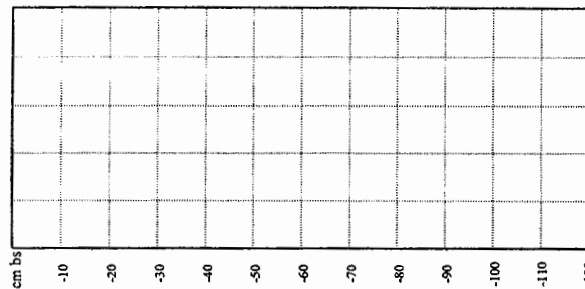
Material _____ Depth _____

Notes: Gr. throughout
Sudge at
bottom of pit

TR _____ TH _____

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth _____ cm bs
Recorder(s) _____
of Bags Collected _____

Material _____ Depth _____

Notes: _____

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam

VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse

Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments

Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots

- disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown

Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site West Area #1

Location/Area _____

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

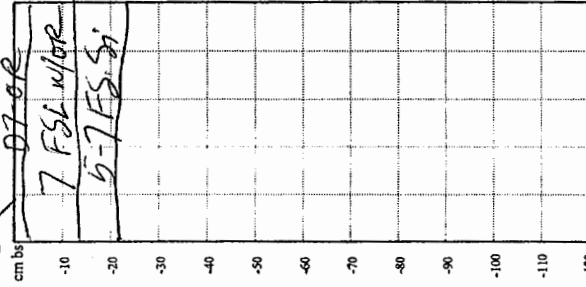
Date 10-8-04

Page _____ of _____

TR 6 TH 1

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☒ Histories



Max depth 24 cm bs

Recorder(s) _____

of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth
West	0-13

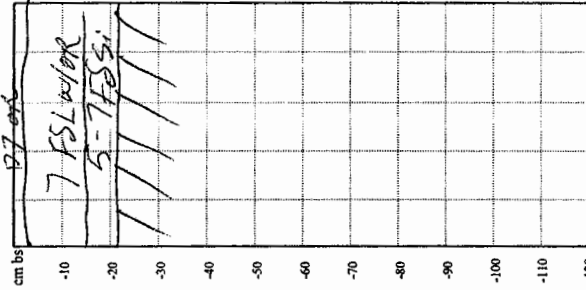
Notes:

ph/cb for throughout
Ceramic in Plow Zone

TR 6 TH 2

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☒ Histories



Max depth 23 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

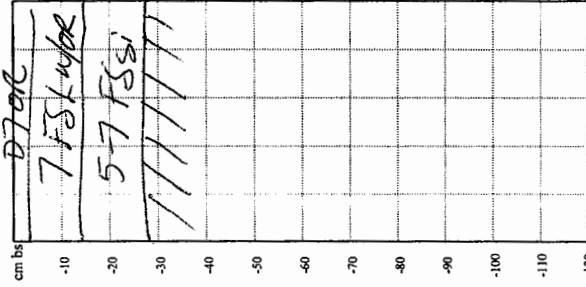
Notes:

ph/cb for throughout

TR 6 TH 3

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☒ Histories



Max depth 26 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

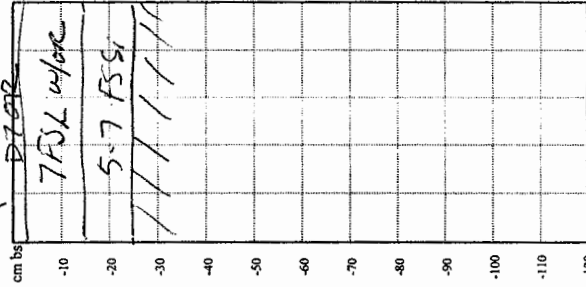
Notes:

ph/cb for throughout

TR 6 TH 4

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☒ Histories



Max depth 24 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth
West	0-15

Notes:

Ceramic in Plow Zone
gr/cb for throughout

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam

VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse

Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments

Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown

Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site HIGH AREA 1

Location/Area FOUNDATION

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project
Archaeological Testhole Record

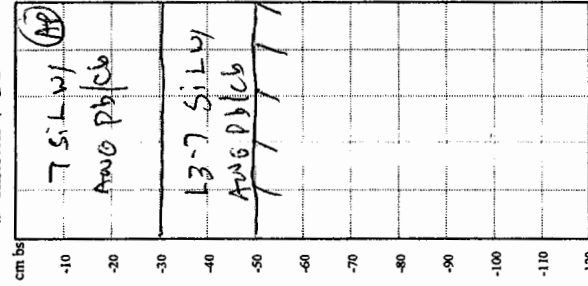
Date 10-07-04

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TR F1 TH 1

Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☐ Historic



Max. depth 50 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 2

Material	Depth

Notes: W E of

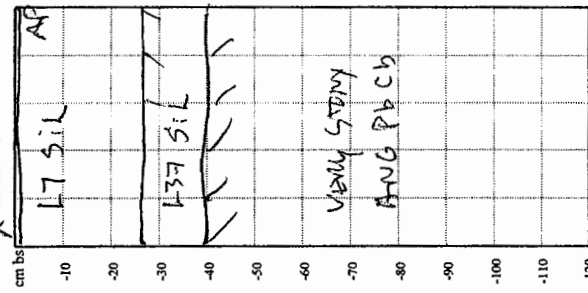
FOUNDATION HOLE

DEPTH OF HOLE DUE TO FOUNDATION

TR F1 TH 2

Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☒ Historic



Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth
BRICK	± 12 cm
GLASS	bs

Notes: RENOVAT

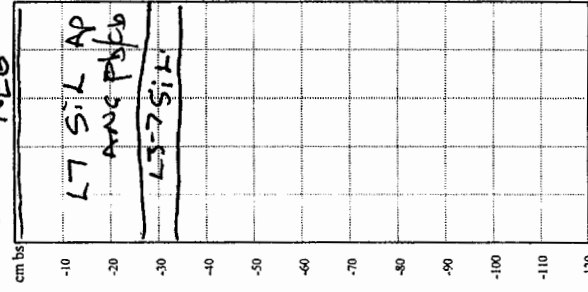
AGRICULTURE BOTTOM

OF HOLE

TR F1 TH 3

Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☒ Historic



Max. depth 32 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 2

Material	Depth

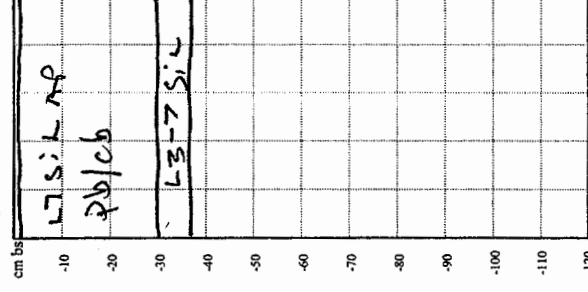
Notes: VERY DIRTY

& POOR

TR F2 TH 1

Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☒ Historic



Max. depth 36 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth
SPOCKEY	10-20

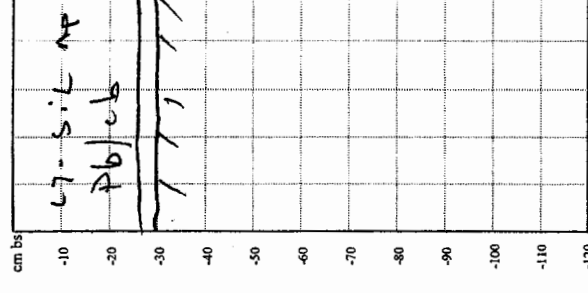
Notes: < 2 M FROM

FOUNDATION

TR F2 TH 2

Wall: N E S W

☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☒ Historic



Max. depth 30 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth
GLASS	10-12

Notes: GLASS

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam

VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse

Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments

Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots

- disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown

L1 - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site: Hess A-1

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project
Archaeological Testhole Record

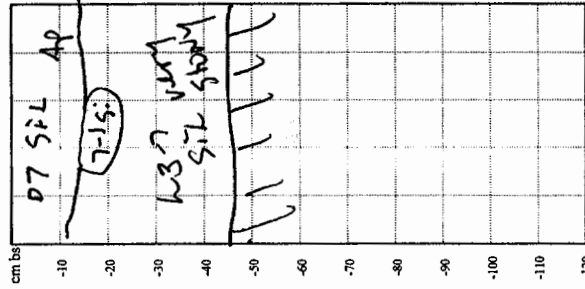
Date: 10-07-07
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Location/Area: FOUNDAWANA

TR F2 TH 3

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☒ Histories



Max depth 45 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAL
of Bags Collected 1

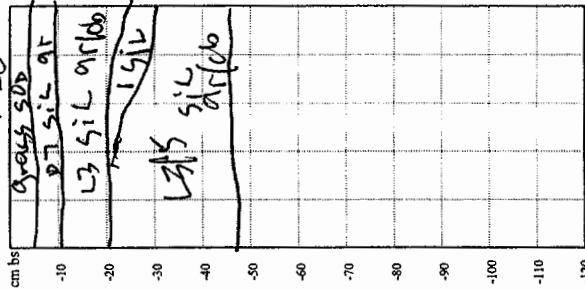
Material	Depth
Brack	
metal	

Notes: Rockets
ALbic in north
was

TR F2 TH 4

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☒ Histories



Max depth 45 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAL
of Bags Collected 0

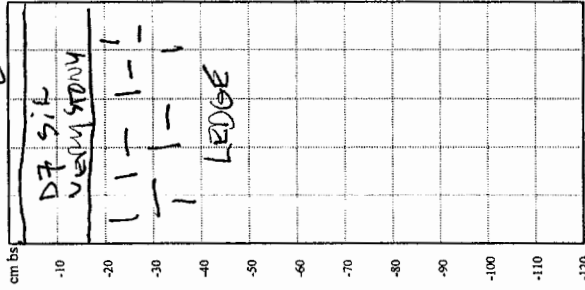
Material	Depth

Notes:

TR F2 TH 5

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☒ Histories



Max depth 65 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAL
of Bags Collected 0

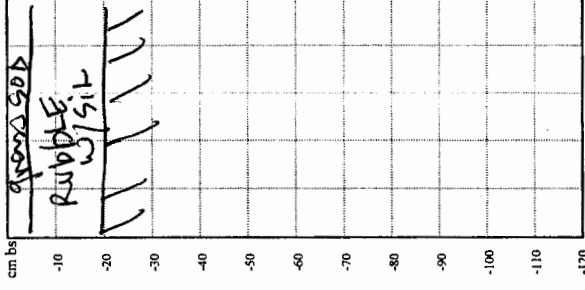
Material	Depth

Notes:

TR F2 TH 6

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☒ Histories



Max depth 70 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAL
of Bags Collected 0

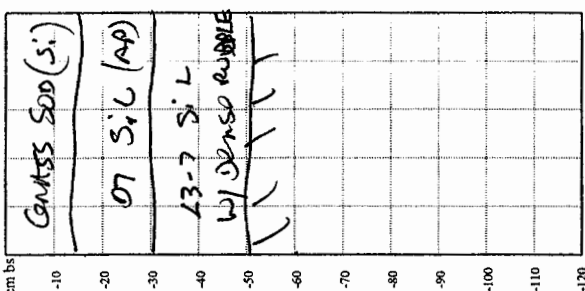
Material	Depth

Notes: TD IN RUBBLE
PILE-COLLAPSED
CORNER OF FOUND?

TR F3 TH 2

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☒ Negative prehistoric
☒ Histories



Max depth 50 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAL
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth
Grass	10+
Brack	

Notes: IN HLY PATCH

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Ch - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Site HUST AREA 1
Location/Area FOUNDATION

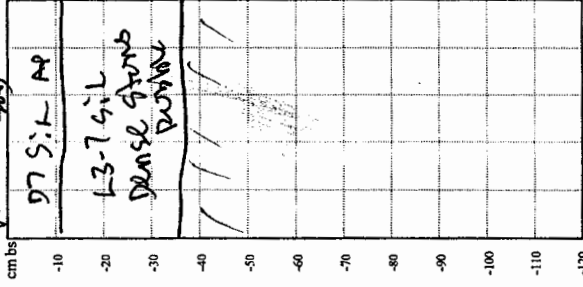
Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project
Archaeological Testhole Record

Date 10-07-04
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TR F3 TH TP3

Wall: N ☒ S ☐ W ☐

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☒ Histories



Max. depth 35 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 1

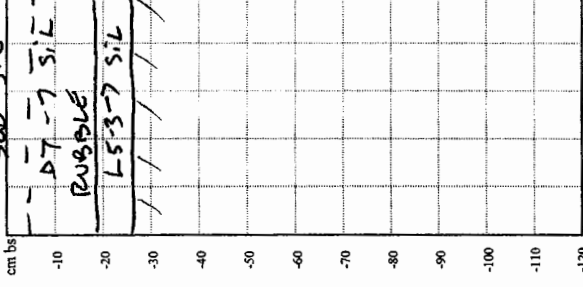
Material	Depth
GLASS	15-18
CUT NAILS	

Notes:

TR F3 TH TP4

Wall: N ☐ E ☐ S ☒ W ☐

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☒ Histories



Max. depth 25 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 1

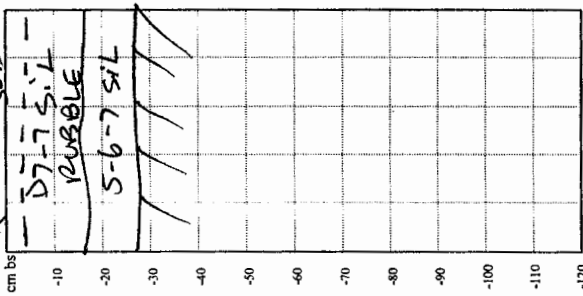
Material	Depth
GLASS	
BOTTLE NECK	

Notes:

TR F3 TH TP5

Wall: N ☐ E ☐ S ☒ W ☐

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☒ Histories



Max. depth 28 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 1

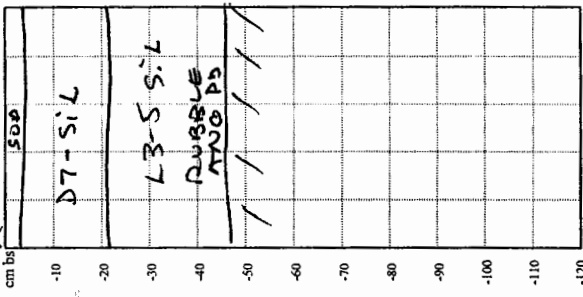
Material	Depth
WINDOW	10-20
GLASS	

Notes:

TR F3 TH TP1

Wall: N ☒ E ☐ S ☐ W ☐

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☒ Histories



Max. depth 45 cm bs
Recorder(s) JAC
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth
WINE	10-20
NAIL	

Notes:

X OUT OF SEQUENCE

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam

VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse

Inclusions: Gr - gravel Gb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments

Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots

- disturbance (specify)

Site List area #1

Location/Area _____

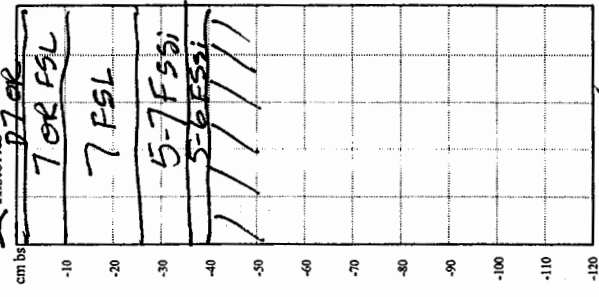
Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project
Archaeological Testhole Record

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TR F4 TH 1
Wall: (N) E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☒ Historic



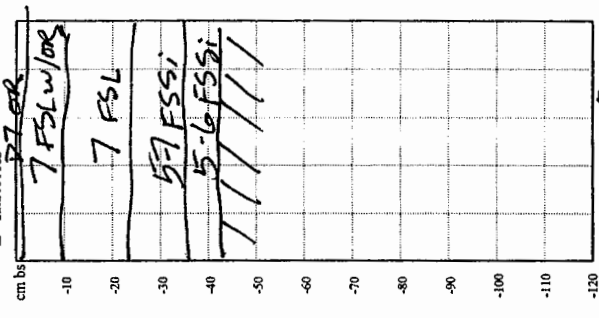
Max. depth 40 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth
<u>dist</u>	<u>0-10</u>

Notes: pt/cor/ign throughout

TR F4 TH 2
Wall: (N) E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☒ Historic



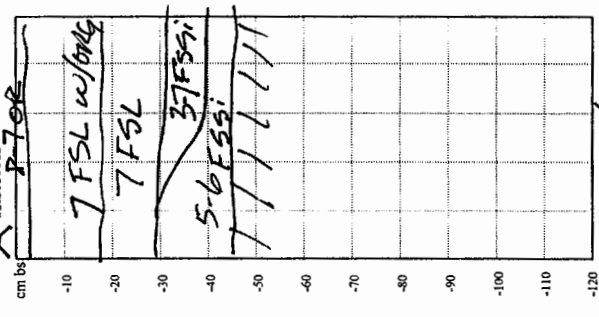
Max. depth 43 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 0

Material	Depth

Notes: pt/cor/ign throughout

TR F4 TH 3
Wall: (N) E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☒ Historic



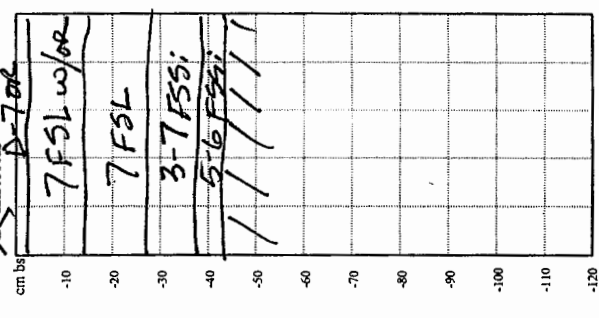
Max. depth 46 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth
<u>dist</u>	<u>0-17</u>

Notes: pt/cor/ign throughout

TR F5 TH 1
Wall: N E S W (W)

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☒ Historic



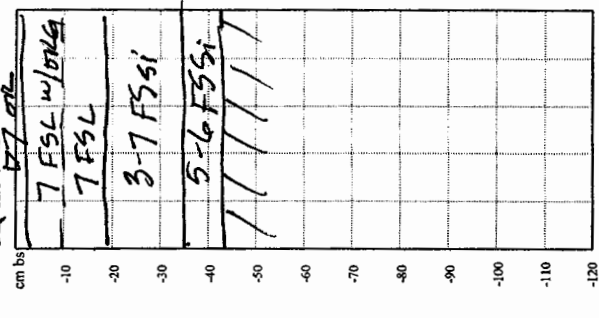
Max. depth 43 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 2

Material	Depth
<u>dist</u>	<u>0-10</u>
<u>dist</u>	<u>10-20</u>

Notes: pt/cor/ign throughout

TR F5 TH 2
Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☒ Historic



Max. depth 42 cm bs
Recorder(s) LE
of Bags Collected 1

Material	Depth
<u>dist</u>	<u>Walt fac</u>

Notes: pt/cor/ign throughout

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site Test Area #1

Location/Area _____

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

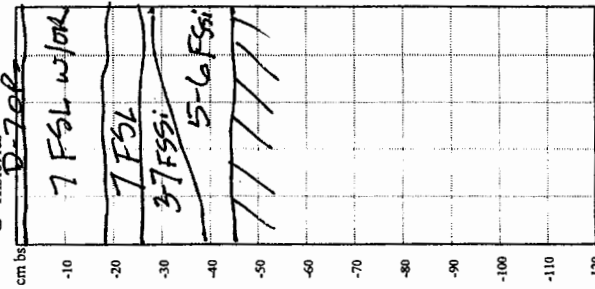
Date _____

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TR F5 TH 3

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 44 cm bs

Recorder(s) VE

of Bags Collected 0

Material _____

Depth _____

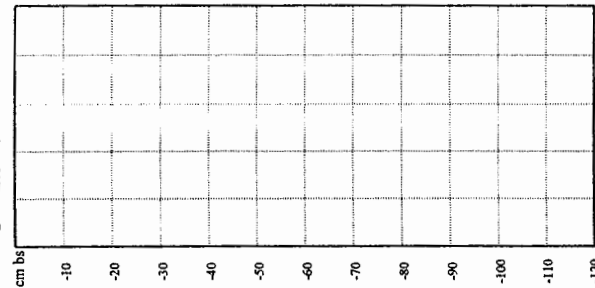
Notes:

pk/cob/gr throughout

TR _____ TH _____

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth _____ cm bs

Recorder(s) _____

of Bags Collected _____

Material _____

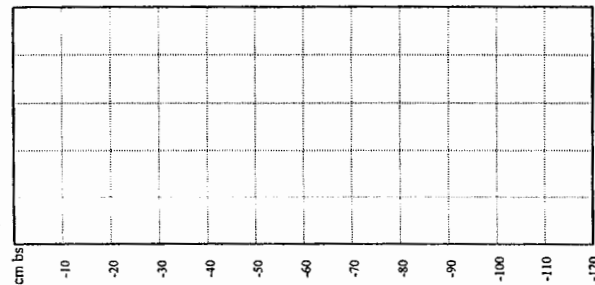
Depth _____

Notes:

TR _____ TH _____

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth _____ cm bs

Recorder(s) _____

of Bags Collected _____

Material _____

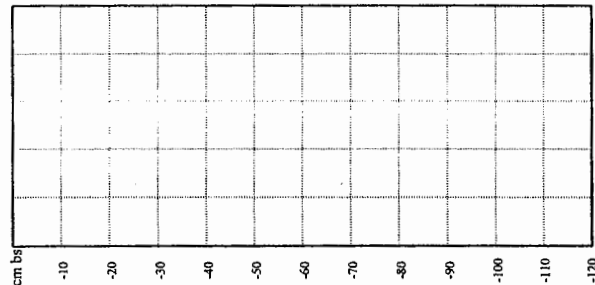
Depth _____

Notes:

TR _____ TH _____

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth _____ cm bs

Recorder(s) _____

of Bags Collected _____

Material _____

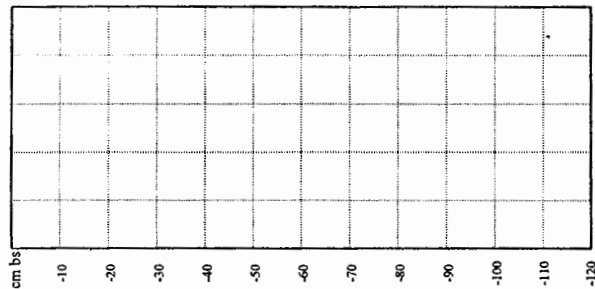
Depth _____

Notes:

TR _____ TH _____

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth _____ cm bs

Recorder(s) _____

of Bags Collected _____

Material _____

Depth _____

Notes:

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam

VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse

Inclusions: Gr - gravel Cb - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments

Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots

- disturbance (specify)

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red 5 - yellow 6 - olive 7 - brown

Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Site West Area 2

Location/Area _____

Bangor Hydroelectric 345 kV Transmission Line Project Archaeological Testhole Record

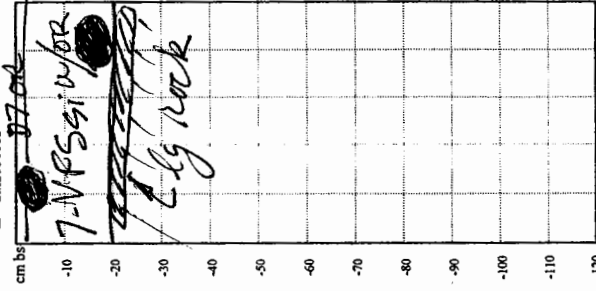
Date 10-8-04

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TR 1 TH 1

Wall: (N) E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 20 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material _____

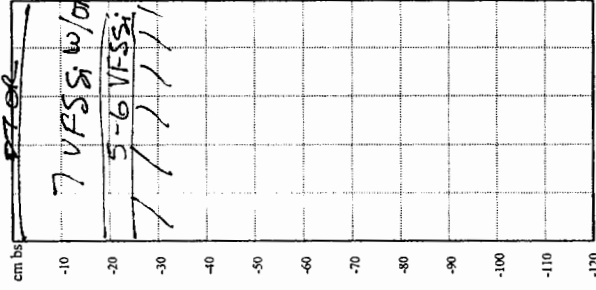
Depth _____

Notes: large rock at bottom
gr. throughout

TR 2 TH 1

Wall: (N) E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 25 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material _____

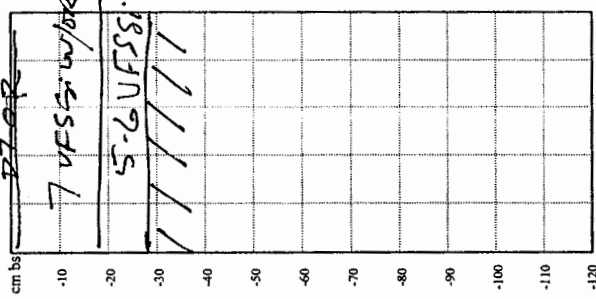
Depth _____

Notes: gr. throughout

TR 2 TH 2

Wall: (N) E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth 29 cm bs

Recorder(s) LE

of Bags Collected 0

Material _____

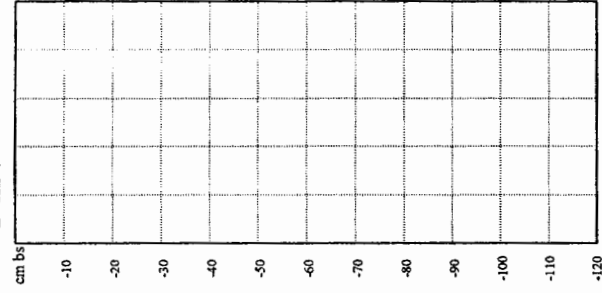
Depth _____

Notes: gr. throughout
many roots

TR _____ TH _____

Wall: N E S W

- ☐ Positive prehistoric
☐ Negative prehistoric
☐ Histories



Max. depth _____ cm bs

Recorder(s) _____

of Bags Collected _____

Material _____

Depth _____

Notes: _____

Soil Color Key: 1 - gray 2 - black 3 - orange 4 - red
Lt - light D - dark Mx - mixed

Soil Texture Key: S - sand Si - silt Cl - clay L - loam
VF - very fine F - fine M - medium C - coarse
Inclusions: Gr - gravel Ch - cobbles Pb - pebbles Bf - bedrock fragments
Cnc - concretions Ch - charcoal ● - roots - disturbance (specify)

APPENDIX II

Catalog of Materials

The Stud Mill Road Farmstead Site ME 187-001

TRC - STUD MILL RD

Transect 1

STP 1

Use Class Domestic

Stratum	Level	Begin	End	Cat #	Material	Material subtype	Object	Object subtype	Object Other	Description	Portion	Decoration	Color	Size	Quantity
AP		0	20	1	Ceramic	White Granite					Base	Undecorated			2
AP		0	20	1	Ceramic	Unid EW					Body	Undecorated			1
AP		0	20	1	Ceramic	Am. SW	Hollowware				Body	Albany Slip			4
Summary for 'Use Class' = Domestic (3 detail records)															Sum 7

Use Class Other

Stratum	Level	Begin	End	Cat #	Material	Material subtype	Object	Object subtype	Object Other	Description	Portion	Decoration	Color	Size	Quantity
AP		0	20	1	Metal	Ferrous	Unid			bulky piece of metal - stove part?	Fragment				1
AP		0	20	1	Metal	Ferrous	Unid			thin strip of metal - part of a strap?	Fragment				1
Summary for 'Use Class' = Other (2 detail records)															Sum 2
Summary for 'STP' = 1 (5 detail records)															Sum 9
Summary for 'Transect' = 1 (5 detail records)															Sum 9

Transect 6

STP 1

Use Class Domestic

Stratum	Level	Begin	End	Cat #	Material	Material subtype	Object	Object subtype	Object Other	Description	Portion	Decoration	Color	Size	Quantity
				2	Ceramic	Semi-vitrious					Body	Undecorated			5
				2	Ceramic	White Granite					Body	Undecorated			1
Summary for 'Use Class' = Domestic (2 detail records)															Sum 6
Summary for 'STP' = 1 (2 detail records)															Sum 6

STP 4

Use Class Domestic

Stratum	Level	Begin	End	Cat #	Material	Material subtype	Object	Object subtype	Object Other	Description	Portion	Decoration	Color	Size	Quantity
				2	Ceramic	White Granite					Body	Undecorated			1
Summary for 'Use Class' = Domestic (1 detail record)															Sum 1

Transect STP Use Class	F1 2		Summary for 'STP' = 4 (1 detail record) Summary for 'Transect' = 6 (3 detail records)													Sum	1	
																Sum	7	
	Architectural																	
	Stratum	Level	Begin	End	Cat #	Material	Material subtype	Object	Object subtype	Object	Description	Portion	Decoration	Color	Size	Quantity		
	O/AP	1	12	3	Brick		Brick				Fragment			2.1-5 cm	1			
	O/AP	1	12	3	Glass		Window Glass				Fragment		clear		2			
Summary for 'Use Class' = Architectural (2 detail records)																	Sum	3
Summary for 'STP' = 2 (2 detail records)																	Sum	3
Summary for 'Transect' = F1 (2 detail records)																	Sum	3
Transect STP Use Class	F2 1		Summary for 'Use Class' = Domestic (2 detail records) Summary for 'STP' = 1 (2 detail records)													Sum	4	
																Sum	4	
	Domestic																	
	Stratum	Level	Begin	End	Cat #	Material	Material subtype	Object	Object subtype	Object	Description	Portion	Decoration	Color	Size	Quantity		
	AP	2	10	20	Ceramic	Am. SW	Hollowware				Body	Albany Slip			2			
	AP	2	10	20	Ceramic	Am. SW	Hollowware				Base	Albany Slip			2			
Summary for 'Use Class' = Domestic (2 detail records)																	Sum	4
Summary for 'STP' = 1 (2 detail records)																	Sum	4
STP Use Class	2		Summary for 'Use Class' = Domestic (1 detail record) Summary for 'STP' = 2 (1 detail record)													Sum	1	
																Sum	1	
	Domestic																	
	Stratum	Level	Begin	End	Cat #	Material	Material subtype	Object	Object subtype	Object	Description	Portion	Decoration	Color	Size	Quantity		
	AP	2	10	20	Glass		Bottle				Body		clear		1			
Summary for 'Use Class' = Domestic (1 detail record)																	Sum	1
Summary for 'STP' = 2 (1 detail record)																	Sum	1
STP Use Class	3		Summary for 'Use Class' = Architectural (1 detail record)													Sum	1	
																Sum	1	
	Architectural																	
	Stratum	Level	Begin	End	Cat #	Material	Material subtype	Object	Object subtype	Object	Description	Portion	Decoration	Color	Size	Quantity		
	AP-B	2	15	4	Brick		Brick				Fragment			2.1-5 cm	1			
Summary for 'Use Class' = Architectural (1 detail record)																	Sum	1

Use Class		Other												
Stratum	Level	Begin	End	Cat #	Material	Material subtype	Object	Object subtype	Description	Portion	Decoration	Color	Size	Quantity
AP-B	2	15		4	Metal	Ferrous	Unid		thin piece of metal - part of a can?	Fragment				1
Summary for 'Use Class' = Other (1 detail record)														
Sum														
Summary for 'STP' = 3 (2 detail records)														
Sum														
Summary for 'Transect' = F2 (5 detail records)														
Sum														
F3														
I														
Architectural														
Use Class														
Stratum	Level	Begin	End	Cat #	Material	Material subtype	Object	Object subtype	Description	Portion	Decoration	Color	Size	Quantity
AP	2	10	20	5	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Wire	clenched	Whole			2-4"	1
AP	2	10	20	5	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Unid						1
AP	2	10	20	5	Metal	Ferrous	Staple	Wire	large metal stable for fasening something	Fragment				1
AP	2	10	20	5	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Wire	pulled	Whole			2-4"	1
AP	2	10	20	5	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Wire		Whole			2-4"	1
AP	2	10	20	5	Glass		Window Glass			Fragment		clear		1
AP	2	10	20	5	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Cut	pulled	Whole			2-4"	1
Summary for 'Use Class' = Architectural (7 detail records)														
Sum														
Summary for 'STP' = 1 (7 detail records)														
Sum														
2														
Architectural														
Use Class														
Stratum	Level	Begin	End	Cat #	Material	Material subtype	Object	Object subtype	Description	Portion	Decoration	Color	Size	Quantity
AP	1	3	10	6	Brick		Brick			Fragment			2.1-5 cm	1
Summary for 'Use Class' = Architectural (1 detail record)														
Sum														
1														
Domestic														
Use Class														
Stratum	Level	Begin	End	Cat #	Material	Material subtype	Object	Object subtype	Description	Portion	Decoration	Color	Size	Quantity
AP	1	3	10	6	Glass		Bowl			Body		clear		4
AP	1	3	10	6	Glass		Jar			Rim		clear		1

STP	3			Summary for 'Use Class' = Domestic (2 detail records)												Sum	5
	Architectural			Summary for 'STP' = 2 (3 detail records)												Sum	6
	Use Class																
Stratum	Level	Begin	End	Cat #	Material	Material subtype	Object	Object subtype	Object	Description	Portion	Decoration	Color	Size	Quantity		
AP	2	15	18	7	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Cut	pulled						1		
AP	2	15	18	7	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	Cut		Whole				2-4"	1		
Use Class														Sum	2		
Summary for 'Use Class' = Architectural (2 detail records)																	
Stratum	Level	Begin	End	Cat #	Material	Material subtype	Object	Object subtype	Object	Description	Portion	Decoration	Color	Size	Quantity		
AP	2	15	18	7	Glass		Bottle			Body			clear		2		
Summary for 'Use Class' = Domestic (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'STP' = 3 (3 detail records)																	
STP	4			Summary for 'Use Class' = Domestic (2 detail records)												Sum	2
	Domestic			Summary for 'STP' = 3 (3 detail records)												Sum	4
	Use Class																
Stratum	Level	Begin	End	Cat #	Material	Material subtype	Object	Object subtype	Object	Description	Portion	Decoration	Color	Size	Quantity		
AP																	
AP																	
Summary for 'Use Class' = Domestic (2 detail records)																	
Summary for 'STP' = 4 (2 detail records)																	
Stratum	Level	Begin	End	Cat #	Material	Material subtype	Object	Object subtype	Object	Description	Portion	Decoration	Color	Size	Quantity		
AP					Glass		Bottle			Body			clear		4		
AP					Glass		Bottle			Rim			clear		1		
Use Class														Sum	5		
Summary for 'Use Class' = Domestic (2 detail records)																	
Summary for 'STP' = 4 (2 detail records)																	
STP	5			Summary for 'Use Class' = Domestic (2 detail records)												Sum	5
	Architectural			Summary for 'STP' = 4 (2 detail records)												Sum	
	Use Class																
Stratum	Level	Begin	End	Cat #	Material	Material subtype	Object	Object subtype	Object	Description	Portion	Decoration	Color	Size	Quantity		
AP	1	0	10	9	Glass		Window Glass			Fragment			clear		2		
Summary for 'Use Class' = Architectural (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'STP' = 5 (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'Transect' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Transect	F4															Sum	2
STP	I															Sum	2
Use Class														Sum	24		
Stratum	Level	Begin	End	Cat #	Material	Material subtype	Object	Object subtype	Object	Description	Portion	Decoration	Color	Size	Quantity		
Summary for 'Use Class' = Architectural (2 detail records)																	
Summary for 'STP' = 5 (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'Transect' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'STP' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'Use Class' = Architectural (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'STP' = 5 (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'Transect' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'STP' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'Use Class' = Architectural (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'STP' = 5 (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'Transect' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'STP' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'Use Class' = Architectural (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'STP' = 5 (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'Transect' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'STP' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'Use Class' = Architectural (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'STP' = 5 (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'Transect' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'STP' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'Use Class' = Architectural (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'STP' = 5 (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'Transect' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'STP' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'Use Class' = Architectural (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'STP' = 5 (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'Transect' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'STP' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'Use Class' = Architectural (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'STP' = 5 (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'Transect' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'STP' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'Use Class' = Architectural (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'STP' = 5 (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'Transect' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'STP' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'Use Class' = Architectural (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'STP' = 5 (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'Transect' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'STP' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'Use Class' = Architectural (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'STP' = 5 (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'Transect' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'STP' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'Use Class' = Architectural (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'STP' = 5 (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'Transect' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'STP' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'Use Class' = Architectural (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'STP' = 5 (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'Transect' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'STP' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'Use Class' = Architectural (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'STP' = 5 (1 detail record)																	
Summary for 'Transect' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'STP' = F3 (16 detail records)																	
Summary for 'Use Class' = Architectural (1 detail record)																	
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Transect		Surface													
STP															
Use Class		Domestic													
Stratum	Level	Begin	End	Cat #	Material	Material subtype	Object	Object subtype	Other Description	Portion	Decoration	Color	Size	Quantity	
				14	Ceramic	Am. SW	Hollowware			Rim	Albany Slip			1	
				14	Ceramic	White Granite	Chamber Pot			Rim	Undecorated			1	
				14	Ceramic	White Granite				Rim	Undecorated			1	
				14	Glass		Jar			Lip		clear		1	
				14	Glass		Bottle		burned	Body		cobalt		1	
				14	Glass		Bottle			Base		clear		2	
				14	Glass		Bottle			Body		clear		2	
				14	Glass		Jar		solarized	Lip		clear		1	
Summary for 'Use Class' = Domestic (8 detail records)														Sum	10

Use Class		Other													
Stratum	Level	Begin	End	Cat #	Material	Material subtype	Object	Object subtype	Other Description	Portion	Decoration	Color	Size	Quantity	
				14	Metal	Ferrous	Latch		long, bent bar that appears to be a latch to something - heavy	Fragment			17 cm	1	
Summary for 'Use Class' = Other (1 detail record)														Sum	1
Summary for 'STP' = (9 detail records)														Sum	11
Summary for 'Transect' = Surface (9 detail records)														Sum	11
Grand Total														Grand Total	85

APPENDIX III

Maine Historic Site Survey Record

The Stud Mill Road Farmstead Site ME 187-001

MAINE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INVENTORY

1. SITE NUMBER ME 871-001	2. SITE NAME Stud Mill Road Farmstead	3. SITE ETHNICITY AND TYPE Anglo-American farmstead					
4. PDS. OF SIGNIFICANCE <input type="checkbox"/> unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> pre Col.	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th	<input type="checkbox"/> 21st
late 19th to 1930s							
5. STREET/HIGHWAY Stud Mill Road		6. CITY/TOWN T32 Md			7. COUNTY Hancock		
8. UTM POSITION NAD 1927/USGS QUADRANGLE Zone 19 E 547250 N 4980595 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> measured?					9. ACREAGE one to ten		
10. GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION north side of Stud Mill Road, near the intersection of road leading to Myra					11. OWNER Great North Paper Company		
12. SITE CONFIRMATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identified in field by (investigator/survey/date) Kathleen Wheeler/ Bangor Hydro Transmission Line/ Oct 2004 <input type="checkbox"/> Inferred (ref/source/page) or informant (name/town)							
13. ADDITIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES AND INFORMANTS 2004 James Clark and Kathleen Wheeler -- Ph I Archaeological Survey. Bangor Hydorelectric Co Interconnect Project: Penobscot, Hancock, and Washington Counties							
14. REMARKS/FIELD EVALUATION <p>Survey crews for Bangor Hydro reported the presence of a cellarhole on the north side of Stud Mill Road, near the intersection of a north-bearing road leading to the small village of Myra. TRC, Inc. conducted a Phase I investigation at the cellarhole, contracting with Dr. Wheeler of IAC to develop the scope of work and testing strategy following a site inspection on October 5, 2004. Phase IB fieldwork was completed on October 7-8, 2004 over the course of two days, when 45 shovel test pits were excavated. Shovel test pits (STPs) were clustered near the cellarhole, but several outlying transects were laid in order to sample areas more remote from the dwelling. Sixteen among the 45 STPs were positive for Euroamerican cultural material, resulting in the recovery of 74 artifacts. An additional 11 artifacts were collected from the surface. All of these artifacts point toward an initial occupation dating to the late 19th century, which is consistent with map and census information indicating several families lived in the small township beginning about 1880, although no specific family name can yet be ascribed to the farmstead site.</p> <p>The Stud Mill Farmstead (ME-871-001) is a rare resource, as the homestead represents one of the earliest domestic occupations in the township of TD 32 MD. The site is probably associated with the small village of Myra, which is accessed via a north-bearing road just east of the farmstead. The site may be tied to the Jackson family, whose members lived in a cluster of four farmsteads just east of Greenfield in TD 39, and who are buried in a small cemetery on the north-south road leading from Myra to Greenfield. The farmstead was not</p>							

accessed by Stud Mill Road, as it is today, and, in fact, the construction of Stud Mill Road may have impacted the southeast corner of the cellarhole. We believe the site is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, as it will contribute to an understanding of remote rural farmsteads in late 19th-century Hancock County. We recommend that all activities related to the construction of an electric transmission corridor avoid the site. We have established site boundaries based on the presence/absence of artifacts in testholes and propose a No-Build Zone set back 46 m (150 ft) from the north side of Stud Mill Road for a distance of 183 m (600 ft) along the road frontage. We further recommend that a 7.6-m (25-ft) buffer be established on both sides of stone walls, which are an integral part of the farmstead landscape.

15. RECORDED BY
Ellen Marlatt

16. ADDRESS/INSTITUTION
IAC, LLC Portsmouth, NH

17. DATE
12/22/2004